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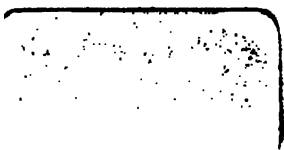
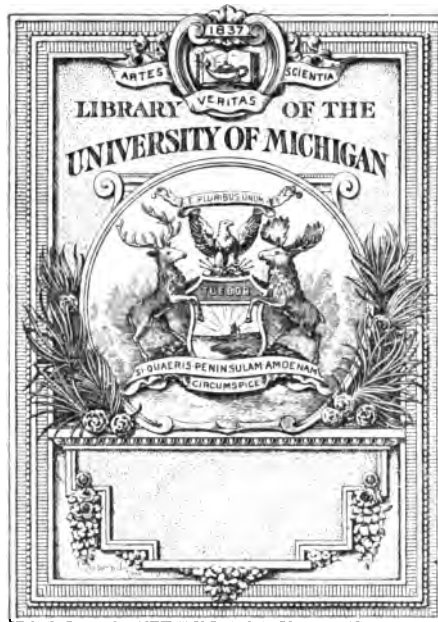
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.63



*North-West View of the
Cathedral Church of ROUEN, in Normandy. See p. 63.*

Published, as the Act directs, March 1. 1814, by J. Nichols, Red Lion Court Fleet Street, London.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST PART OF THE EIGHTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

WE candidly acknowledge ourselves to be so dazzled with the glorious splendour, which at the present moment envelopes the atmosphere of Britain, that it is not without difficulty we obtain the self-command, temperately to express our emotions of rapture and of gratitude—yet, through this blaze of light and glory, we discern the finger of unerring Wisdom and Goodness, pointing to the destruction of the most cruel and unrelenting Tyranny which ever disorganized and destroyed the human species.—We contemplate also the mantle of Peace, spreading its graceful and lovely folds once more over the Nations of Europe; we hear a voice, which Buonaparte cannot hear, pronouncing aloud, to a delighted world—“Good-will towards man.”—Here let us pause for a short interval, to indulge an honest and not indecorous ebullition of self-complacency.—That we have in some degree anticipated this most auspicious catastrophe; that we have, in no very ambiguous terms, in part ventured to foretel the restoration of Man’s best Rights, and a Tyrant’s downfall; to say the least, that we have uniformly, consistently, and pertinaciously, held forth to our Countrymen, the language of consolation and encouragement; that we have never shrunk from our duty, or for a moment bowed our necks to the modern Baal; we confidently appeal to the last Twenty Years of our Literary Labours:—Our Periodical Addresses to our Readers, in that long and momentous period, will be found full, we trust, of British ardour, marked with a proud disdain of the Tyrant and his Myrmidons, and replete with pious confidence in that unchangeable goodness, which, in its own good time, brings good out of evil.—But enough of the past; and the prospect before us is so animating, the landscape so enchanting, the gale so loaded with fragrance, and the meads so crowded with beautiful variety, that there is little inducement for retrospect, but every thing to hope from the future.

We cannot, however, press forward to our more immediate province of descanting a little on subjects of Science and the Arts, without pausing to contemplate, with a due mixture of admiration and pious gratitude, two great and proud circumstances, which peculiarly designate—and render for ever memorable the present epoch:—At the moment of our writing this Address, the happy shores of Britain have received with the acclamations of unaffected welcome the illustrious Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, with a long and noble train of Princes,

Princes, Warriors, and Statesmen, from every Nation of Europe, not merely with the common rites of hospitality, but with embraces of the most cordial love, amity, and peace; their brows crowned with laurels glorious as our own, their language and demeanour combining to conciliate and to cement the most enduring friendship; having, as it should seem, but one heart, one wish, one object, in common with ourselves—gracious and kind, and affable to all—

*Dum hæc loquimur,
Concurrunt læti obviam cupedinarii omnes,
Cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, aucupes.—*

May the return of these illustrious Sovereigns to their own dominions be as auspicious and happy, as their friendly visit has been exhilarating and delightful to the Realms of England! May the trumpet of war, and the clang of arms, no more be heard among their subjects; but may the peaceful lute alone cheer and animate their cultivation of the arts of humanity!

The other circumstance, which dilates every British heart with transport, is the safe and felicitous return of our great and beloved Hero;

*En hujus nati auspiciis nostra inelyta Roma,
Imperium terris; animos æquabit Olympo.*

He is arrived, to receive a Nation's Praise, a Nation's Gratitude—and long may he enjoy them! It is not our province to descant on his transcendent talents; nor would it become us to specify his claims to the almost innumerable laurel-wreaths which surround his person and adorn his paths.—But it is peculiarly consistent in us, to give him the praise of being the harbinger of that tranquil and serene light, which promises in future security and encouragement to those pursuits, employments, and studies, to which for so long a series of years we have consecrated our time, our talents, our hopes, and our most enthusiastic ardour. It is the contemplation of this pleasing image, that enables us to throw aside, we trust for ever, the weight and the gloom which, though never rising to despondency, made us sympathize with the sufferings of our own and of all the Nations of Europe. The clouds are happily, and, as far as human sagacity can determine, effectually dispersed. We return with renewed ardour to our Scientific and Literary occupations, which indeed have always been in progress, though sometimes, perhaps, a little retarded by causes which have more or less given pain to every honest heart.—It now remains to listen to the Muse of Victory; to improve, adorn, and multiply the Arts of Peace; to extend the illuminations of Science in every direction:

Hæ nobis erunt artes.

We conclude, therefore, with first felicitating our Readers on the glorious termination of the sanguinary scenes of War; and with the repetition of our assurances, that every exertion of Genius, every improvement of Science, every contribution of Learning, will, as heretofore, receive our countenance, our encouragement, and our warmest gratitude.

June 1814.

S. URBAN.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times—M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 4—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



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Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipawich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
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Norfolk, Norwich
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Portsea—Pottery
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THE-WREKE, co. Leicester.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

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HARTFORDIENSIS informs B. N. that the Epitaph for Henry Etough is engraved upon a mural tablet in the Chancel of the Church of Therfield, co. Hertford; and that for Pulter Forrester, upon a similar tablet, in a Chapel North of the Chancel of the Church of Cottesford, in the same county.

For satisfactory information respecting "the Dog-days beginning on the 3d of July, and ending on the 11th of August;" we refer our Correspondent CIVIS to Mr. Brady's very useful and entertaining work, intitled "Clavis Calendaria."

PASQUIN asks where the satirical lines are to be found, supposed to come from the pen of "a Lord among Wits," and applied to Colley Cibber on his Birth-day Odes, beginning with this stanza:

I, Colley Cibber, right or wrong,
Must celebrate this day;
And tune once more my tuneless Song,
And strum the venal lay.

The communications of Mr. FARAY; J. H. M.; CARTHUSIANUS; AN INHABITANT OF CHELSEA; AN EUVATE; &c. &c. shall appear in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept at EXETER.

Nov.	Ther. at 8 A. M.		Ther. at 3 P. M.		Ther. at 10 P. M.	
	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.	Bar.	Ther.
21	29.75	51 Fair and cloudy	29.75	53½ Ditto	29.75	51 Small rain; fair.
22	29.78	52 Fair and cloudy; fine	29.83	54 Fine	29.85	50½ Ditto.
23	29.86	50 Ditto ditto	29.86	53 Fine	29.86	45 Ditto.
24	29.91	43½ Cloudy and wet haze	29.91	45 Ditto	29.95	45 Ditto.
25	29.97	42 Fair and cloudy fine	29.98	46 Fine	29.99	39½ Ditto.
26	29.97	40 Gloomy clear; frosty	29.97	42 Frosty	29.97	38 Ditto.
27	29.94	35 Frosty; dark	29.86	39 Ditto	29.79	37½ Ditto.
28	29.70	40 Dark; frosty	29.70	38 More clear and frosty	29.70	36 Ditto.
29	29.85	36 Dark; frost	29.85	36 Ditto	29.80	37½ Ditto; windy.
30	29.63	38 Cloudy, windy, and frosty	29.63	38 Cloudy lower, but frosty	29.50	36 Small rain or sleet.
Dec. 1	29.42	33 Gloomy and frosty	29.39	32½ Ditto, ditto	29.48	32 Frosty; some rain.
2	29.18	41 Cloudy and drops; rain	28.93	41½ Rain and wind	28.83	43 Ditto; in squalls.
3	28.89	38 Wind and rain.	29.03	38 Fair and cloudy windy	29.18	37½ Squalls and rain.
4	29.27	39 Gloomy but moderate; drops	29.33	40½ Ditto	29.36	39 Cloudy.
5	29.44	38 Wet haze; rain.	29.45	40 Some rain, and wet haze	29.52	38½ Fair.
6	29.65	38 Fine	29.71	40½ Ditto; frosty	29.71	40 Cloudy.
7	29.44	39 Fine; gloomy	29.67	41½ Gloomy	29.69	41 Ditto.
8	29.72	41½ Gloomy; some drops	29.74	42 Gloomy	29.81	41 More clear.
9	29.85	38 Fine; gloomy	29.85	40 Small drops gloomy	29.85	40½ Fine.
10	29.95	39½ Fine though hazy	29.98	39 Ditto	30.05	37 Fine.
11	30.07	38 Frosty; very fine	29.08	37 Ditto	30.08	33 Frost.
12	29.98	33 Frosty; hazy; clear	29.85	37 Ditto	29.80	33 Ditto.
13	29.76	30½ Frost	29.76	39 Fine; hard frost	29.70	24½ Ditto.
14	29.84	25 Hard frost	29.84	32 Ditto	29.84	26 Ditto.
15	29.81	23 Hard frost	29.74	32½ Ditto	29.62	31 Ditto; wind, wet haze.
16	29.29	43 Cloudy; wet haze	29.21	49½ Ditto; fair	29.32	49½ Fair; rain.
17	29.17	49½ Rain	29.04	52 Ditto; wet haze	29.04	51 Wet haze.
18	29.04	50½ Fair and cloudy	29.08	48½ Some small showers	29.11	46½ Fair.
19	29.11	42½ Fine	29.14	47 Ditto	29.18	43½ Ditto.
20	29.26	39 Fine	29.38	45 Ditto	29.45	31 Frost.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1814.

Original Letter of Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

"For Mr. Fatio, at Mr. Brent's, next door but one to the signe of y^e Dolphin, in King's Square Court, near Soho Square, in London.

"Sir,

I HAVE now received y^e box of rulers, wth yo^r receipt of 14th. I sent you that money, because I thought it was just; and, therefore, you complement me if you recon it an obligation. The chamber next me is disposed of; but that wth I was contriving was, that since yo^r want of health would not give you leave to undertake your designe for a subsistence at London, to make you such an allowance as might make your subsistence here easy to you. And, if your affairs in Switzerland be not so pressing but y^t wthout dammag to them you may stay still some time in England (as yo^r last letter gives me hopes), you will much oblige me by returning hither. I hope you will have good advice before you venture upon y^e operation you speake of. I am, Sr, yo^r most affectionate friend and humble Servant,

Is. NEWTON.

Cambridge, Murch 14, 1692-3."

MR. URBAN, *Tredrea, Jan. 14.*

HAVING recently seen two Packs of Cards, which appear to me curious specimens of the Times of old, I am persuaded that a short description of each will not be unacceptable to your Readers; as the first exhibits a plan for uniting instruction with amusement, invented long before such contrivances are supposed to have been in use; and as the second discloses a singular method of exciting Party zeal, practised on a very extraordinary occasion. These Cards have long been preserved in the respectable family of the late Mr. Hodson, a gentleman farmer of Sussex.

The first Pack bears the date 1590. The Cards are charged with Maps of the fifty-two Counties of England and Wales, arranged in four series of thirteen each, distinguished by North,

South, East, and West. The Counties follow in each division, according to their estimated magnitudes, No. 1. being the least. Within a square occupying the middle of each Card, is delineated the County; the Number is placed in a corner, both above and below: in the other upper corner stands a Compass; and in the lower one a Scale of Miles. Over the square and below it are four lines descriptive of the County. For example:

"Sussex the 10th of the South, hath miles In Quantite sup'ficiall 900, in Circuite 172, In Lengthe from Hamshire unto Kent 68, In Breadth from Surrey to y^e Brittainne Sea 25."

"Sussex plesant pastures and dow'ns full of Sheep, [Yron, Store of Wood, Rivers, and Vaynes of Hayinge the Narrow Sea East, Hantshire West, [Sea South." Surrey and Kent North, and the Britt.

As another instance:

"Cornwall the 8th of the South hath Miles In Quantite sup'ficiall 837, in Circuite 262, [taine Sea 66, In Lengthe from Denshire to the Brit- In Breadth from the Seaverne to the Sea 40."

"Cornwall y^e sea-coste full of tow'ns well shipped, [serveth all Europe; Full of Mettal, especialli Tynne, which Having Denshire East, the Maine Sea West, [Sea South." The Irishe Sea North, and the Brittainne

There are with the Pack eight additional Cards; but these are stated, in a little accompanying book, to be intended for ornamenting two boxes, that may be made to hold the Cards themselves, and also some counters, which, however, are not preserved. One has a general Map of England; another a Portrait of Queen Elizabeth; a third contains a Plan of London; a fourth, Arms, &c.; the two others are filled with short accounts of the History and Constitution of the Country.

The Author, in his little book, which is very imperfect, pays many compliments to the Inventor of Com-

mon Cards; declaring them to be excellent against melancholy cogitations, and for breeding contents in all necessities. He then goes on to say—

“Now in this latter age, wherein are so many new inventions, let this pass for one: as a necessary recreation, in a time of such troubles, having no leisure to spend any time vainly; but continually it behoveth us to search for knowledge, even in the least things, for that we remember our Creation, Redemption, and Sanctification. In the first, beholding the Omnipotence of God the Father, in all his Works, thereby reverently to feare, honor, and glorifie him; in the second, his unspeakable mercy in redeeming us, by the precious death of his deare Sonne, our Savior Christ Jesus, from the thralldome of sinne, death, and hell, thereby to love, beleieve, and hope in him; and by the third, these his gracious and infinite blessings, which yearly, daylie, howrely, and every minute, we have, doe, or shall receive. both in soule and body, through the Almighty Power of his Holy Spirite, to praise, give thanks, and rejoyce, onely and ever in so blessed a Trinity of power, mercy, and love, which in a most glorious Unity hath so blessed us with all his blessings; unto which Eternall God, I say, let us ever be giving of all thanks without ceasing. Amen.”

The Second Pack is distinguished into the usual suits, by a Heart, a Diamond, a Club, or a Spade, placed in one of the upper corners; numbers from one to ten, or the names of the Court Cards, occupying the other corner. The middle part of each Card contains a print, representing some supposed scene in the Popish Plot; at the foot is an explanation. Thus the Ace of Hearts has a table, surrounded by the Pope, some Cardinals, and Bishops. Beneath the table is a Fiend, and the explanation states, “The Plot first hatcht at Rome by the Pope and Cardinals, &c.”

The Deuce of Hearts has—“Sir E. B. Godfree taking Dr. Oates his deposition.”

The Three of Hearts—“Dr. Oates discovereth Garner in the Lobby.”

The Four of Hearts—“Coleman giving a Guinea to encourage y^e 4 Ruffians.”

The Five of Hearts—“Dr. Oates receives letters from the Fathers, to carry beyond Sea.”

The whole suit of Spades is given to the Murder of Sir E. B. Godfree.

On the Deuce of Clubs is seen a Town in flames, and underneath

“London remember } 1666.”

The 2^d of September }
Yours, &c. DAVIES GIDDY.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

TO relieve the minds of some of your Clerical Readers, permit me to inform them, that no penalty, in any action where part goes to the King and part to the Informer, can be recovered for more than *one* year after committal of offence. This applies to *all* the present suits instituted by Mr. Wright against the Clergy. The Statute is 31 Q. Eliz. c. 5, sect. 5. Also by 18 Q. Eliz. c. 5, sect. 4, made perpetual by 27 Eliz. c. 10, it is enacted, that if the informer shall receive any money, or other reward, or have promise of such, to stop process in any penal action, the *party receiving* such reward or promise, shall upon conviction stand in the pillory for *two* hours, be fined 10*l.* and ever after be incapable of being plaintiff or informer in any suit or action.

In answer to a query relative to Ten Year or Four-and-Twenty Men; the following extract from p. 13, Cambridge Calendar, will, I hope, afford the information required.

“They (i. e. the Ten-Year Men) are tolerated by the Statutes of Q. Elizabeth, which allow persons who are admitted at any College, when *Twenty-four* years of age and upwards, and in Priest's orders at the time of their admission, after *Ten* years (during the last two of which they must reside the greater part of *Three* several terms), to become Bachelors of Divinity, without taking any prior degree.”

Bachelors of Divinity, however, who obtain their degree in *this* way, are *not* Members of the Senate, since the Members of that body, who are B. D. deduce their right from their *prior* degree of M. A.

Now I am writing on College matters, permit me to support the opinion of Dr. Symmons in his *Life of Milton*—that Milton was *not* a Sizar. In the entry of Milton, he is described as Pensionarius Minor. Some Gouthamites have argued from this, that as Pensioners form the class immediately *above* the Sizars, Pensionarius Minor must signify the class below, viz. Sizars. If these gentlemen had, however, taken the trouble of inquiring, they would have found in Parker's

ker's History of Cambridge, or even in Carter's, that the Pensioners are divided into two classes, viz. the greater (*Pensionarius Major*), now called Fellow Commoners; and the lesser (*Pensionarius Minor*), the Pensioner of the present day. Of this rank was Milton.

LAIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

I HAVE read the original letter of Algernon Sydney in your Magazine for December last, p. 531, with equal interest and satisfaction, and heartily wish that the contributor, or any of your readers, would favour the publick with a further supply of the correspondence of that eminent man. The letter in question bears the strongest marks of authenticity in matter as well as in style. It must have been written in November 1659, when he was actually residing at the Sound, and not in November 1660, when, in consequence of the Restoration, he had proceeded, as an exile, to Rome. But there must surely be some error in his having addressed it to Lord Whitworth. I suspect it to have been really addressed to the *Lord Commissioner Whitelocke*, who, although he declined the appointment, had, in the first instance, been joined with him in the mission to the Northern courts.—A large proportion of Sydney's Letters to his Father, and the whole of his correspondence with his Uncle the Earl of Northumberland, Sir John and Sir William Temple, and William Penn, have hitherto escaped research. If any part of them have been luckily preserved, the possessors will confer an important obligation by communicating them to the publick, or at least stating where they lie concealed.

G. W. M.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

IT is not my intention to reply particularly to the attacks made on me by your Correspondents "*An Architect*" and "*Mr. Carter*" in your Magazine for October last; neither is it my design to notice any future remarks from either of them, unless they should be accompanied with an incorrect or defective representation of facts. The former of these persons is supposed to be in reality a tradesman, an house-painter, as I am informed, in Westminster, who has since occasionally taken up the occupation of a

draughtsman, and sometimes, it is said, painted scenes of landscapes for one of the Play-houses. How such a person can be entitled to the appellation of an Architect, which he assumes, I confess myself unable to discover: and the latter person is only a mere draughtsman. They have shewn themselves no competent judges of evidence, by denying, as they do, the strongest possible modes of proof; and I am confident no intelligent man will pay any attention to their observations.

My adversary *An Architect* is peculiarly unfortunate in asserting, as he does, that my pursuits were not allied to the labours of an Artist, as Mr. Carter himself could have informed him to the contrary. The profession of the Law, for which I was educated, and which I afterwards followed, I have quitted above fifteen years; and while I continued in it, my pursuits, as Mr. Carter knows, were also directed to Antiquarian subjects. For I wrote for Mr. Carter several papers, for the express purpose of explaining some plates of historical subjects in his first publication, containing Specimens of Ancient Sculpture, &c. These papers were accordingly inserted in that work with my name to them, as may be seen on referring to the book itself; and you, Mr. Urban, may besides probably recollect the circumstance, because you were the printer of the letter-press*.

Whether or not I am sufficiently skilled in the subject, the book I have published will best shew. But I know, from the testimony of those persons on whose judgment I can rely, that the book has already obtained a considerable degree of credit; and it should seem from their conduct, that my adversaries had found themselves hard pressed by facts in attacking it. One declines the task of controverting my opinions, and transfers it to the other: that other denies mathematical proof, conclusive evidence, and self-evident propositions; and refuses to admit that very species of proof, which he himself, in his observations, and elsewhere, has actually used.

Leaving, therefore, the useless undertaking of vindicating myself against charges of which, from my adversaries' own state of the case, every man of sense will perceive I am not guilty;

* This is "a True Bill." EDIT.

I shall

I shall only observe, that the instance of the Church of Malmesbury produced by Mr. Carter, does not apply to the question, nor does it vouch the fact for which it is produced.

It is, indeed, singularly curious to observe, that when your Correspondents An Architect and Mr. Carter both inveigh, as they do, so bitterly against all Compilations (as they are pleased to term every attempt at a deduction of historical events), and against all intelligence to be derived from books, Mr. Carter himself, for the purpose of proving the date of the Church of Malmesbury, should be, as he is, driven to the necessity of referring, p. 322, to a very obscure modern publication, expressly described by himself as a Compilation. And this is still more unfortunate, because in a subsequent part of his observations he contends, though unreasonably, that none but an eye-witness is competent evidence, which must necessarily apply as well to historical events as to buildings. He should at least have referred to Tanner, a respectable author, who apparently originally furnished that fact. But the date given is that of the original foundation only; and there is no proof that the present erection is of that age. Supposing it to be really so old, still Mr. Carter has not shewn that the workmen were Englishmen, which is the very point in question; and this is at least very doubtful, because at that very period it was the practice to procure them from France and elsewhere.

In 675, the very year in which Mr. Carter dates the Church of Malmesbury, Benedict Biscopius began to build St. Peter's Church in the Monastery of Wearmouth; and in that year went over to France, to engage workmen to construct it after the Roman manner. See Bentham's Preface to his History of Ely, in *Essays on Gothic Architecture*, p. 31.

Wilfrid Bishop of York, who in 675, the very same year with the dates of Malmesbury and Wearmouth, founded the Conventual Church of Rippon, and in 674 that of St. Andrew at Hexham, procured some of his workmen, builders, and artificers, from Canterbury, and some from Rome and other parts of Italy, France, and other countries. See Bentham's Preface before cited, p. 38 and 39.

The circumstance of some of these

workmen having been procured from Canterbury, in which Mr. Carter exults p. 323, is by no means contradictory to the supposition that the workmen came from France, but rather enhances the probability of it. The distance from Canterbury to Dover is so little, as every one knows who has travelled the road, as I have done, that it is very likely the workmen came from France, that they landed at Dover, and proceeded to Canterbury; but, finding employment there, did not continue their journey any further. In confirmation of this idea it may be observed, that William of Sens, who was employed in 1174 to repair and rebuild the Cathedral of Canterbury after the fire, was most certainly and evidently a Frenchman; and, as his name imports, came from Sens in France. Governor Pownall, in his paper on the Origin of Gothic Architecture, inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. IX. expressly mentions, p. 112, on the authority of Richard prior of Hexham, that St. Wilfrid learnt his architecture from Rome, and built his church at Hagulst after that model.

But there is every reason to think that the Church of Malmesbury is not by some centuries so old as Mr. Carter thinks it. William of Malmesbury, who lived in the reigns of Hen. I. Stephen, and Hen. II. and was himself a monk of that Abbey, speaks in his fifth book "*De Pontificibus*," edit. Gale, p. 350, of the whole Monastery of Malmesbury, most evidently from what he says including also the Church, as twice destroyed by fire: once in the reign of Alfred, and again in that of king Edward. By this last he most probably meant Edward the Confessor, not Edward the elder; because, as Edward the elder was Alfred's immediate successor, it may be doubted, in any other mode of interpretation, whether there could have been time sufficient for the re-erection of so many large buildings before they are represented as being a second time destroyed, particularly as it does not appear that the fire in Alfred's time happened early in his reign. A similar conflagration in the case of the Church of Canterbury in 1174, rendered it necessary to take down and rebuild the greater part of that edifice, and particularly the arches and columns, which of course had been injured by the fire,

fire, and by the fall of the roof; and it appears that, after a lapse of ten years, that single edifice still remained unfinished.

William of Malmesbury relates, it is true, as he heard it from others, according to the custom of his age, a miraculous story, how a beam for the roof of the Church, which, in building it, had been cut too short, was by miracle lengthened, so as to fit the place; and how, notwithstanding the two fires before mentioned, it had escaped destruction. But such occasional instances of credulity, which occur in the writings of authors of the early ages, have never been held with men of the best sense and judgment a sufficient reason for rejecting their testimony as to positive facts. Malmesbury's credulity, therefore, as to the pretended miracle does not impeach his veracity as to the two fires, which are positive historical facts; and it should seem as if he conceived that the rest of the roof of the Church had been consumed in both conflagrations, as otherwise, the escape of that beam would not have been, as he evidently thought it, miraculous. Of the authenticity of this proof, as fully establishing the fact of the two fires, no intelligent reader can, I am fully convinced, have any doubt.

It is impossible to conceive that the whole Monastery should have been, as William of Malmesbury expressly says it was, twice consumed; and yet, which he does not notice, that the Church, adjoining as it did the other buildings, could have escaped, especially as its roof was of timber covered with lead. The Cathedral of Canterbury, covered in like manner with a roof of timber and lead, caught fire in 1174, from the sparks arising from the flames which destroyed some adjoining houses; and it is evident that the effect of the fire, and the falling of the roof, would, in the case of Malmesbury, as it did in that of Canterbury, require that the arches, and perhaps some of the pillars, should have been rebuilt. Besides, Mr. Carter himself admits, p. 396, that the third or upper story of the Malmesbury specimen is an addition done in the reign of Edward the Third; so that that part of the building is certainly not in its original state. Certainly, therefore, the probability is, that in that Church, as well as in the Cathedral of Canterbury, a

great portion of the internal part, including the nave, was re-erected, at least as to the arches, and all above them; and for the reasons above-mentioned, and some others which will be here given, it is likely that these parts, with the exception of those noticed by Mr. Carter, are of the age of Edward the Confessor, who is generally spoken of in the early historians by the appellation of King Edward only, and who died in 1065.

The early Historians speak of the Church of Westminster erected by this King, as being constructed in a new mode or style of building, which was afterwards copied by many persons; and it is conceived that the use of Pointed arches in the nave of Malmesbury, together with the above circumstance as to Westminster Abbey, and that of the fire in the reign of one of the Edwards, even though it is not specified which of them it was; fairly justify the conclusion, that the destruction took place in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and not in that of any other King of the same name.

In consequence of a repair now going on, I cannot have access to many of my books; but I remember to have seen in some work, and I think it was in Mr. Carter's now publishing, an engraving of part of the nave of Malmesbury, with the date 675, given as the time of its erection. I was always fully persuaded it was not so old, for which reason I forbore to notice it in my own book; and the facts before-mentioned, relating to it, fully shew I was right in my opinion. Surely the error into which in this instance Mr. Carter has fallen, is a sufficient justification of the necessity for consulting books—a mode of instruction which none affect to despise, but such as are equally unacquainted with their contents, their value, their use, and their intention.

The Author of the letter-press to the Antiquarian Society's publication of the Cathedral of Durham has expressed himself in the following terms, as they appear in a note in the Preface to the Third Edition of the "*Essays on Gothic Architecture*," p. 3.

"There is very little doubt that the light and elegant style of building, whose principal and characteristic feature is the high Pointed arch, struck from two centres, was invented in this Country. It is certain that it was here brought to its

its highest state of perfection; and the testimonies of other Countries, where national traditions ascribe their most beautiful Churches to English artists, adds great weight to this assertion, and peculiar propriety to the term English, now proposed to be substituted to the word Gothic."

This passage, which is here given as it stands in the place above referred to, evidently contains in the last sentence a grammatical inaccuracy, which I think it incumbent on me thus to notice, that my adversaries, if they should be told of it by any person, may not say that I had not perceived it. It should not be "substituted to," but substituted *for*. In another part of it there is also a similar error, in using the word "*adds*," instead of *add*; but that is supposed an error of the press.

For the first assertion, as to the invention of Gothic Architecture in England, no authority or adequate reason is given. The improvement of an art is no ground for characterizing it by the name of the place where it was improved; it ought to receive its name from that where it was invented. Nor is the circumstance of its having received improvement in any one place, had that improvement been, as it was not in the present instance, exclusively confined to that spot, any evidence of its having been invented in the same place or country. Of the traditions which this Author mentions I was before aware; but they amount to no more than this, that such a building was erected by the English—meaning, in fact, nothing further than that it was built while the English were in possession of the place, as they were, at times, of different parts of France. They do not imply that the artists were English; nor has the name of one English architect ever been mentioned as employed on these erections. After all it is certain, as can be proved by evidence, that even the buildings here alluded to are those of a late date; and the Abbey of Clugny erected from the design of Guizo, a monk of that endowment, is greatly prior to any of them.

It is manifestly utterly impossible, that Mr. Carter, in opposition to the strongest possible proof which exists to the contrary, and in defiance of reason, and all those methods which

have always been allowed and recommended as the surest guides for the ascertainment of truth, should succeed in his attempt. The opinions of all the ablest and most intelligent men on the subject are decidedly against him; the number of his opponents is daily increasing; and the sentiments of the before-mentioned persons are daily gaining ground with all who choose to consider the subject. These opinions are supported by additional facts, which have since been discovered, and by others which are perpetually rising into notice; while Mr. Carter's adherents, on the contrary, are not at present known to exceed four in number. He himself, and your correspondent "An Architect," who is his principal adherent, and adopts only Mr. Carter's opinions, evidently never had either of them the advantage of a liberal education, which alone could qualify them to decide on the subject; and they have consequently shewn themselves incompetent judges. The second of his advocates, whom I forbear at present to name, there is every reason to conclude from circumstances not a man of education; and he, too, is apparently a copier of Mr. Carter's sentiments. The opinion of the third has been already answered in this letter; and the sentiments of Dr. Milner, the fourth, have been refuted by me in the book itself, by the production of an earlier instance of an erection in France.

Having now completed my intention, which I should have been glad to have effected within a narrower compass, had that been possible; I shall here conclude in the words of Ulpian, a celebrated Lawyer, who was also tutor and secretary to the Emperor Alexander Severus. The Reader will have no difficulty in applying them; and I here give a translation, for the benefit of my adversaries. "*Lata vel latior culpa est crassa et supina et dissoluta negligentia, et proximo ad dolum accedens: item non intelligere quod omnes intelligunt.*" In English thus, "A great or still greater fault is gross and supine and unrestrained negligence, and very nearly approaching to fraud: so it is also not to understand what all understand."

Your humble Servant,

JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

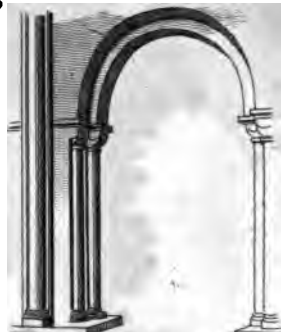
Mr.



Lindisfarne, 635.



Malmesbury, 675.



Winchester, 900.



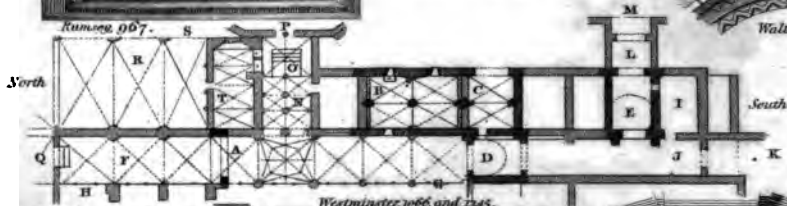
Runwold, 1067.



Peterborough, 970.



Waltham.



Westminster, 1066 and 1145.



Painted Chamber, 1190.



V.



W.



Z.



A2.



Gloucester, 1145.



B2.

Observations on Mr. HAWKINS'S "History, &c. of Gothic Architecture,"
(Continued from Vol. LXXXIII, Part II, p. 324.)

CHAPTER VI. The Catalogue of buildings in France, continued from 1031. Circumstance of rebuilding the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem at this period, 1048 or 1099, brought forward "as the model for the erection of many Gothic Cathedrals." "Ideas for the introduction of Chapels in the Ambulatory round the Choir, and the clustered column, seem to have been derived from this."—Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and who crowned William the Conqueror, built and finished Gloucester Cathedral about 1060*. The greater part of this Church is still standing (West front, centre tower, and Lady Chapel, alterations in the 15th century), being of very large dimensions, having side-aisles (Ambulatories, as Mr. Hawkins terms them) round the Choir, with Chapels, magnificent Crypt, &c. Style, Saxon, and of the most august kind; clustered columns found in the galleries over ditto side aisles. Thus, instead of a building at Jerusalem giving architectural law to this and other countries, it is more than probable that England, from the Gloucester example alone, led the way in this respect.

Next ensues a long string of reasons, full of circumlocution and far-fetched ideas, upon the origin of clustered columns, as being derived from "Palm-trees." This is literally *foreign* to the subject. Had our intelligent Author taken as much pains to travel through our own land, as he has to wade through the voluminous works of the Continent, for information on this head, he would have found clustered columns of a more remote date, and of a more imposing aspect, than what he has gathered. The immense clustered columns supporting the ruined particles of the centre tower of the Abbey Church at Malmsbury, will demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

"1078. Church of St. Lucian at

* Sir Henry Englefield, in the History of Gloucester Cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, with the plans, elevations, &c.

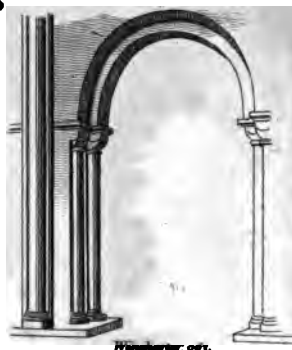
Beauvais rebuilt."—We next find Mr. H. travelling by book into his own neighbourhood, Westminster; the Abbey Church, "built by Edward the Confessor 1066" (Moore's List says 1049); and afterwards to Battle Abbey, Sussex, built by William Duke of Normandy 1067. Mr. H. observes, "The Church of Westminster is said to have been a new style of building; but, as Antiquaries have been at a loss how to understand this assertion, it shall be inquired what that new mode really was." After citing from Authors the circumstances of building and consecrating Edward's Church, he positively asserts, "no part of which is now standing." This is certainly an error, as considerable remains are to be traced on the South side of the present Church (erected by Henry III.): for who will not, after mature consideration, be inclined to own it probable that the large semicircular plain arch and piers, near the circular window of the South transept, are part of the Southern aspect of the centre tower of the Confessor's Church? A considerable portion of his South transept is in continuation from the aisles East of the Cloister, now used as a deposit for the Pix. Further South, other aisles are carried on, converted into a hall, cellars, &c.; and Eastward of the Little Cloisters are many columns and arches, all of a style consonant with the Saxon architecture of the 11th century. To confirm my position, that these aisles were part of Edward's Church;—in that division where the Pix is kept, is an actual stone altar-table, attendant piscina, &c. Mr. H. in this place gives a new translation from an ancient Latin MS. describing the Confessor's Church, wherein is mentioned the "nave, the ambulatory, choir, tower, in a simple manner, with a strong arch, &c." This is a fortunate circumstance, fixing my above-noticed remaining semicircular arch beyond all doubt to be a particle of the old Saxon edifice. Mr. H. is, however, not satisfied with his translation, it being so "indefinite, nothing of peculiarity is discernible; notwithstanding which, it certainly was an in-



Lindisfarne, 635.



Malmesbury, 675.



Worcester, 685.



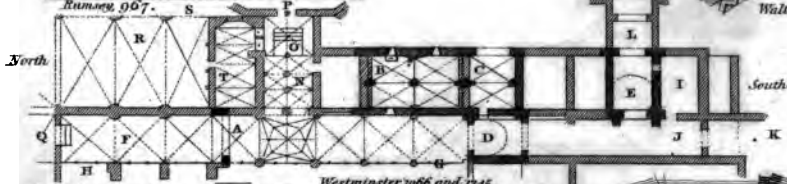
Ramsey, 907.



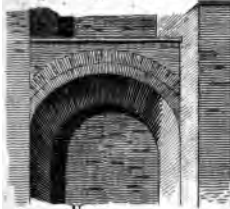
Peterborough, 970.



Waltham, 106.



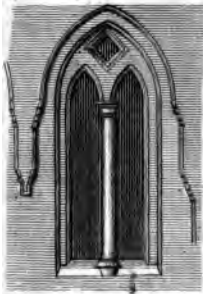
Westminster, 1066 and 1245.



V.



X.

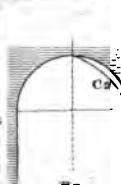


Painted Chamber, 1075.



Y.

A2.



B2.

Glastonbury, 1154.

Observations on Mr. HAWKINS's "History, &c. of Gothic Architecture."

(Continued from Vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 324.)

CHAPTER VI. The Catalogue of buildings in France, continued from 1031. Circumstance of rebuilding the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem at this period, 1048 or 1099, brought forward "as the model for the erection of many Gothic Cathedrals." "Ideas for the introduction of Chapels in the Ambulatory round the Choir, and the clustered column, seem to have been derived from this."—Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and who crowned William the Conqueror, built and finished Gloucester Cathedral about 1060*. The greater part of this Church is still standing (West front, centre tower, and Lady Chapel, alterations in the 15th century), being of very large dimensions, having side-aisles (Ambulatories, as Mr. Hawkins terms them) round the Choir, with Chapels, magnificent Crypt, &c. Style, Saxon, and of the most august kind; clustered columns found in the galleries over ditto side aisles. Thus, instead of a building at Jerusalem giving architectural law to this and other countries, it is more than probable that England, from the Gloucester example alone, led the way in this respect.

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GENT. MAG. January, 1814.

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stance of deviation from the usual mode of construction, and adopted as a model for future erections." This model is then shewn to be of the shape of a cross, which Mr. H. says was no novelty in this kingdom; and instances the Abbey of Ramsey, erected 974. He might have instanced likewise, Southwell, 630; Minster, 670; St. Alban's, 793; &c. Mr. H. then apparently strives to pervert a passage in William of Malmsbury, relative to the style of Architecture of Edward's reign, and thus shews his ingenuity in favour of foreign art. "The probability, therefore, certainly is, that it was not invented here, but imported from France," &c. But how could Mr. H. pass over the Church of Malmsbury, of a date more than 300 years prior to his Westminster authority, and numerous other religious piles of a still more distant epoch?

"No intelligence has been given," Mr. H. says, "in what form the arches of this Church of Edward the Confessor were constructed; yet, if a coin which has been produced as of that time merits to be considered as genuine, which it has been, it would lead to an opinion that the arches were Pointed." Reverting to the remains of Edward's Church yet standing, as I have above stated, I here subjoin (without having recourse to a coin to elucidate the style of a building) the detail thereof. The great South arch of the centre tower is plain, as are the piers which support it: the South transept gives a double aisle, divided by massive columns, simple ornaments to some of the capitals, to others elaborate foliage; from column to column semicircular arches, with a plain band or architrave; ditto formed groins succeed, but without ribs. The altar, a plain pedestal form, raised on two steps, and capped with a cant and plat-band mouldings: the piscina is composed of a short column, with a base and capital of many mouldings. The windows are plain, with a circular head: not the least vestige of a Pointed arch to be seen.

"That Pointed arches," Mr. H. says, "were known and used in this Country so early at least as the time of Edward the Confessor, if not before, seems unquestionable;" and for this purpose he refers to the Powder-Plot Cellar under the House of Lords, as having been some of the offices to the

Confessor's Palace. Now to those who have in reality studied by drawings the Architecture of the Country, the greater part of the remains of the Palace (particularly the Painted Chamber, House of Lords, &c.) will appear to be the work of the reigns of Henry II. and III. if we except the mere South end of the Court of Requests (now used as the new House of Lords), where are two Saxon windows with diagonal mouldings. I made a particular survey of this Powder-Plot Cellar (as Mr. H. calls it) in 1799, and again in November last, wherein I found a number of Pointed arches, recessed in the walls, windows, &c. making the place appear a sort of arcade, or crypt, for ready communication with the various offices of a great mansion or palace; but there is not the smallest warrant for concluding that any part could have been originally applied to the purposes of a kitchen (as Mr. H. terms it) or cellar. In fact, the arches themselves, if we set aside two doorways of Saxon work, are of a late date, perhaps as low down as the 16th century. I must not, however, neglect to mention, that in the Eastern extremity of the crypt (vulgarly cellar) under the Painted Chamber are two divisions of groins with semicircular arches: they were done, it is believed, by Inigo Jones, as some small portions of his architecture appear stuck in the wall externally at this point. The rest of the headway to this crypt, as well as that under the House of Lords, is common flooring; each arrangement, no doubt, was at first groined, but destroyed in later times; with the exception of the said two divisions. It is really a pity that Mr. H. could not refer us to a more important specimen for the antiquity of the Pointed arch among us, than a "Cellar;" the upper story of which (in that particular part called the Painted Chamber) "no one," he observes, "has ever questioned the fact of being as old as the time of Edward the Confessor." Its Pointed windows, with columnized mullions and primitive tracery, fix it, in my mind, to be of Henry II.'s time, as before hinted: it is said, in short, to have been erected by Archbishop Becket himself.

Chapter VII. The Church of the Monastery of Clugny in France, 1093, finished

finished 1131, is by Mr. H. considered as an example of "great moment in the present enquiry;" because, in two copies of French engravings of this Church introduced into his book, the arches to the aisles are Pointed, resting on Corinthian columns and pilasters: yet he half doubts the accuracy of the French artist, saying, "it is scarcely credible that any artist could, in making the drawing, have been guilty of so gross a blunder as to mistake the form of the arches (that is, to give Pointed forms instead of Semicircular)." I could, notwithstanding, instance many examples of the use of the Pointed arch with us prior to those of Clugny (if we allow the view to be correct, respecting which doubt may be reasonably entertained, from a kind of false drawing conspicuous in them); yet I shall continue to hold up to Mr. Hawkins's view the Malmesbury document. Mr. H. will not allow that any part of his Church of Clugny has been rebuilt; he observes, "it is absolutely impossible that the columns and arches which support the vaultings should have been re-erected.—Had they been originally semicircular, they could not, on account of the floor of the vaultings above, have been altered to the Pointed arch of their present proportion." Mr. H. cannot be admitted to be familiar with the art and mystery of Masonry; for it would not be considered supernatural to convert a Semicircular arch into a Pointed one. The two Clugny Views are described, one as being the vestibule, the other the nave: what is meant by the vestibule, it is difficult to understand. In this stage of my observations, I shall attempt their description from his engravings; and afterwards, by way of contrast, that of my Malmesbury example*.

CLUGNY, 1131. Plate I. Vestibule. To me the view appears as the Nave of a great Church with side aisles, in a succession of divisions of Pointed arches, supported by Corinthian pilasters, as they are called, and breaks: gallery story; small semicircular arches within larger ditto; windows to third story with semicircular heads. Clusters of small columns rise from the

breaks to springing of the groins, which groins are pointed. In the distance, large doorway of entrance; but whither, or from whence, is uncertain, with columns and semicircular architrave; within ditto a smaller entrance, or wicket, with headway of a turn not applicable to any style. Above ditto entrance a gallery. Detail of parts, unintelligible.

Plate II. Nave. Nearly of the same arrangement as the Vestibule, except that, in the distance, is what appears to me a Choir; but this is conjecture. In the divisions, columns of the same alleged order as in the Nave, Corinthian: supporting another shew of Pointed arches; but their relative height, with that of the column, is miserably out of all kind of proportion, as are the arches to the two stories above them. The ceiling is what we commonly call the "waggon head," with an addition of plain bands to each division. Detail of parts, unintelligible.

These two Views (according to Mr. H.'s system) are to prove the priority of design with regard to the Pointed style of architecture, to "establish" his History, and be the means of "refuting" all preceding Authors on the subject:

MALMESBURY, 675*. The drawing was taken in 1801, under the patronage of Sir R.C. Howe, Bart.; wherein, from the strong marks evident of the very early mode of Saxon architecture in the first and second stories (third ditto Edward III.'s reign) little doubt can be held that it is a work of the date assigned; and those who are conversant in our Antiquities by actual research will readily own, that in buildings of the most remote periods the Pointed arch† was in use indiscriminately with the Semicircular one; each, however, possessing one common detail of mouldings and ornaments peculiar to Saxon design. The era when the Pointed arch predominated, and became, with its own characteristic embellishments, an Order of itself, is made conspicuous in Salisbury Cathedral, 1239.

First story. The division has massive columns, with circular base

* See Plate H. in the *Gent. Mag.* for October last, facing page 321.

† Hexham, 674. Peterborough, 970. Selby, 1069. Canterbury, 1080. St. Mary's Abbey, York, 1088. St. Mary Overy's, Surrey, 1106. Lanthony, 1108. Waverley, Surrey, 1128. Fountain's, Yorkshire, 1132; &c. &c.

(plinth square), and enriched capitals; enriched architrave to arch; *clustered* columns rise from the capitals to the height of second or gallery story. Second story. *Clustered* and single columns, capitals enriched: architrave to small arches plain, the larger ditto enriched. In the side aisle, columns with semicircular arches recessed: window; columns and semicircular head. Third story: This being an alteration in the reign of Edward III. any illustration on this occasion would be altogether unnecessary. A. Plan. B. Side aisle. Detail: c. Base. d. Capital. e. Architrave. f. and f*. its continuation; in the torus, oblong diamond compartments, and to the sweeping cornice dragons' heads. g. A dragon's head in the centre of the sweeping cornice (devices ever found in the primæval Saxon erections). h. String, having a fret. i. j. and k. Base, capital, and architrave to single column. l. Base. m. Capital; and n. architrave to *clustered* columns. o. Capitals; and p. string to second story. q. String. r. Base. s. Capital. t. Architrave to recesses. u. String. v. Base. w. Capital; and x. Architrave to window in side aisle. The diagonal (vulgarly zigzag) enrichment in the mouldings very general.

Description of the *Plate* annexed to the present Essay. Lindisfarne, 635. *Clustered* columns in centre aisle of the Cathedral; style, the most remote Saxon; arches, semicircular.—Malinsbury, 675. *Clustered* columns in side aisle of the church; style, ditto; arches pointed.—Winchester, 963. *Clustered* columns in North transept of the Cathedral; style ditto.—Rumsey, 967. *Clustered* columns in the Eastern aisle of choir, or ambulatory, with one of the chapels to side aisle; style ditto.—Peterborough, 970. *Clustered* columns in centre aisle of the Cathedral; style ditto.—Waltham, Essex, 1062. *Clustered* columns in galleries to nave of the Abbey church; style ditto; mouldings enriched.—Westminster, 1066 (Edward Confessor) and 1245 (Henry III.) Plan of part of the Abbey church, cloister, &c. walls tinted dark, remains, 1066, ditto, tinted fainter, work, 1245:—Edward's Church: A. Plain South arch of centre tower. B. Part of South transept in a double Eastern aisle. + Altar. • Piscina. (In this portion of the ailes the Pix is now

deposited.) c. Continuation of ditto ailes (now a hall to a prebendal residence). d. Avenue. e. Ditto.—Henry's church. f. East cloister. g. South ditto. h. North ditto. i. Portions of other arrangements. j. Avenue to Little Dean's-yard. k. Little Dean's-yard. l. Avenue to Little Cloisters. m. Little Cloister. n. Grand avenue to Chapter-house (now partitioned into cellars, &c.). o. Ascent to ditto. p. Chapter-house. q. South aisle of church. r. South transept. s. East aisle of ditto. t. St. Blaize's chapel.—u. View of plain arch and piers of tower at A.—v. View of double ailes at B. looking East; wherein is seen the altar and piscina. w. Capital in ditto view; singular variety in the lines. x. Base and capital in portion of ailes c, capital highly enriched.—Painted Chamber, Westminster; period, Henry II.'s reign; style, Pointed architecture, plain, and of the most pure masonry, accompanied with its peculiar detail. This elevation gives one of the windows recessed, within an arch with corbels; column, &c. lately cut out (similar window remains unhavocked on North front). y. One of the two semicircular headed Saxon doorways in crypt under the House of Lords. z. One of Edward Confessor's Saxon windows, at South front of remnant of his Palace (another also accompanies it); now converted into the new House of Lords. a2. Pointed doorway, 16th century, in the above crypt.—Glastonbury, 954. Pointed archway in North transept of the Abbey church; mouldings, enriched with diagonals, proving the occasional use of the Pointed arch previous to the Confessor's reign. b2. Theoretic example to prove how easy it is to convert a Semicircular arch into a Pointed one, as at c2; not that I wish to insinuate that Mr. Hawkins's Clugny arches have been so tampered with, or any other antient objects of the same nature, either in France or England, but merely to shew its practicability. J. CARTER.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 6.*
H A V I N G been much gratified by a very accurate architectural survey of the curious and beautiful ruins of Haughmond Abbey, now embosomed in the woods of the fine demesne of Sundorne House near Shrewsbury,

bury, with some notices of those of Selby and Worksop, which appeared in your Magazine for December last; I am induced to offer you the subjoined List of Conventual Churches, which are still made use of, either wholly or in part, for divine service; hoping that it may afford some assistance to the Lover of Sacred Architecture in his researches amid the venerable remains of our Monastic structures, many of which, though highly

deserving attention, have, as the writer of the article justly laments, long lain in obscurity.

As I believe this is the only List that has been given of the Monastic Churches which have in some degree been preserved to us as useful religious structures, I am aware that it may be imperfect, and shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will honour it by correction or addition.

HUGH OWEN.

Cathedral Priory Churches of Benedictines.

Canterbury Perfect.
Winchester Perfect.
Durham Perfect.
Ely Perfect.
Worcester Perfect.
Norwich Lady Chapel destroyed.
Rochester Perfect.
Bath Perfect, now Parochial. A complete specimen of the last age of Pointed Architecture.

Cathedral Priory Church of Augustine Canons.

Carlisle Greater part of Nave, Transept, and Tower, destroyed.

Abbey Churches erected into Cathedrals by Henry VIII.

Westminster Perfect.
Gloucester Perfect.
Peterborough Perfect.
Chester Nearly perfect, vaulting never finished.
Oxford (Priory of St. Frydes-
wede) Two arches of Nave destroyed. [used.
Bristol Nave destroyed; beautiful Choir and middle Tower

Mitred Abbey Churches, now Parochial.

St. Alban's Perfect; Lady Chapel desecrated. A most curious and noble Church.
Malmsbury Nave in use; part of West front and great central arches standing.
Croyland Great remains of Nave, and fine West front; North aisle only used.
Tewkesbury Perfect, excepting Lady Chapel; antient Nave matchless in its kind.
Selby Much of this noble Church is used.
Shrewsbury Nave, though mutilated, and West Tower, used; West window fine.
Waltham Nave, which is very antient, used.
Thorney Nave, without its side aisles, used.

Benedictine Abbey Churches, now Parochial.

Sherborn, Dorset This fine Church is perfect, except its West front.
Milton, Dorset Choir, Transept, and middle Tower, used; very beautiful.
Pershore Beautiful Choir, South Transept, and middle Tower, used.
Wymondham Nave, West and middle Towers, used.

Benedictine Priory Churches, now Parochial.

Binham Nave, with ruinous side aisles, used. Early Norman.
Malverne, Great Perfect, excepting South wing of Transept.
Malverne, Little Part of Choir and Tower used.
Leominster The two Naves remain; the Southern Nave used.
Lynn St. Margaret's Nave and two West Towers used.
Boxgrave, Sussex Choir, middle Tower, and part of Nave, used.
Chepstow Nave used, fine Saxon arch West end standing.
Abergavenny Nearly perfect. [door.
Tutbury, Staffordshire Nave and South-west Tower used; rich Saxon West
St. Bee's, Cumberland Nearly perfect.

Lancaster

14. *List of Conventual Churches still in Use.*—*Rymer's Fœdera.* [Jan.

- Lancaster Nave and West Tower used.
 Bromfield, Salop. Nave and middle Tower used.
 Deerhurst, Gloucester Nave and middle Tower used.
 Churches of the Regular Canons of St. Augustine, now Parochial.
 St. Mary Overy, Southwark... Perfect.
 St. Bartholomew, London.... Antient Choir used.
 Christchurch, Hants..... Perfect; a very noble Church. Nave early Norman.
 Dunstable Nave used; West front remains.
 Cartmel, Lancashire Perfect.
 Dorchester, Oxon. Nave and part of Choir used.
 Hexham, Northumberland .. Choir, Transept, and middle Tower, used.
 Bolton, Yorkshire Nave used; walls of Choir standing.
 Radford, Nottinghamshire .. Nave used; West front with two Towers perfect.
 Lanercost, Cumberland..... Nave used. Early lancet work.
 St. German's, Cornwall Nave with two West Towers used.
 Royston, Hertfordshire..... Nearly perfect.
 Chisbury, Salop Nave, though mutilated, and West Tower, used.
 Bodmin, Cornwall Nave used.
 Church of the Cistercian Monks, now Parochial.
 Dore, Herefordshire Nave and Transept used.
 Nunnery Churches, now Parochial.
 Rumsey, Hampshire This very antient and curious Church nearly perfect.
 Usk, Monmouthshire..... Choir and middle Tower used.
 St. Helen's, London Nave used.
 Friary Churches, now used.
 Austin, now Dutch Church,
 London Nave used; tracery in windows beautiful.
 Scarborough Choir used.
 Churches of Military Orders, now in use.
 Temple Church, London Perfect.
 Welsh Monastic Churches, now used.
 Margam, Cist. Abbey Church,
 Glamorganshire Nave used.
 Brecon, St. John's, Benedictine
 Priory Church..... Perfect, or nearly so.
 Ewenny, Ben. Priory Church,
 Glamorganshire Till of late perfect, and very curious, though rude.
 Conway Perfect, but rude.
 Ruthin, Church of the Bon-
 hommes Nave used.
 Cardigan, Priory, Benedictine Choir used.
 Bethkeleert, Carnarvon, Priory, Nave probably used, but very rude.
 Lanbadern, Cardigansh. Priory, Perfect, but rude.
 Brecon Collegiate Church, }
 formerly the Church of the } Choir occasionally used, rest in ruins. Early lancet
 Dominican Friars } architecture, and plain.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 22.
 YOUR learned Correspondent
 E. M. S. has rendered himself a
 valuable contributor to your excel-
 lent Miscellany, by his curious selec-
 tion of extracts from the Patent Rolls;
 and it is much to be regretted that he
 has not leisure to go through Rymer's
Fœdera. It was an idea that occurred
 to me some time since, at which I
 was about to make an attempt; but,
 being aware that a new Edition of that
 noble work, with many valuable acqui-
 sitions, is brought to a state of great
 forwardness by that indefatigable and
 justly admired scholar Dr. Adam
 Clarke, under the direction of His
 Majesty's Commissioners on the Pub-
 lic Records (to whom unbounded cre-
 dit is due for their exertions in ar-
 ranging and publishing the records of
 the realm), I thought it would be ad-
 visable, in order to make the thing
 complete, to wait for its publication;
 but, as E. M. S. has requested extracts
 from Rymer, I have made a feeble at-
 tempt to commence that task, though
 not after his plan. Should this por-
 tion be deemed worthy insertion, I
 propose continuing a regular series
 from the most remarkable documents
 in that work, and where I meet with
 any

any of a very curious nature, I shall, at my leisure, endeavour to present your Readers with a translation of them.

JUNIOR.

A. D. 1101. A. R. 1 Hen. I.

By a convention made between King Henry I. and Robert Earl of Flanders, the said King agreed to pay an annual fee of 400 marks of silver to the said Earl, for which he was to provide 500 Knights for the King's service.

A. D. 1141. A. R. Steph. 6.

The Empress Matilda, by charter * bearing date at Oxineford the day of St. James the Apostle, created Milo de Gloucester Earl of Hereford, and gave him the Mote and Castle of Hereford, also the third penny of the rents of the borough, and the third penny of the pleas of the county. She likewise gave him the three Manors of Mawerdine, Luggwordine, and Wilton, the "Hays" of Hereford, and the Forest of Trincley, &c. as a reward for his services against King Stephen, who, "by the mercy of God, and by the aid of Robert Earl of Gloucester my brother, and the aid of the said Milo and other my Barons, was taken in the Battle at Lincoln on the day of the Purification of St. Mary" next before the day aforesaid.

A. D. 1144. A. R. Steph. 9.

Pope Lucius rendered void all charters by obtaining which Sons became successors to their Fathers in Churches.

A. D. 1153. A. R. Steph. 18.

King Stephen by charter adopted Henry Duke of Normandy, son of the Empress Matilda, as his son and heir; and appointed the said Duke and his heirs to succeed him in the kingdom

of England, on account of which the Duke did homage to the King, and received the fealty of William the King's son, and granted him all the possessions which his Father had before he attained to the dominion of England. The King also promised to consult the Duke in matters of state, and exercise regal justice throughout the realm.

A. D. 1154. A. R. 2 H. II.

Pope Adrian granted leave† to King Henry to go into Ireland and subdue that people to the laws, to extend the limits of the Church, restrain the vices and reform the manners of the inhabitants, and to augment the Christian religion, &c.; and ordains that they should receive him honourably, and acknowledge him as lord, on condition that an annual pension of one penny‡ for every house be paid to the Blessed Peter and the Holy Church of Rome.

A. D. 1162. A. R. 8 H. II.

Pope Alexander wrote to King Henry, to incline him to Peace with the King of France.

A. D. 1169. A. R. 15 H. II.

King Henry wrote sharply to the Pope, requesting him to make an end of the quarrels between him and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Thomas à Becket). The King informs him, that he has given the Archbishop liberty to return in peace, and have all the possessions which he enjoyed before he left the kingdom. He likewise reminds his Holiness of the honour and advantage he had brought him and his court, and which he hereafter might, should he not be hindered by his perverseness; and demands absolution for all those whom the Archbishop had before excommunicated.

* The title Earl is the most ancient in the English Peerage, and its origin has not been clearly traced. It was in use amongst the Saxons, and usually applied to the first of the Royal line. It was afterwards by our Kings given to such as they associated with them in their councils and martial actions. The Conqueror gave it to his Nobles in fee, annexing to it a shire or province, which is now called a County from the word Count or Comte, for which he changed this title (but it was not long retained): the third penny of the pleas of the County was allotted for his maintenance, and, it appears, was considered necessary to constitute an Earldom. The mode of investiture was by girding them with a sword without any formal charter of creation; and this is supposed to be the first by which this dignity was conferred.

† It does not appear that he availed himself of the liberality of his Holiness before the year 1171.

‡ Commonly called "Peter Pence," which was a tribute paid at a very early period to the Apostolic See. In the year 725, it was given by Ina, king of the West Saxons, when on his pilgrimage at Rome. Offa King of the Mercians also gave it in 794 through all his dominions. Edward III. prohibited it, as did Henry VIII. by statute. It was renewed by Philip and Mary, but entirely abolished by Elizabeth.

A. D.

A. D. 1173. A. R. 19 H. II.

King Henry wrote a most sorrowful letter * to Pope Alexander, complaining of the rebellion of his sons, and imploring his aid.

A. D. 1174.

King Henry, by his charter bearing date 26 May, ordained that if any ship should be distressed on either of the four coasts of England, Poictou, Oleron, or Gascony, and either man or beast should escape or be found in the same alive, the ship should not be forfeited in name of a wreck †, but that all the goods therein should remain to the owners, provided they were claimed within three months; otherwise they should belong to the King or other Lord of the franchise.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

THE recent robbery of St. Paul's was duly noticed by you at the time it occurred ‡; but I believe my "Londinium" is the only work which contains a description of the articles used at the Altar then stolen (unless any subsequent author has quoted my account of them). I therefore hope you will indulge me by inserting the following extract from Vol. III. p. 144. as I am certain no other individual had access to the Muniment-room than myself, for the above purpose, and consulting the records there preserved.

J. P. MALCOLM.

"A silver gilt chalice, with the paten, and another of the same materials, are embossed with a saint bearing the Agnus Dei, and inscribed 'Bibite ex hoc omnes; est hic enim Calix Novi Testamenti sanguine meo.'

A pair of patens: 'Benedixit, fregit, dedit; accipite, comedite; hoc est corpus meum.'

A most superb silver gilt and embossed Prayer-book, adorned with angels, a glory, pillars, &c. inscribed 'Oculi Domini super istos, et aures ejus in preces eorum;' and 'Fiant Orationes pro omnibus hominibus, pro Regibus.'

A Bible, edition 1640, with a silver gilt cover, representing a temple, with Moses and Aaron in the intervals between the columns, and Jacob's dream on one side, with the inscription 'Verbum Domini manet in æternum.' On the other leaf, the Prophet fed by a raven, and, 'Habent Moysen et Prophetas; audiant illos.'

Two large silver gilt plates, on which are engraved the following inscriptions: 'The Rev. Mr. Charles Smith, fourth son of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hill Hall, in the county of Essex, bart. late prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Colchester, gave this plate for the use of the church 1699.'

'Ex hoc non manducabo donec illud impleatur in regno Dei. Modicum et jam non videbitis me. Iterum, modicum et videbitis me, quia vado ad Patrem.'

'Qui parçè seminat, parçè et metet. Si voluntas prompta est secundum id quod habet, accepta est; non secundum id quod non habet.'

The bottoms of those plates are embossed with representations of the last Supper: and the widow bestowing her mite. The rims are adorned with his arms and crest, cherubim, and scrolls.

A very large silver-gilt plate; plain, except that the centre contains an angel, exhibiting a label, on which is engraved *Τοιαύταις δοξασίαις κατασφαιρούται ὁ Θεός*. The arms of the Deanery are on the back.

Another very large silver-gilt plate has the Lord's Supper, extremely well done, on it; and a rich border of cornucopias and emblematical figures.

There are large tankards of silver-gilt, very much (but clumsily) embossed.

A large silver-gilt plate, with I. H. S. in a glory.

Two enormous tankards, finely embossed, given by the above Rev. Charles Smith, with the inscriptions, 'Verbum caro factum est; et habitavit in nobis.' 'Si mihi non vultis credere, operibus credite.' 'Qui biberit ex aqua quam ego dabo ei, non sitiet in æternum.' 'Ecce Agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi; hic est qui baptizat in Spiritu Sancto.' These words all refer to the embossings over them.

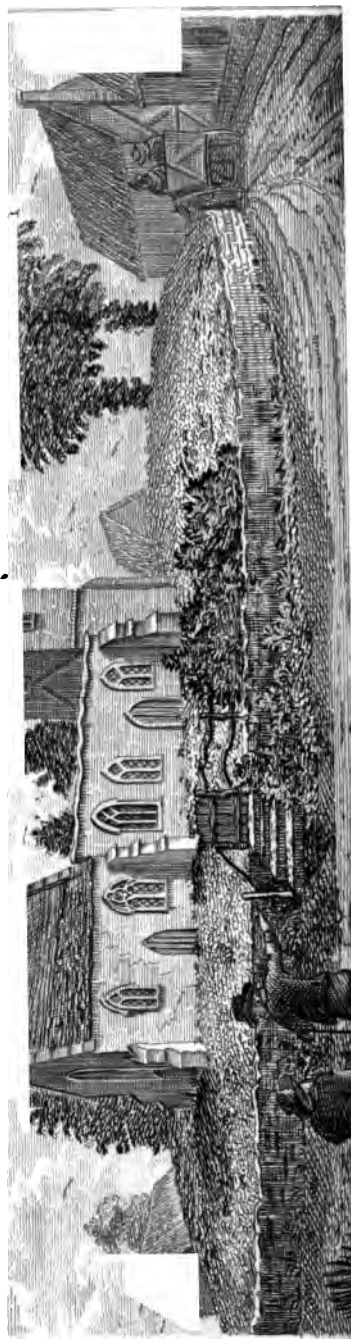
* This is a curious instrument; and I shall at some future period present you Readers with a translation.

† Before the time of Henry I. if any ship was lost at sea and any of the cargo cast on shore, such goods were seized as belonging to the King; and the cause assigned was, that by the loss of the ship all property was gone out of the original owner; which was repugnant to all reason and humanity. A similar law was in force in the time of Constantine the Great; but he forbade it by an edict, and with this humane expostulation, directed they should remain to the owners: "Quod enim jus habet fiscus in aliena calamitate ut de re tam luctuosa compendium sectetur?" It is pleasing to reflect how much the distressed condition of these unfortunate persons has been ameliorated by the many salutary laws which have been made since those days.

‡ See our vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 653.

RADCLIFFE, N.H.

Genl. Mag. Jan. 1814. Pl. II. p. 17.



A pair of silver-gilt candlesticks, two feet nine inches in height, exclusive of the spike, with a triangular feet. "In lumine tuo videbimus lumen. De tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum. Sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus." Two other candlesticks of the same materials, about two feet in height.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
THE village of RADCLIFFE UPON WREKE, co. Leicester, is seven miles distant from the town; and its name, *Rad* (red) is derived from a hill of red hanging over the river Wreke.

At the Domesday Survey, the tenant Family of Burdet possessed the property here. In the time of Edward the manor belonged to the Barons Drayton. Ralph the last Lord set entailed it on his nephew Sir Shirley, knight, ancestor of Robert Shirley, the present Earl Ferrers, who is now the owner of the manor and of almost the whole parish.

In 1774, about 800 acres were inclosed by Act of Parliament.

The Church (see Plate II.) in these few years has been thoroughly repaired by Earl Ferrers and his tenants; and his Lordship has rebuilt that which was defective of the beautiful Spire; the expence of the whole, near 300*l*.

The living, which is in the gift of the Crown, is a small one, rated at 7*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. in the King's Books; certified value 80*l*.; land in lieu of tithes.

Within a mile of Radcliffe, near the *Foss-way*, which runs through this lordship, is "an antient funeral monument," says Mr. Carte, "in the manner of the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, consisting of a mound of earth about 350 feet long, 120 broad, and 40 high, conjectured to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the inhabitants and the Belgic Britons." Dr. Stukeley also notices it; "the country people call it *Shipley Hill*, and say a great Captain, called Shipley, was buried here. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity, and Celtic. On the top are several oblong double trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and lasses of the adjacent villages meet upon Easter Monday yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale." An old shepherd in

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1799 remembered these sports; but they have long fallen into disuse.

After all, the conjectures of these two eminent Antiquaries were erroneous; as "the hill has been lately proved to be the wonderful work of Nature, not of Art; and has been produced by some uncommon surflux of the river Wreke. It was cut open a few years past, and found to contain ta of gravel and red marle, evidently washed together by some extraordinary vortex of the river, or king strands round it, which is perceptible. There are strata of different sorts of earth: first, soil; next, marle, red and white; then the blue marle; mixture of &c.; but all evidently appear to have been the work of Providence."

These latter observations were obligingly communicated by Earl Ferrers to Mr. Nichols, in whose History of Leicestershire a full account of the parish may be seen.

By the Return to the Population Act 51 Geo. III. 1811. Radcliffe contained 11 houses occupied by 116 of whom 16 were engaged in agriculture, and 6 of 56 males and 6 females.

MEMORANDA RESPECTING AUTHORS AND BOOKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

IN the account of Ephraim Chambers, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," in the Biographia Britannica, and in the Biographical Dictionary, I find no mention of the Translation of Boerhaave's *Institutiones Chemiae*: intitled, "A New Method of Chemistry; including the Theory and Practice of that Art, &c. published jointly by P. Shaw, M. D. and E. Chambers, Gent. with additional notes and sculptures." Lond. 4to. 1727. This appears to be a translation of a work surreptitiously published in Holland without the Author's consent, and probably from the notes of some of the Students attending his Lectures. It contains, however, a very valuable treatise on the science, and was considerably improved in the translation by the addition of Notes, selected from recent authorities, extending the knowledge of

of that branch of science. The original work having been received with much approbation abroad, the illustrious Author appears to have been reluctantly induced to publish, still in a less perfect state than he could have wished, his work intituled *Elementa Chæmiæ*, which appears to be an enlarged and improved republication of the former work, with a very characteristic address to his Brother, and a preface reciting the occasion of this republication. This also appears to have been translated by Peter Shaw, M. D. and published as a second edition of the "New Method of Chemistry," 4to. 1741. A third edition appeared, 4to. 1753. To this is prefixed a short Advertisement announcing that most of the notes made use of in our first Edition are here preserved, and several others added where they seemed to be necessary. An Appendix is also added, to shew the way of carrying the Art still further, signed *P. S.* It does not hence appear how to distinguish the respective parts of the labours of the Translators and Editors in the first publication of the work, which, however, from the state of the science at that time in this Country, seems to have been an important accession, and to have ranked among the foremost of the systematic treatises on philosophical principles, which have promoted the advancement of that science in our Country; as it does not appear that at that period we possessed any approved Elementary Treatise on that science in our language.—It is observable that, under the word *Chymistry*, in the Cyclopædia a quotation is made of a passage from the first edition of the abovementioned work in 1727.

In the books before mentioned I find no notice as an Author of *Peter Shaw*, the joint Editor with Ephraim Chambers of the Editions of Boerhaave's *Chemistry*, who is also the well-known Editor of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Works of Bacon, 3 vols. 4to. 1733, and of those of Boyle, 3 vols. 4to. 1725. Besides which, he is the Author of "Chemical Lectures, read in London in 1731 and 1732, and at Scarborough 1733, for the improvement of arts, trades, and natural philosophy," 8vo. 2nd edit. 1725; subsequent to which, he published, "Essays for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

by means of Chemistry, 2nd edit. improved by *P. Shaw*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty." It is the more observable that such slender notice occurs of this Author in either of the sources of information before mentioned, as, from the great extent, variety, and importance of the objects of science comprehended in the long successive results of his literary labours, he appears among the most eminent and extensively useful of those Writers to whom the English Reader is indebted, for more ready access to, and communication of, the knowledge contained in the works of the illustrious Fathers of Science of our own Country, as well as for affording the means of acquaintance with the principal improvements in science of those more recent Authors who have eminently distinguished themselves in other parts of Europe. It affords me, however, some satisfaction to find mention of this Author, as an eminent Physician, whose only daughter was married to the late Dr. Richard Warren, who succeeded to his practice, in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Another Author to whom the Publick is greatly indebted for the advancement of the science of Chemistry in general, in its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and as more particularly applicable to the purposes of Medicine, and whose merits as an Author have probably been obscured by the superior advantages of more recent promoters of that science, is *William Lewis*, M. D. late of Kingston in Surrey, who first communicated to the English Reader the advanced state of Chemical knowledge of the German Chemists and Metallurgists in his Translation of the "Chemical Works of Gaspar Neuman," 4to, 1737, illustrated with copious notes from the discoveries of more recent Authors, and from his own extensive experience; which is conspicuously evidenced in the elaborate work published some years afterwards, intituled, "*Commercium Philosophicum Technicum*;" or the Philosophical Commerce of Arts; designed as an attempt to improve arts, trades, and manufactures," 4to. 1763.—This Author appears to have been among the first promoters of that excellent Institution, the Society for the Improvement of

of Arts, Manufactures, &c. from which in 1767 he obtained the gold medal for an Essay on Pot-ashes, from the successful production of which in America, subsequent to that period, it appears that this Country derived considerable advantages. Another work of this Author, which has acquired much reputation as a work of comprehensive, scientific knowledge and of great utility, is the "History of the Materia Medica," 4to, 1741; republished by the Author, and since republished with successive additions and improvements from the hands of Dr. Aikin.

I am equally at a loss to find suitable mention of that elaborate Author and promoter of science and general knowledge, *John Harris*, D. D. and F. R. S. The first work I have seen of this Writer is, a short but plain "Elements of Geometry and plain Trigonometry, &c. written by F. Ignat. Pardies, rendered into English by J. H. M. A. and F. R. S." 2nd edit. Svo. 1702. (I have also an 8th Edit. with successive alterations and additions, 1746.) At this time it appears that Mr. Harris "lived and taught Mathematics at his house in Amen Corner." He wrote also, "A new short Treatise of Algebra; with the Geometrical construction of Equation, as far as the fourth power of dimension: together with a specimen of the nature and algorithm of Fluxions." This tract is announced to have been written primarily for the use of his Auditors at the Public Mathematical Lecture set up at the Marine Coffee House, Birchin Lane, by Charles Cox, Esq. M. P. for Southwark. He also published "Elements of plain and Spherical Trigonometry, together with the principles of spheric Geometry, and the several projections of the Sphere *in plano*." Also "The Description and Uses of the Cœlestial and Terrestrial Globes, and of Collins's Pocket Quadrant." 4th edition. Of these or the subsequent works illustrative of mathematical science, no mention occurs, or of the Author, in Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, which generally records notice of writers in that science of less extensive pretensions to utility or celebrity of reputation as promoters of Science and Literature. Dr. Harris is also Author of "*Lexicon Technicum Magnum* : or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and

Sciences, explaining not only the terms of Art, but the Arts themselves, &c." fol. 1704. In the preface to 5th edit. 2 vols. fol. 1736, mention is made of the Author's decease: a detail is, however, given by him of the materials and principal sources from whence, independent of his own contributions, he derived and composed the principal articles of his work, which, considered as the labour of one man previous to the existence of more voluminous compositions in our language, affords satisfactory evidence of the comprehensive knowledge, industry, capacity, and perseverance of the learned Author, whose merit as a writer and promoter of general science and useful Literature is still more conspicuous and generally known in that excellent undertaking of the "Collection of Voyages," 2 vols. fol. 1705. The merit of this work is also, perhaps, less generally and duly appreciated, from the circumstance of having since been rendered one of the most useful, instructive, and comprehensive works of historical, political, geographical, and commercial knowledge in the English language, under the care and by the labours of Dr. John Campbell, whose uncommon candour and modesty, as in other instances of his valuable works, induced him to withhold the notice of his name or of the means to ascertain (otherwise than by comparison with the original Edition) the peculiar share in that undertaking executed by him, and which is accordingly still most generally known by the title of "*Harris's Voyages*," 2 vols. fol. 1744, and of which there is a subsequent edition.

I regret not having at present the means of more particularly noticing the dates of the several editions of the subjects of the present communication, which I trust will prove its apology.

RUSTICUS.

On the Propriety of instructing the Children of the Poor in the Elements of the Art of Drawing.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

A PROPOSAL has lately been made by a public-spirited Individual in this Town, for instructing the children of the lower classes of the community, or such of them as shew a disposition towards it, in the art of Drawing, as an additional, though subordinate branch of education.

This

This idea has received encouragement; and many have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the support of proper establishments for that purpose. But, notwithstanding the favourable auspices with which it was received, it seems of late to have been discountenanced and obstructed.

--- Objections have been dispersed through the medium of the public papers; the weapons both of argument and ridicule have been employed against it. These have not been without their effect; and the proposition seems likely to sink into oblivion, not only without being tried, but without that consideration which any plan connected with the improvement of the lower classes of society imperiously demands.

Imperfect as the present system of education may be, it will readily be admitted, that whatever tends to introduce novel modes of instruction, ought not to be received without serious deliberation. If the present methods be wrong or defective, it may not follow that a new one may be precisely right. It is on this account that the objections that have been raised against this plan are entitled to notice; and until these are removed, it is not to be expected that it can meet with a cordial and general support.

Before we enter upon the consideration of these objections, let us, however, first see what the present system of education for the lower classes of the community is, and what is proposed to be grafted upon it. To describe the former, a very few words may suffice—the children are shut up in a room—frequently a great number together, for six or eight hours every day, where, in the course of as many years, by the united means of imprisonment, threats, and discipline, they learn to read an easy book, to write an indifferent hand, and in some cases to understand the first rules of arithmetic; although the latter branch of education is often regarded with peculiar jealousy, as being likely to awaken those dormant powers of mind, which, although the gift of God, many persons think it the duty of man to extinguish.

What precise quantity of misery is thrust into that space of human life which extends from six to sixteen years of age, it is not possible to de-

termine; but it may safely be asserted, that it far exceeds that of any other evil that infests the earth. The rod and the cane are in constant requisition, and the cries of infant misery extend from one end of civilized Europe to the other. A German Magazine recently announced the death of a School-master in Suabia, who for 51 years had superintended a large institution, with old-fashioned severity. From an average, inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated, that in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 *custodes* (or imprisonments) 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks by heart. It was further calculated, that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 6000 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's cap, and 1700 hold the rod. "How vast (exclaims the journalist) the quantity of human misery inflicted by one perverse educator!"

Dismissing, however, the consideration of the means adopted, let us look at the improvements made, which, with respect to the lower classes of the community, are chiefly confined to reading and writing. To these it is proposed to add the art of Drawing, with a view, in the first instance, of qualifying the children for a trade or profession, in which such accomplishment may be of use, and eventually, perhaps, of extending through the country at large, a more general taste for the fine arts, than that by which it has hitherto been distinguished.

In the first point of view, the advantages to be derived from a knowledge in the art of Drawing, are apparent and indisputable. If to see be an advantage, to see correctly is certainly an additional one; and how can this correctness of sight be given by any method, so effectually, as by the practice of drawing the objects that present themselves? In fact, the generality of mankind go through life without ever having acquired the proper use of their bodily faculties. The eye of a painter, or even of a good mechanic, is as much superior to that of a common person, as a watch is to a grindstone.

Should any person ask in what profession these acquirements are necessary,

sary, it may, perhaps, shorten the examination, to ask, in what they are unnecessary? From the architect who designs a building, to the workman who cuts the stone, or the carpenter who raises the roof, is not a correct eye the first qualification? If, from the outside of our houses, we enter the rooms, is not every thing around us the result of the arts intimately connected with drawing and design?—Have not our chairs, our tables, the papers on our walls, to say nothing of the pictures with which they are decorated, been invented and fashioned by artists or mechanics, who have acquired for themselves, in after-life, those endowments which might have been given them when young, and which, consequently, they would not only have obtained with more ease, but enjoyed in greater perfection? If we look into our manufactories, whether of hardware or earthenware, of silk or cotton, in what department is not the skill of the designer, and the talent of the workman, indispensibly necessary? or by what other accomplishment is it that the manufactures of our Country are preferred to those of others, but from the elegance of the design, and the truth and correctness of the workmanship? Whatever, therefore, tends to the improvement of these powers, from which this Country has already derived such benefits, must be a national advantage; and if, instead of confining this improvement to drawing, it could be extended to communicate to our infant progeny some degree of manual skill in arts and manufactures, it would certainly be of as much use, at least, as any accomplishment in which they are now to be instructed.

To this scheme, however, many objections have been raised, which it may now be proper candidly to examine; at least as far as they are seriously made. The chief of these is, that by instructing a great number of children in drawing, a considerable portion of our youth will be taken from those useful and laborious occupations to which they are destined, and to which the good of society requires that they should be confined; and will be instructed in an occupation of no real utility, or of merely an ornamental kind; besides which, it may lead them to indulge in hopes of profit, advancement, and even of

fame, which all cannot obtain, and which the very number of candidates will prevent from being beneficial to any. As a proof of this, we are told, by a writer in the *Courier*, who signs himself A. B. that “since the establishment of the Royal Society, and other free academies, artists have increased to that degree, that perhaps the far greater part of them are *gentlely starving*; and that even those of eminence in their profession are obliged to submit to the most humiliating circumstances, to procure a bare existence; so that, to add to these would, in many respects, increase the sum of human wretchedness.”

If the above statement were true, which it is not, the inference to be drawn from it is exactly the reverse of that which the writer would imply. It is not because of a too general diffusion of a taste for the fine arts, and a knowledge of their excellencies, that artists are not encouraged, but because of the ignorance which prevails on this subject, and the indifference with which the works of real merit are often viewed by the public at large. If we consider the proficiency that has been made in this Country in other departments, we cannot but be astonished at the little improvement which has taken place in this, and even at the comparative small number of persons who devote themselves professionally to the arts of design. To say nothing of the ancient states of Greece, where these arts were held in the highest honour, and conferred wealth and immortality on their numerous professors, let us look at France, or at Holland, or the Netherlands, in the middle and latter part of the XVIIIth century, and see the immense benefits derived to those countries from the works of the eminent artists with which they at that period abounded. Even the City of Antwerp alone could boast of many hundreds of eminent painters, whose names have descended with honour to posterity, and whose works are yet purchased at enormous and even increasing prices. The influx of wealth thus brought into that City from the rest of Europe may readily be imagined—an influx obtained through the mere effort of genius and of talent, in which the value of the materials employed was as nothing to the profits acquired, and in which those profits were not liable to

to be reduced by any countervailing loss.

But it is said, that these are not useful occupations, but are subservient to luxury; that to encourage them would be to degrade the character and lower the spirit of the nation, and that on this account only, they ought to be discountenanced and put down. Be it so; let us avoid every thing which can soften the ferocity of our manners, which can improve and humanize the mind; and, instead of endeavouring to obtain the wealth of other nations by our superior industry or skill, let us tear it from them by war and plunder. But if the productions of the pencil or the chisel are thus to be reprobated, let us not forget that the same reasoning will equally apply to our manufactures and our mechanical arts. It has hitherto been the policy of this country to produce from the raw material, whether mineral or vegetable, an article which exceeds in value that from which it is produced in an almost incalculable degree; and it has generally been thought that the more the labour and skill exceeded, in value, the material on which it is employed, the more was obtained to the common stock; but, although the iron employed in a highly finished stove grate, or the wool in a Norwich shawl, be comparatively small, yet they exceed beyond all proportion the relative value of the canvas which the genius of a West can render worth three thousand pounds; a sum as actually realized to the artist by his picture, as it is to the manufacturer by his goods, and with at least equal advantage and honour to the community at large.

Luxury is a relative term. When the first rude inhabitants of the earth sought for shelter from the inclemency of the seasons, in a hollow tree, then luxury began. When one of them finding, by long experience, that the winds of night frequently incommoded his repose, provided himself with another tree, opposed to a different aspect, and occupied one or the other, as they might happen to afford him a screen, undoubtedly his ruder associates exclaimed against him, as being unable to bear the blasts of heaven, and as being the slave of luxury. This accusation, therefore, is ever too late; we lay out our grounds, we trim our hedges,

we erect palaces, we decorate our rooms in silk and linens, we are seated on the skins or the wool of animals, and we repose on beds of down. At what precise point we are to stop in this dangerous career, it is not easy to say—but it is by this that the taste is displayed, the eye gratified, the limbs reposed, the ingenious encouraged, the mechanic fed, the poor comforted, and the world combined, associated, and improved. If, then, a fine picture afford a pleasure to its possessor, equal to that of an elegant screen, or an inlaid book-case, let us allow it an equal place in our estimation—or if we despise the one, let us despise the other, and return to our original luxuries, the wild berries, the mountain stream, and the hollow tree.

Such are the answers that might be made to the objections before stated, and to those of a similar nature, if such objections could be thought to have any relation to the subject; but, in fact, it is not within the scope of the present plan to raise up practitioners in the higher departments of art. On this head the proposer of the scheme has expressed himself in terms too clear to be misunderstood. “By studying and design (says he), I do not mean that all our boys should be PAINTERS—no—to be a painter of history, a man should have a most liberal education indeed—all I mean is, that he should learn to be a draughtsman, only with pen and ink, chalk, or black-lead. I mean them to draw correctly a steady outline, no shadowing, no washing, no colouring—and so much only taught in all our charity-schools, would be an advantage to the public welfare.” Thus the objections against raising numerous hosts of painters, to contend with, and to starve each other, apply not to the present scheme, which extends no further than to teach the pupils to see with that correctness which is necessary in whatever business they may subsequently be employed, and to describe what they see in a clear, correct, and intelligible manner.

PERICLES.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, Inverness-shire, Jan. 14.*

AS the following observations particularly relate to Gen. Moreau, they may at present be not unacceptable to many of your Readers.

TOWARDS

Towards the end of October 1794, when serving as Captain in the British Army, I was taken prisoner near Nimeguen in Holland. The first night afterwards, we were marched to Puffleck; when all the officers of the regiment supped with Gen. De Winter (who afterwards commanded the Dutch fleet at Camperdown). This officer regaled us with much hospitality and gaiety, and told us he had not taken off his clothes for 15 days. The next morning Gen. Pichegru came to the Church-yard of Puffleck, with an escort of Hussars: I had a good deal of conversation with him, as he was very desirous to know the state of the Army at Nimeguen, particularly as to the cavalry and artillery, which, of course, I held it a duty not to give. He seemed very reserved, and, when any of his officers spoke to him, I thought he appeared to take no notice of their remarks. The last question he asked was, as to the clothing of our Army; that of our regiment being then extremely bad, as we had been two campaigns on service with the same. The second day after leaving Puffleck, we arrived at Bois-le-duc, where we remained three days: the first evening, Col. Crass, of the Legion of the Lombards, called at our barracks, and brought me with him to the house of Gen. Sauviac, the Governor of the place. On entering the eating-room, several officers were seated at table with wine before them; and Gen. Moreau was standing at the window, I think humming a tune: when he perceived me, he came up with much vivacity, and taking hold of my hat, made me put it on; he then filled me a tumbler of wine, and said laughing (I shall never forget it), "*Comment trouvez vous nos petits les Carmagnols?*" He immediately began talking with us all regarding the past campaign; and particularly stated that he had compelled Clairfait to give up thoughts of raising the siege of Ipres, by withdrawing only three demi-brigades from the trenches, which he made to occupy a very large front, "*en Tirailleurs*;" so that Clairfait thought the whole Army of the North was coming upon him, and retreated towards Ghent. All this he stated with great gaiety, and without sitting down. He put some questions regarding our "*Cavalerie forte*," which he said he had not heard of since we left Tour-

nay. I think likewise that he spoke about the Light Cavalry (*Cuskets* as the French called them). I thought him then about from 22 to 25 years old. He was, I think, about five feet 9 inches high, very stout, particularly his limbs, and of an agreeable countenance; his manner was extremely pleasant and gay, which from some circumstances surprized me much; his dress was very plain, his sword a brass-hilted one, with a black grip, and black leather sword-knot; his hair, I think, dark brown and combed down the front and sides, and dressed *en cue*. We were told that he then commanded the rear-guard of the Army; and his discipline was the subject of much talk, as his soldiers were shot for the smallest acts of plunder. We likewise dined one day, when at Bois-le-duc, with Gen. Dandels. The private Hussar who came in with some order, I recollect, was desired to sit down at table with us. The General was very civil, and communicated many circumstances which let us know how well the French were served by their spies. Upon one of the company constantly addressing us with the title of "*Citoyen*," he said, "*Ami, ne prodiguez pas tant le titre de Citoyen.*" During our stay at Bois-le-duc, the guard which mounted over us had the duty of shooting the Emigrants. So far was this from being a disagreeable task, that the soldiers made it the subject of their talk, and seemed anxious to know whether it was to be done each day by the Old or New Guard, as sometimes one and sometimes the other had this employment. Nearly 100 were shot while we remained at Bois-le-duc. The French Army endured all the cold without tents at that season, the end of October. They had then two favourite Songs, which were sung on every occasion: one beginning

Nous ne connaissons pas, en detestant les
Rois,

Que l'amour de la Justice et des Lois.

The other was one in honour of the Dragoons: the Chorus was,

"Bomb Bomb, vive la Nation,
Vive la Nation et ses Dragons."

We suffered much hardship till we got to Amiens, when our labours and privations ended. The enthusiasm for Republicanism was by this time very much on the decline; and the Shoemakers,

makers, &c. who appeared as municipal officers at the Theatres, were generally told to go home and repair their customers' old shoes, &c.

Yours, &c. H. R. D.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 31.

HENRICUS, in your vol. LXXII. page 821, records a very singular anecdote respecting a Turkey Merchant named Higginbottom having married a lady of the name of Hudson, by whom he had a beautiful daughter, who, being taken prisoner by the Corsairs, became the favourite Sultana of an Emperor of Morocco. The latter part of the fact, I believe, is true; but I have good reason to think that the lady's name whom Mr. Higginbottom married (except he was twice married) was not Hudson, but either Alexander, or Shawe, as it hath been related to me by some of my ancestors, that the said Mrs. Higginbottom, whose maiden-name I believe to have been either Alexander or Shawe, was aunt to a Mrs. Malin, the honoured wife of a Dr. Malin, whose maiden-name was Alexander, and her mother's name Shawe, I believe from Bristol. I have heard my said ancestors say, that the unfortunate, or if you please fortunate, Sultana, in corresponding with her friends in England, always made the figure of a Cross upon her letters, to intimate that she still held fast the profession of her faith without wavering. I can hardly think that this Miss Higginbottom was the principal Sultana living with the Emperor of Morocco in 1777 (as surmised by your Correspondent Henricus), as she must have been at that date, inferring from the age of her cousin Mrs. Malin, from 60 to 80 years of age or upwards.

To give a sanction to the authority of the writer of this letter, it may be proper to state, that he inherits a small freehold property under the will of Mrs. Malin, who, by the bye, after the death of her first husband Dr. Malin, married the Rev. Robert Oldfield, of Manchester.

If I have thrown any light upon this anecdote, which is certainly a curious one, and your former Correspondent "Henricus" can furnish any fresh matter in consequence of what I have related, or correct me if I am mistaken, I shall feel obliged.

Yours, &c. FLACCUS.

"Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, [rides." *Nocturnos lemures, portentaque Thessala*

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

YOUR Correspondent E. (in Part II. of your last volume, p. 481), who makes inquiry after a "Form of exorcising Haunted Houses," I refer to Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities," where he will find an ample account of that species of the Black Art, which is now forgotten in this kingdom. Nevertheless, as Mr. Brand observes, "the Form is worth preserving as a" Bibliomaniac "curiosity, as we hang up rusty pieces of old armour, a proof how much ado there may have been about nothing." I would have sent you the whole "Form;" but really, Mr. Urban, it is more fit for a Conjuror's than a Gentleman's Magazine. I hope your worthy correspondent E. will be able to find it, and be fully satisfied with the "Long Story," which, in the Edition before me, consists of 20 octavo pages, enough, in my humble opinion, to lay all the hobgoblins and boggle-hoes that have ever been "doomed to walk the night,

When Churchyards yawn, and Hell itself breathes out

Contagion to the world."

The tedious process, however, shews that the Romish Clerical Conjurors found it difficult to ferret these ghostly gentry out of their quarters.

Perhaps the origin of Nailing a Horse-shoe on the Door, though now pretended to keep out Witches, might be from a custom practised at Burley House, the ancient seat of the Harringtons, near Oakham, Rutlandshire; which lordship the Lord Harrington enjoyed with this privilege, that if any of noble birth came within the precincts of that lordship, they should forfeit, as an homage, a horse's shoe whereon they rode, or else redeem it with a sum of money. In witness whereof, there are many horse shoes nailed upon the Shire-hall door, some being of large size and ancient fashion, others new and of our present nobility, whose names are stamped on them, but there are some without any name. That such homage was due it appears, because there was a suit at law formerly commenced against the Earl of Lincoln, who refused to forfeit his penalty, or pay his fine.

R. S.
Mr.

TWO LETTERS TO A FRIEND
LETTER I

DEAR SIR, Mount Park Sept 10

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tage. I do not, however, undertake to assert that this prohibition was then issued by the Church for the first time; but, certainly, the iadocility and spirit of revolt which then appeared among the Laity,—the neglect of the Pastors to explain the Scriptures, and the contempt which the people began then to shew for their instructions, made it manifest that it had become unsafe to permit the people at large to read the Sacred Text; and consequently made it necessary for the Church to withhold from the Laity the perusal of it without the permission of their Pastors."

Thus far the venerable Prelate. I will observe, that the disorganizing tendency of the doctrines of the Waldenses and Albigenses, and their equal hostility both to the State and to the Church, are not always sufficiently attended to; and as these Sectarics propagated their doctrines, among the Laity, principally by a misapplication of the Sacred Text, the withholding of it from general perusal was an obvious remedy. If it be thought an extreme remedy, it should not be forgotten that the evil which it was intended to cure was also extreme.

Fenelon next proceeds to state the principal Councils, Synods, and Episcopal Ordinances, by which the general perusal of the Scriptures by the Laity was restricted. In a further part of his Letter, he enumerates several passages, both of the Old and New Testament, which are likely to be understood in a wrong sense by the ignorant or ill-disposed, and to be wrested by them, as he terms it after St. Paul, to their own perdition.—Hence Fenelon concludes, "that the Church acted wisely in withholding the Sacred Text from the rash criticisms of the vulgar." He says, that "before the people read the Gospel, they should be instructed respecting it; that they should be prepared for it by degrees, so that, when they come to read it, they should be qualified to understand it, and thus be full of its spirit before they are entrusted with its letter. The perusal of it should only be permitted to the simple, the docile, and the humble—to those who wish to nourish themselves with its divine truths in silence. It should never be committed to those who merely seek to satisfy their curiosity, to dispute, to dogmatize, or to criticize. In a word, it should be given to those only who, receiving it from

the hands of the Church, seek for nothing in it but the sense of the Church." This is, and ever has been, the doctrine of the Church. "Her discipline in this article," says Fenelon, in another part of his Letter, "has sometimes varied; her doctrine has ever been the same."

III. I shall proceed to state the actual Dispositions of the Church of Rome on this important point of her Discipline. For this purpose, I beg leave to copy what Mr. Alban Butler says, in his Sixth Letter on Mr. Archibald Bower's "History of the Popes."

"The people (these are his words) daily hear the Scriptures read and expounded to them, by their Pastors, and in good books. Even children have excellent abridgements of the Sacred History, adapted in the most easy and familiar manner to their capacity, put into their hands. The divine books themselves are open to all who understand Latin, or any other of the learned languages, in every Catholic country; and every one may read them in the vulgar languages, if he first ask the advice of his Confessor, who will only instruct him in what spirit he is to read them."

IV. From what I have said, it seems evident that the limitation with which the Roman Catholic Church allows the general body of the Laity to peruse the Scriptures in a vulgar tongue has not a very extensive operation; and I must observe, that some eminent Protestants so far agree with the Roman Catholic Church on this head, as to think that the indiscriminate perusal of the Scripture by the Laity is attended with bad consequences, and should therefore have some limitation.

1. For proof of this, I particularly refer you to the Treatise of Dr. Hare, a late Bishop of Chichester, "On the Difficulties which attend the Study of the Scriptures in the way of Private Judgment."

2. In respect to the Protestant practice of putting the Scriptures into the hands of Children in their tender years, Mr. Benjamin Martin, in his Preface to his "Introduction to the English Tongue," laments and censures the "putting of the Sacred Book into the hands of every bawling schoolmistress, and of thoughtless children, to be torn, trampled upon, and made the early object of their aversion, by being their most tedious task, and their punishment." He seems inclined to ascribe the growth
of

of irreligion, and the contempt of holy things, to this source.

3. Mr. Edmund Burke thus expresses himself in his "Speech on the Act of Uniformity :—"

"The Scripture (he says) is no one summary of Christian doctrine regularly digested, in which a man could not mistake his way; it is a most venerable, but most multifarious collection of the records of the Divine economy; a collection of an infinite variety of Cosmogony, Theology, History, Prophecy, Psalmody, Morality, Apologue, Allegory, Legislation, Ethics, carried through different books, by different authors, at different ages, for different ends and purposes.

"It is necessary to sort out, what is intended for example, what only as a narrative; what to be understood literally, what figuratively; where one precept is to be controuled or modified by another; what is used directly, and what only as an argument *ad hominem*: what is temporary, and what of perpetual obligation; what appropriated to one state, and to one set of men, and what the general duty of all Christians. If we do not get some security for this, we not only permit, but we actually pay for all the dangerous fanaticism which can be produced to corrupt our people and to derange the public worship of the Country. We owe the best we can (not infallibility, but prudence) to the subjects; first, sound doctrine—then ability to use it."—Speech on the Act of Uniformity, Works of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, vol. V. page 335.

4. I request your attention, in the last place, to that numerous portion of the Protestant Subscribers to the Bible Societies, which contends that the Bibles distributed should be accompanied with the Common Prayer Book, "as a safeguard," to use the expression of Dr. Herbert Marsh, (whose learning justly places him at the head of these gentlemen,) "against the misinterpretation of the Bible." Surely the Protestant who, by a general adoption of safeguards against the misinterpretation of the Scriptures, must admit such misinterpretation to be probable, cannot quarrel with the Roman Catholic for his cautionary preventative of it.

V. This leads me to mention a strange opinion, which prevails much among Protestants, that it is contrary to the General Principles of the Catholic religion to publish the Bible in a vulgar tongue, without Notes.

To be convinced of the erroneousness of this opinion, it is only necessary to walk into the shops of the French Booksellers in this town, where several French Catholic versions of the New Testament, without any notes, are constantly on sale. I will refer you to six only of the most common of these versions.

The first is the version published by Father Amelotte, an Oratorian. It was originally published by him in 1666, in 4 vols. 8vo. with notes, principally relating to the literary difficulties of the text; but, soon after the publication of this edition, he published the version by itself, in one duodecimo volume. The approbations of several persons of high rank and authority in the Catholic Church are prefixed to it; a table of the Epistles and Gospels follows. At the top of each page of the Gospel, the age of Christ is mentioned; and small asterisks are sometimes introduced, to shew where the text of the Vulgate introduces words which are not in the original. But it contains no note; it does not even contain summaries of the contents of the chapters. The edition before me is of the year 1683.

2dly. The next edition is that of Mons, by the gentlemen of Port Royal, originally published with notes; but repeatedly published without them.

3dly. To these, Father Bouhours, a Jesuit, opposed his version. It has passed through various editions; and has neither comment nor note.

4thly. Neither the translation of Mons, nor that of Father Bouhours, was so current as Amelotte's; but Amelotte's was greatly superseded by "*Le Manuel Chretien*." This publication contains, in one small cheap octavo, the Psalms, all the New Testament, the Imitation of Christ, and the Ordinary of the Mass, in the French language, without a single note. It is the version of the New Testament generally used by the French Laity.

5thly. Among persons of liberal education, M. de Sacy's version is in request. The original edition, and many of the subsequent editions, are accompanied by copious annotations; but many (some of which are noticed by Le Long) have been published without them.

6thly.

6thly. Among the versions without notes, I must contend that the *versions of our Missal* into the vulgar tongue should have a place. Our Missal, which in this instance has been followed by the Common Prayer Book, contains so much of the Gospels as gives the heads of the history and doctrine of Christ. The versions of it are numerous, and many of them have no notes.

7thly. I must add, that *no Syriac, no Armenian, no Ethiopic, no Arabic version of the Bible has any notes*; yet those are the vulgar tongues of large portions of the world.

I beg, however, not to be misunderstood. While I mention the multitude of Roman Catholic Bibles and versions of Bibles without notes, I admit, most unequivocally, that it is the acknowledged right of our Church and her Pastors to direct when, where, and what notes should accompany them. But I must think that the various instances in which I shew that they have been published without notes, prove incontrovertibly how unjustly we are charged with admitting it, as a principle of our religion, that the versions of the Bible into a vulgar tongue should not be published without them.

VI. I shall now cite a few *miscellaneous facts, to shew how much the Church of Rome has at all times desired to promote the general circulation and perusal of the Sacred Writings, both in the original language, and in Translations from it.*

1. To begin with the *Practice of the Church in the Middle Ages*, I refer you to the second part of Dr. Hody's "*Historia Scholastica Textus Versionumque Græcæ et Vulgatæ.*" It is impossible to peruse it, without acknowledging it to prove beyond controversy, that there never was a time, even in the darkest ages, when the study of the Scriptures, and that, too, in their original languages, was not cultivated and encouraged by the Roman-Catholic Clergy. In our own country, the works of the Venerable Bede, of Holy Robert of Lincoln, and of Roger Bacon, shew how much Biblical learning was cultivated and encouraged in those days.

2. Every candid scholar must surely own it to be principally owing to the labours of the Monks of the Middle Ages, that we are now in pos-

session of the Sacred Writings. This will appear clear to every one who peruses the Tenth Chapter of Mr. Lingard's invaluable "*Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,*" and the Fourth Chapter of the Third Book of Dr. Henry's *History of Britain.* Gerhardus Tyschen, Professor of Philosophy and Oriental Literature in the United Universities of Butzow and Rostock, in his "*Tentamen de variis Codicum Hebræorum Veteris Testamenti MSS. Rostochii, 1772,*" expresses himself in terms of astonishment at the labours of the Monks in the transcription of the Sacred Writings, and the singular felicity of their execution. "I am sensible (he says) that it is the general opinion that the study of the fine arts was buried during the middle ages. It is, however, certain, that while Literature was crushed every where else, she found a refuge in Monasteries." He particularly mentions how much the inhabitants of those pious abodes studied the Hebrew language; and how many of them were employed in transcribing Hebrew manuscripts. He says, that Calligraphy arrived in them at its summit of excellence; the beauty of their transcriptions, he remarks, is such as could not have been attained, unless they possessed some art of fixing the forms of written letters, to which we are strangers.

3. The typographic art was no sooner discovered, than the *Catholic presses* were employed in printing, in every size, from the folio to the twenty-fourth, the Old and New Testament, or particular parts of them, in the Hebrew and Greek originals, and the Latin Translations.

4. Every Catholic acknowledges with readiness the transcendent merit of the London *Polyglott*; and every candid Protestant should admit with equal readiness, that the London *Polyglott* was preceded by the Catholic *Polyglotts* of Complutum, Antwerp, and Paris; and that without them the London *Polyglott* would not have existed.

5. Many examples shew, that when any Nation has been converted or recalled to the Catholic religion, the Church of Rome has been careful to supply it with a Translation of the Scriptures in its vernacular language. The numberless Translations of the whole Scriptures, or of different parts

of them, into the *Latin*, which was once the language of the whole Western Empire, are well known. So early as the fourth century, St. Augustin observed, that "the number of those who had translated the Scriptures from the Hebrew into the Greek might be computed; but that the number of those who had translated the Greek into the Latin could not: for that, immediately on the introduction of Christianity, if a person got possession of a Greek manuscript, and thought he had any knowledge of the two languages, he set about translating the Scriptures."

6. The Peshito, or Sincere version of the Four Gospels into *Syriac*, was certainly made before the Fourth; and there are circumstances which render it probable that it was made at the end of the First, or the beginning of the Second, Century. In 1552, the Maronite Christians having, under the direction of Ignatius their Patriarch, sent Moses of Marden to Pope Julius the Third, to acknowledge the supremacy of the See of Rome, and to be received into his communion; the Emperor Ferdinand caused a new edition of this version to be printed at his own expence at Vienna, and transmitted to Syria.

7. In 1548, there appearing to be an opening for the introduction of Christianity into *Ethiopia*, Pope Paul the Third caused an *Ethiopic* version of the New Testament to be published at Rome for the use of the new *Ethiopic* Christians.

8. An *Arabic* version of the whole Bible was published at Rome in 1591; and in 1671, the Congregation at Rome *de Propaganda fide*, published, for the use of the Arabic Christians in communion with her, an Arabic version of the whole Bible, in three volumes folio, under the direction of Sergius Risius, Bishop of Damascus. We are informed by Abbas Nazarias, in his *Diarium Eruditum*, that it was the labour of 46 years. With the same beneficent view, an Arabic version of the Four Gospels was printed in 1591, at the Medicæan press in Rome.

9. The extreme difficulty of acquiring even a slight knowledge of the *Chinese* language; the small number of those who can but imperfectly read it, and the immense expence attending the printing of the smallest work

in it, prevented the Catholic missionaries from publishing any version of the Scripture in that language. It was, however, their wish to do it when such a version should be generally useful; and when the means of printing and publishing it should be in their power. With this view the Jesuits prepared a Harmony of the Four Gospels in the Chinese language; it is preserved in the British Museum. The British and Foreign Bible Society mention this circumstance in the First Report of their proceedings; and commend the elegance of the version.

VII. I shall now notice a charge often brought against the Catholics—that they were forced against their will to print versions, in vernacular languages, of the Sacred Text, in consequence of the effects produced by the versions made in those languages by the Protestants.

For this charge there is no foundation.

1. The earliest printed Protestant version is that, in the *German* language, by Martin Luther. The New Testament of that version was printed in 1522; the Old in 1530.

It had been preceded, first, by Fust's celebrated Bible, printed at Mentz in 1462; secondly, by Bemler's, printed at Augsburg in 1467; and, thirdly, by the four versions mentioned by Beausobre (*Hist. de la Reformation*, Liv. 4).

2. The earliest printed *French* Protestant version is that of Olivetan, assisted by Calvin. It contains the whole Bible, and was finished in 1537; the year 1535 (which is the date mentioned in the title-page) being the year in which it was first committed to the press.

This version had been preceded, first, by the French version of the New Testament, by Julian, an Augustinian monk, printed in 1477; secondly, by the French version of the whole Bible, by Guyards des Moulins, printed in 1490; and, thirdly, by that of Estaples, the New Testament of whose version was printed in 1523, and the Old in 1528. The last of these editions was particularly used by Olivetan.

3. The earliest printed *Italian* Protestant version appeared in 1562.

It had been preceded, first, by Malermi's, printed in 1471; and, secondly, by Bruccioli's, in 1532, which last

version

version the Protestant Translator generally followed.

4. The first printed Protestant *Belgic* version was made from Luther's, and appeared in 1527.

It had been preceded by a version of the Four Gospels, printed in 1472; and by one of the whole Bible, printed at Cologne in 1475; at Delft in 1477; at Gouda in 1479; and both at Antwerp and Louvain in 1518.

It is needless to extend these enquiries.

VIII. I shall close this letter, already too long, by some account of the *English Catholic versions of the Bible*.

1. An *English* version of the New Testament was printed in 1582, in one volume quarto, by the Clergy of the English College, first established at Doway, but then removed to Rheims. Their translation of the Old Testament was published at Doway (to which town the College had then returned), in two volumes quarto, in the years 1609 and 1610.

2. The *Rhemish* version of the New Testament, but with some variation, both in the text and notes, was reprinted at Douay in 1600. The version of the New Testament was often reprinted. In 1738 it was beautifully printed in London, in one volume folio; and in the title-page is called the Fifth Edition.

3. In 1730 an English Translation of the New Testament, but on the ground-work of the *Rhemish* and Douay version, was published, at Douay, by Dr. *Witham*, the President of the English College in that town, with many concise and useful notes.

4. In 1749-50 a new edition, both of the Old and New Testament, with some alteration in the text, and much in the notes, was published from this version, by Dr. *Challoner*, in 5 vols. 8vo. The New Testament of that edition has been often reprinted; but it is asserted that the editions subsequent to that of 1749 are incorrect, and that the edition of 1749 is to be preferred to any of them.

It is much to be desired that we had a good literary history of the English versions of the Bible by the Roman-Catholics; and of the controversies to which they have given rise. The account given of them by Mr. Lewis, in his "History of the Trans-

lations of the Holy Bible and New Testament into English," is very imperfect, and written with an evident prejudice against the Catholic religion.

5. Two editions of the Catholic version of the whole Bible, in folio, and one of Dr. Challoner's version of the New Testament, in octavo, are now in the press. A stereotype edition also of the latter, in octavo (in which cheapness has been particularly consulted), will soon make its appearance.

It is highly probable that, with more time for the inquiry, and (I should certainly add) with more knowledge of the subject, many other instances of the zeal of the Catholic Church to spread the Sacred Writings might be collected. But surely those which I have mentioned abundantly shew that it has always been her wish that the Sacred Volumes should be circulated in every country into which the Christian religion has penetrated; and that the charge made against her of withholding the Bible from her flock, has, to say no more, been unmercifully exaggerated. The exaggeration has been carried so far, as to have made it nearly the universal belief of Protestants, that withholding the Bible from the general body is the rule, and the liberty to read it the exception; whereas it is much nearer the truth to say, that the withholding of it is the exception, and the liberty the rule. Yours, &c. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

IT is not any narrow view of civil society, any bigoted attachment to any thing which has existed, merely because it has been sanctioned by Time, which can support itself in these days of bold inquiry and philosophic light. That which was proper for one stage of national progress to wealth, glory, and greatness, may be unsuited to another. Evils gradually cease with their causes; and imperceptibly change their course, when the disadvantage of the accustomed channel is greater than the good.

It is thus, I presume, that we are to console ourselves, while looking closely at the violent changes which have taken place in the internal structure and combination of ranks in old England within the present reign. We know well enough that social institutions

tions are not made for the happiness of one or two classes, but of the whole. The convulsions of the world have shaken to pieces, and huddled together, all minor partitions; and have left no traces of them in minds not exquisitely formed—such as those which, when the pressure is removed, can shew the original images in all their freshness.

Among the many great and enviable advantages of a popular government, like that of this Country, are some difficulties which are in constant operation. A Minister must too often resort to temporary expedients. A thousand engines of intrigue and corruption are at work; and he can neither have the sagacity to foresee, nor the fortitude to resist, the tendency of each. The wheels of administration, clogged with multiplied and indescribable obstacles during the last eventful period of twenty years, have driven too many of our rulers to leave remote and contingent evils to themselves!

During this sad period, the race of Country Gentlemen has—I will not say become absolutely extinguished, but has approximated to the verge of extinction. If this class have not formed an useful link in society; if they have not contributed widely to the happiness of others, and those a most important branch of the national strength,—then, perhaps, their extinction ought to excite no long and serious regret. But I am indubitably convinced that all the peasantry—all the agricultural classes of the lower orders, that first and best source of national power, feel it in the loss of comforts, morals, gentleness, loyalty, and patriotism!

I do not blame the rich Farmer! I do not expect that he will be without education that which nothing but education can make him! I do not expect that, with intellects bent from boyhood to look upon the earth, and all around him in his employ, solely with a view to his own selfish profit, he should be impressed with the relative demands of complicated interests! that custom—that the impulse of sentiments treasured up in youth, and daily renewed by conversation or reading, or both, should do no more for the man of more liberal birth and independence, than Nature, narrowed by a vulgar occupation, does for him!

“If we admit these facts, and their consequences,” it may be asked, “who is to blame for the cause?” Perhaps they may arise partly out of events beyond the controul of a single kingdom; out of the dreadful convulsions on the Continent; out of the financial difficulties we have undergone; out of the very glut of Commerce, which has flowed in upon us as the only safe depository of its stores! Hence the cunning and successful application of a paper currency! Hence stock-jobbers, loan-jobbers, contractors, and enormous sudden wealth!

All these things may happen without any fault in our rulers! They may be necessary evils connected with a preponderating good; and such, I presume, they have been considered. But I am by no means convinced that we could not have had all the beneficial effects, without quite as much of the ill. Mr. Pitt was a great Minister; great in intellect, and patriotic in intention; but even in Mr. Pitt’s mind there were strange prejudices and weaknesses, which I think still pervade almost all of his school. Mr. Pitt came too early into the fullest employment of public life to have laid up a deep store of digested wisdom. There were certain opinions, which he seems to have inherited from his Father, not equally suitable to his own times; but which he had never leisure enough so to examine, as to see their fallacy, and throw them off. When Lord Chatham emerged into public life, the boldness of his aspiring mind induced him to attack, overcome, and trample under foot those great family cabals which governed parties, and which stood in the way of his solitary interest. Hence there grew in him an inveterate scorn for the hereditary predominance of an established aristocracy. “Give me,” he cried, “the man who is fittest for my purpose! I care not for his education, his birth, or his fortune!”

That this was the principle, sentiment, and rule of conduct with the Son, will scarcely be denied. If strictly and justly applied, I do not deny its rectitude; but the danger lies in the application. The temptations to the abuse of this principle are, alas! constant and frightful; and I reluctantly express my conviction that Mr. Pitt himself, wise as he was, continually fell into the snare, of which the whole

system

system of our domestic society will long feel the effects! Many of the arrangements, and even some of what are called the prejudices of civil life, are but aids to the human understanding, which the combined experience of ages has formed. There is a little too much presumption in any man who trusts too much to his own unassisted judgment on first appearances in the human character. "To take the fittest man for your purpose," is right; but the question is, "who is fittest?" A cunning man, without education, who is practised in the world, may often appear fitter for some important business than an educated man of talent, because he is readier; but cunning and readiness are not wisdom, as Mr. Pitt often found out in his instruments, alas! too late.

The advantages of Commerce are great; but Mr. Pitt over-estimated them, and consequently the importance of that class who are engaged in it. He came into power on the shoulders of the East India Company, who always retained too great an influence over his mind. He was the god of the City; and the City and Stock Exchange were his gods in return. He considered a Coronet a feather, which was light payment for any favour, without caring on whose head it fell. The House of Lords he nearly, if not quite, doubled; taking out of the other House almost all the large landed property.

When a Coronet became thus cheap, a Baronetage sunk into perfect insignificance. Then it fell in profusion on Citizens, East-Indians, Placemen, and small Country-gentlemen, of new families, or sudden fortunes. Society was turned upside-down; and the mud came uppermost! Superficial thinkers laughed at these things; more especially while they heard the roar of the great game which was playing on the Continent. They were comparative trifles; but, if we should survive the shock of that great game, they were not likely to continue trifles hereafter. Why, so plentiful has been this work, that men as new as the revolutionists of France are considered here as already grey in their honours! They have taken place of the old Country Gentlemen in almost every County in England, and shovled them into insignificance. A. F. A.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *East Retford, Nov. 3.*
IN your last Volume, Part II. p. 308, is given, from a book printed in 1599, "*A Licence for a Man to kepe on his Cappe.*" The same form of licence occurs in a volume in my possession, printed by Tottell in 1576, intituled, "*A Booke of Presidents exactly wrytten in Maner of a Register, newlye corrected, with additions of diuers necessary Presidents, meete for al suche as desire to learn the Fourme and Maner howe to make al Maner of Evidences and Instrumentes, as in the Table of this Booke more playnlye appeareth.*" The person licensed is designated by the same initials [T. M.], and the date is the same [20th May, in the 36th year of our Reigne]; but the spelling is more *antient*, and there is a slight transposition of the words. I take it for granted, by this Form of Licence being inserted in this *Book of Presidents*, that it was a licence in common use, and not specially granted to any favourite or sect. But the reason of my thus addressing you is not to make comments on the above instrument; but to ask any of your Correspondents, skilled in the games and sports of our ancestors, what they understand by the "*Game of Closing.*" for I am at a loss to know the import of a Royal Licence to use *that* game which is contained in Tottell's book, p. 121, in these words—

"A Licence to use the Game of Closing.

"Henry the Eight, &c. To the Maior, Shiriffes, and Aldermen of our City of Londo' y^t now be, and y^t hereafter for y^e time shal be, and to al other our officers, ministers, and subjects, these our Letters hearing or seeing, greeting. We let you wit y^t wee of our special grace haue lice'ced, and by these presents do lice'ce our wel-beloued R. P. and hys deputy or assignes, to kepe in any place w^{'in} oure City of Londo' and y^e suburbs of the same fro' henceforth from time to time during his life onely for *Alie* and *Bere*, and *no* Money, y^e game of Closing, for y^e disporte and recreatio' of honest p'so's resorting thither, all maner pre'tices and vacabos only except, without any damage, penalty, da'ger, losse, or forfeiture to ensue, either of the said R. his said deputy or assigne, or to the said p'sons, or any of the' in this behalfe. Any Act, Statut, or Ordinance heretofore had or made to y^e contrary hereof notwithstanding. Wherefore we wil and co'mau'd you and euerye of you to p'mit and suffer the said R. his said deputy or assigne,

signe, to use and enjoy the whole effects of this dur licence, without any your let or interruption, as ye tender our pleasure, and wil auoide the contrary.— Given &c."

Yours, &c.

JOHN HOLMES.

P. S. It came across my thoughts, at first, that *wrestling* might be meant by the game of *closing*; but I have since abandoned the notion, for the language of the Licence does not support it; and that science was confined to the lowest orders of society, and was certainly practised without waiting for permission from the governing powers. J. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

JUST as I was about to transmit to you a brief statement of the Causes of the Rarity of Books, your number for December came to my hands, containing a further Attack upon the Bibliomaniacs; and an explicit dissent signed (I. K. p. 544) from the opinion which I had ventured to advance respecting the usefulness of their labours.

The *plaints* of "a Book-worm" (as expressed in the same page, 544) excited by the proceedings of the Bibliomaniacs, and of their great champion Mr. Dibdin, are certainly very amusing, though not much to the purpose of argument.

If I could be persuaded to grant to I. K. the data he has assumed, I should consider it as inconsistent with that respect I feel for truth to controvert his doctrine, as well as a great pity to disturb his neighbour by interrupting him amidst his silent enjoyments.

But, on the contrary, it would be an act of injustice to our cause, if I did not take upon myself most unequivocally to deny the assumptions upon which I. K.'s objections to our proceedings are founded; viz. that "If an old work be truly valuable, it will not be necessary to search monasteries, dive into vaults, pore over book stalls, or grub up all the trash (as he is pleased to call it) which has been consigned to the silence of centuries," &c.

Without anticipating what I mean to say upon the Causes of Rarity, I will briefly observe, that this assumption implies, first, that mankind have at all times been well and impartially

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disposed to do justice to literary merit as soon as it presented itself to view; and, secondly, that there are *not* a multitude of circumstances which have thrown, and may again throw, and keep in the back ground, books which are yet highly meritorious and well worth preserving, and the value of which has been, and may again be, recognised and established many years after their publication, and when they are almost forgotten.

Neither of these propositions are, I contend, correct.

It would needlessly load your pages were I here to give, in corroboration of my assertion, a large list of antient and good Authors, whose works have been long and culpably neglected; while parts, and even the whole of some of them, have been unfairly, and often very incorrectly, transferred into more portable, and (certainly, to those who are unable to read the black letter) more legible volumes. I will, however, instance one, and only one, of long-neglected volumes; a book of such great merit and authority as will, I humbly presume, entitle it to stand for all the rest, and thus settle the question.

That volume, is no other than the Holy Scriptures, which, its history informs us, has twice narrowly and most providentially escaped extinction, when in apparent danger thereof through *mere neglect*; and once even since the invention of printing: for this *best of books* was certainly not the *first fruit* of the labours of the press.

I take for granted it will not be contended that want of merit cast *this book* into the shade; or that the copy of the New Testament in Greek which Erasmus with such *difficulty* procured; or that copy of both the Testaments which Luther found *covered with dust* in the Monastery of Wittenburg, had been *justly* "consigned to the silence of centuries;" or properly placed "*on the shelf, neglected and forlorn.*"

I by no means intend to draw disproportionate comparisons; but my argument is from the greater to the less: that if mankind could, during 14 centuries, suffer this universally important volume to decline in reputation and in use, popularity can be no test of merit; and it is not unfair to

to infer, what facts have often proved, that many good and useful, or curious books, may get out of use, or out of fashion, and thus become rare; and that such works may, with propriety, be permitted to have a second day, and pass again before the public eye.

And why should not the *honest* zeal of the Antiquary, who draws them forth from their concealment, be recompensed quite as well as the exertions of the less honourable Plagiarist, who has sometimes decked himself in the brilliant feathers which he has borrowed from them, and fluttered away for his day, *plumed with the wisdom of Antiquity*?

Let me now proceed to specify what appear to me to have been the Causes of the Rarity of some Printed Books; observing,—First, that those causes are, for the greater part, quite distinct from any expression, the result of sufficient and mature investigation, of the public opinion as to the merits of those books, and—Secondly, that it is impossible, owing to the nature of the printing business, that the supply of books, excepting only those which are of low price, and in general use, can keep exact pace with the demand for them. By far the most numerous class of books is that which is adapted exclusively to the use of Students in different departments of Science, and of any of which a single edition supplies the slowly progressive demand of nearly half a century: when such an edition is sold, and, perhaps, several of the copies worn out, a man may wait for years, sometimes half his life, before a single copy appears in the market, to be picked up at a moderate price; unless, which will rarely happen, such a demand for the book should suddenly arise as will justify the publication of a new edition.

The Causes of Rarity appear to me to have been, *decay; waste; smallness of impression; persecution; and the ephemeral nature or flimsy quality of some publications.*

The mere *lapse of time*, in connexion with the various *accidents*, from fire, damp, and worms, to which Paper, the frail material of books, is exposed, is the first, and there can be little doubt that it has been the most extensively operative, cause of their rarity. Indeed, had

not the first specimens of printing been executed on a paper much superior in texture to that in modern use, and had not the binding been, as it literally was, of *boards* united with strong ligatures of skin, it would be difficult to imagine how so many perfect volumes could have survived the use and abuse of between three and four centuries.

But some books have, no doubt, sunk into total disuse, owing to their *real or supposed* want of merit, or owing to their having been supplanted by others cheaper or more compact in their form, or in some way or other considered to be better adapted to general use. Others have been imperfect by the frequent and careless use of them. And of both these descriptions such multitudes have been from time to time wasted, as unworthy of being preserved, that in some cases it is scarcely, if at all, practicable now to procure a copy. As an instance of disuse, I will mention, that Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a Treatise, to the best of my recollection, highly spoken of by Dr. Johnson, and brought again into notice by him, and which has been lately re-printed, was for many years a waste-paper book.

Another cause of rarity has been the *smallness of the number printed*, or, as it is called, of the *impressions*, of some works, owing to their abstruse nature, the limited demand for them, or the policy or timidity of the Publisher. Under this description I reckon Chauncey's Hertfordshire; Hickes's Thesaurus, &c. &c.

A fourth and very pregnant cause of rarity has been, the *persecution, religious or political*, to which particular books have been exposed; such, for instance, as the first edition of Tindal's Testament in English, which was seized, or, as some say, bought up, and burnt at Paul's Cross by the then Bishop of London. Also, all those political or controversial tracts which have been at different times condemned to destruction by the Government, or by opposite prevailing parties in the State. Such, for instance, as Algernon Sidney's Discourses on Government, and some writings of Stubbe, Prynne, Bastwick, Leighton, Milton, Toland, and others. I suppose Mr. Dibdin will add to his new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, a good English Index Expurgatorius.

purgatorius. A large collection of such pieces is, I believe, to be seen in the British Museum, containing many unques. This cause of rarity has had considerable effect upon Legendaries, Processionals, Missals, and other Popish books, which were very properly thrown into the shade by the Reformation of Religion. Of the Legend of the Saxon Saints, though, maugre all its heap of wonders, it is, with respect to several persons and facts of that time, our *only* historical document; I never remember to have seen more than one complete copy, and that is contained in a thick folio volume in the Bodleian Library. Yet Processionals, Missals, and Legends, were once the most common of books; "The Golden Legend" was particularly so. Cave mentions a great number of editions printed in the infancy of the art. It was the Bible of the Romish Church, and every Parish was compelled by law to have one. (See the 4th Section of Archbishop Winchelsey's Constitutions at Merton, A. D. 1250.) In the course of 20 years, I have been able to collect but three copies of this book. One of these, in English, has been *suffered* to survive, after having had the word *Pope* carefully erased throughout the volume; and the Legend of St. Thomas of Canterbury (Archbishop Becket) purposely torn out, in consequence, perhaps, of the Act of Parliament declaring Becket to have been a traitor, which was followed by an order from king Henry VIII. to unshrine his bones at Canterbury, and burn them. My other Legends are both in Latin; dates 1485 and 1496; one of them has, also, lost the life of Becket.

Another instance of a book made rare by persecution, may be found in a small volume, about three inches long and two broad, intitled, "A spiritual and most precious Perle, teaching all men to love and imbrace the crosse as a most swete and necessary thing unto the soule, Wrytten for thy comfort, by a learned Preacher, ORNO VERMILLERYS. and translated into English by M. Miles Coverdale." The diminutive size of this book fitted it to be carried secretly about the persons of Protestants, in the persecuting days of bloody Queen Mary. I suspect some error in the date (1550) assigned to the first English edition of this book, because it is

three years before the death of Edward the Sixth. This book is re-printing, after a lapse of two centuries and a half. It is a religious tract of intrinsic value, independently of the peculiar interest which it derives from the circumstance of its having been the *bosom* friend and spiritual instructor of the poor persecuted Protestants, at a time when Bibles were *not suffered* to be read in England.

The remaining causes of rarity which occur to me are, the *ephemeral nature and flimsy quality of some publications*, chiefly relating to current transactions, and often consisting only of thin pamphlets, or single sheets or half sheets of paper; such as printed notices about sales of property, papers respecting local events, and even hand-bills and ballads. Of the latter, it may be recollected, there was a curious collection in the Roxburghe Library, which sold for a large sum of money. I have by me a thin folio volume of hand-bills, and other small papers, respecting the *Revolution*, which were printed in different places before and after the landing of King William III.; it contains several very important historical documents relative to that almost miraculous transaction. Another folio volume, of the original Spectators, with the advertisements, each number printed on a half-sheet of foolscap, and defective in about 70 or 80 of the first 100 papers, is now somewhat of a rarity. It appears from this collection that the Stamp-duty commenced August 2, 1712. Steele, in his concluding number, 555, says the Stamp-duty of a halfpenny *reduced his sale to somewhat less than one half the number sold before the Tax was laid*. This may serve as a useful hint to those persons who talk of encouraging Literature by imposing a tax of eleven copies upon every first impression of a work, be it great or small.

Volumes of electioneering placards, &c. though printed within these 50 years, are rare, because all publications relating to local disputes and temporary occurrences soon disappear, and formerly there were few collectors; yet are such collections not uninteresting — even those who have wasted them would afterwards be glad to recall them. As memoranda, they may be very useful to the Topographer and Historian.

Old newspapers are rare from this cause, *viz.* that the collectors of them have been few; but they are not the less valuable. A number either of the Halfpenny or the Farthing Post, both printed in 1740, is now a very great rarity. All the newspapers printed during the Civil Wars fetch a very high price.

Collecting and arranging rare books and papers of the above descriptions has, I know not for what reason, been ridiculed as a puerile employment. But, if it is recollected that persons whose rank in society places them above those occupations which fill up the time of the trading and labouring classes, for that very reason stand in need of some pleasant pursuits to employ their leisure, and that the want of suitable employment may not improbably have been the cause of their having bestowed their countenance upon such recreations as fighting cocks, baiting bulls, running blood-horses, or betting upon boxing-matches; surely whatever diverts from these, and connects them with Literature by making it an amusement, can incur no just censure. Nor would it be possible, I presume, to prove that their encouraging those who assist them in such pursuits, by purchasing at a liberal price when they can afford it, is at all detrimental to the morals or interests of society.

If any further apology were wanting for the practice of collecting rare books and papers, I should observe, that their value rises as time advances. This, in a calculating commercial country, like England, might be urged as the *argumentum ad hominem*. But, besides this, and independently of any individual merit which might make them popular, they throw peculiar light upon general and local history, and upon the customs, arts, manufactures, and language, of past times. Hence they claim, with great propriety, a place in the most respectable Libraries.

The study of rare books has been much facilitated by the writers on Bibliography; and the time spent in this study ought not to be set down amongst the hours of life which have been altogether thrown away. Almost all books (those which are rare certainly not to be excepted because they are so) suggest matter for rational conversation, and interesting discussion; and not unfrequently call up in-

cidentally some great and instructive theme, at a time when the introduction of such a subject of discourse would otherwise be impracticable.

A. C.

Dec. 9.

Mr. URBAN,
MAY I request some particulars regarding Admiral Hosiér, the hero of Porto-bello, and an answer to the question, if he was ever married or not? To an indifferent Reader, acquainted with Glover's inimitable Ballad of "Hosiér's Ghost," which speaks more than a thousand panegyrics on the disappointed Admiral, some account of him, and even of his family, may not be wholly uninteresting; but you will allow it to be far more so to one who fancies himself a distant relation of the Hosiér family.

Apropos! Every hint relative to "Junius" may be useful in leading to an ultimate discovery of their Author. Being in company last year (Sept. 1812) with a Gentleman in the West of England, who was shortly afterwards chosen a Representative of a Borough in Parliament, and the conversation turning on Junius's Letters, he stated that the Author's name was no secret among the Members of the Whig Club. My eagerness to become as wise as my neighbours was, however, damped, by the further assurance, that it was not prudent to reveal the same; and I can only submit it, therefore, to the generosity of any of the Members of the said Club, to satisfy the curiosity of their less illumined brethren voluntarily.

Another *apropos!* Have any of your Readers, acquainted with German Literature, been able to peruse the short introduction to Lord Byron's *Bride of Abydos*, without being forcibly reminded of Göthe's Song:

"*Kennt ihr das Land wo die Citronen blühen?*" &c. &c.

in his interesting Novel, intitled, *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre*? Much has been said of the accidental coincidence in ideas, observable in the works of Poets of different countries; but that a German and English Poet should not only adopt the same thoughts, but even the very same expressions, in allusion to the same object, without one being an imitator of the other; this, Mr. Urban, in the language particularly familiar to our countryman, *ὃν δὲν εἶναι καὶ ὅπως εἰδύνατον, πρέπει νὰ μᾶς φαίνεται πολλὰ παραξάνον.*

T. FARQUHAR.

FRAGMENTS

Fragments of Literature.

No. VI.

"A compendious or briefe Examination of certayne ordinary Complaints of divers of our Countrymen in these our dayes, which although they are in some part unjust and frivolous, yet are they all by way of Dialogues thoroughly debated and discussed. By W. S. Gentleman." 4to, Lond. 1587.

The Dialogue in this Work is between a Knight, a Merchant-man, a Doctor, a Husbandman, and a Craftsman: from the observations of all whom many curious traits of ancient manners may be gleaned. The following, selected from fol. 5, is "The Gentleman's Complaint how he cannot keep like countenance as he was wont to do."

Knight. "Syr, as I knowe it is true that yee complaine not without cause, so it is as true that I and my sorte (I meane all Gentlemen) have as great, yea and farre greater, cause to complayne than any of you have, (for as I said) now that the pryces of thinges are rysen, of al handes, you may better lyve after your degree then we, for you may and doe rayse the pryce of your wares, as the price of vittayles, and other your necessities doe ryse, and so cannot we so much, for though it bee true that of such Landes as come to our handes either by purchase, or by determination, and ending of such termes of years, or other Estates, that I or mine auncestors had graunted them in time past, I doe eyther receive a better fine then of old time was used, or enhaunse the rent thereof, being forced thereto for the charge of my householde that is so encreased over that it was; yet in all my lyfe time, I looke not that the thyrd parte of my lande shal come to my disposition, that I may enhaunse the rente of the same, but it shalbe in men's holding either by leases or by copy graunted before my time, and still continuing, and yet lyke to continue in the same state for the most parte duringe my lyfe, and percase my Sonnes: so as we cannot raise all our wares as you may yours, and as me thinketh it were reason we did, and by reason that we cannot, so many of us (as yee know) that have departed out of the countrey of late, have ben dryven to geve over our householdes, and to keep either a Chamber in London, or to wayt on the Court uncalled, with a Man and a Lackey after him: where bee was wonte to keepe halfe a score of cleane men in his house, and xx or xxiiii other persons besides every day in the

weeke. And such of us as do abyde in the countrey still, cannot with two hundredth a yere keepe that house that wee might have done with cc. markes but xvi. yeares past. And therefore we are forced either to minishe the thirde part of our householde, or to raise the thirde parte of our revenues; and for that we cannot so doe of our own landes that is alreadye in the handes of other men, many of us are enforced eyther to keepe pieces of our Landes when they fall in our owne possession, or to purchase some Fearme of other mens landes; and to store it with Sheepe or some other Cattell, to helpe to make up the decay of our revenewes, and to maintayne our old estate withall, and yet is little enough."

Fol. 11. b.—"I have seene a Cap for xliii. pence as good as I can now get for ii shillinges six pence: of cloth yee have heard how the pryce is risen. Now a payre of shooes coste twelve pence, yet in my time I have bought a better for sixe pence. Nowe I can get never a horse shood under ten pence or twelve pence, where I have also seene the common pryce was syxe pence."

In folio 26 the author tells us:

"Once a Bookseller made mee when I asked him why we had not white and browne paper made within the Realm as well as they had made beyonde Sea: then hee answered mee that there was paper made a while within the realm: at the last the man perceived that made it that he could not aforde his paper as good cheape as it came from beyond the sea, and so he was forced to lay downe making of paper; and no blame in the man, for men will geve never the more for his paper because it was made here. But I would eyther have the paper stayed from coming in, or so burdened with custome, that by that time it came hether, our men myghte aforde theyr paper better cheape then straungers myght do theirs, the customes considered."

"Catalogus Vniversalis Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana omnium Librorum, Linguarum, & Scientiarum genere referatissimâ, sic compositus, ut non solum publicis per Europam Universam Bibliothecis, sed etiam privatis Musæis, aliisque ad Catalogum Librorum conficiendum usui esse possit. Accessit Appendix Librorum, qui vel ex munificentia aliorum, vel ex censibus Bibliothecæ, recens allati sunt; auctore THOMÆ JAMES, S. Th. Doctore, ac nuper Proto-Bibliothecario Oxoniensi." 4to, Oxon. 1620.

This

This is the second Edition of the Bodleian Catalogue. The first appeared in 1605. The third came out in folio in 1674; and the last Edition, in two Volumes folio, made its appearance in 1738. All printed at Oxford.

The singularity which marks the Catalogue of which the title is above quoted, is contained in Dr. James's *Proœmium*.

"Cum in hoc Catalogo, adeoque in ipsa Bibliotheca, Libri habeantur perfecti ab damnatae memoriae Auctoribus, partim hæreticis, partim schismaticis, aliisque ejusdem generis: sciant neque fas, neque licitum, quicunque eosdem lectitare, nō dum legere: sed paucissimis tantum melioris notæ studiosis, quibus hanc veniam indulget Academia, licentia Vicecancellarij, Regiique Professoris manu subscriptione prius obtenta."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

I WILL request your insertion of the following instance; in the hope of learning, from some of your scientific Readers, whether it be a correct *exception* to the axiom, hitherto undisturbed, which states, that, "in using any of the Mechanic Powers, what we gain in Power we lose in Time, or in the *Operis Summā*."

M and N (differing in diameter, but each weighing five hundred) are two hollow cylinders, or two pair of peripheries; so connected and provided, that a force (of men) may be applied within each (like a dog in a progressive wheel), which shall

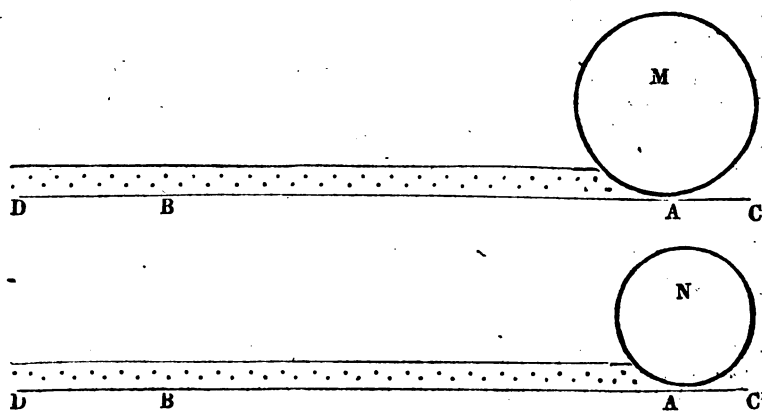
make each to progress along the line C D. This line C D is a *smooth, impenetrable, horizontal plane*: consequently, along this plane M and N may be moved with equal facility; or, rather, each *nullo labore*; for there is nothing to be done, no wheel leverage work in the case of either.

But if C D be covered, as shewn by the dots, 4 inches deep, with earth of such a consistence, that M (and, *à fortiori*, N) will continually cut down to C D as they advance along it; in this case there is work, wheel leverage work, to be done; and to do it a force will be wanted to work in each; a force reciprocally proportional to the wheel leverage of each: The wheel leverage, or power, of M is to that of N, suppose, as 4 to 3. Three men working, by their weight, in M, at a certain pace, will take it from A to B in twelve minutes. Four men working in N, at the same pace, and with the same exertion, will take N also from A to B in twelve minutes.

If this be so (and so it is), does it not make an *exception* to the known mechanical axiom, stated above; seeing that M gives three men the power of doing exactly what N requires four men for doing?

In every progressing wheel, this earth-cutting base affords the same exception. But this dog-wheel instance gives it unmixed with any axle-friction: it goes purely to the point of the wheel-leverage; the ground being the fulcrum, incessantly changing as the wheel advances.

Yours, &c. W. M.



Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

IN answer to the inquiry of Indagator, in Part II. of your last volume, p. 538, Plans of the Town of Liverpool may be had from the *Grandson* of old Mr. Eyes, who was Surveyor to the Corporation, now resident in Liverpool; and that gentleman, as well as myself, have a manuscript plan of the Town, taken in 1725, which Plan was engraved at one corner of Harwood's extensive Plan of the Town and Township of Liverpool, printed in 1803. I have no where seen Plans of an earlier date than 1725, though for many years seeking every opportunity to find them. I have yet hopes they may be found in the Chancery Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster. And Mr. Harper would much gratify many of his Lancashire friends, if when such plans (or plan of the Castle only) fall into his hands, he would, through your Magazine, communicate them to the publick. Many documents are yet wanting to complete the History of Liverpool begun to be collected by Mr. Holt some years ago. That lately published by Mr. Troughton, in 1807, is very erroneous in the account of the Castle, p. 47. He says the fortified wall was square, as well as the *Towers*; whereas they are evidently often drawn and were round (like Flint Castle, &c.); and now from the foundations we have seen when the improvement under the Act in 1786 began, they are fully proved to be round; and the Wall towards Castle ditch and Preeson's-row were also circular, or of a rounding form, but the wall towards the Pool, now Pool-lane, was straight, as well as that to Moor-street, on the North, or nearly so. G. Penny's History of Liverpool, published 1772 by Johnson, and edited by the late Rev. Wm. Enfield, may now commonly be had in book sales; it contains a plan of Liverpool, from a survey taken in 1768. R. Williamson published a pocket plan in 1766. Mr. Eyes's plan was in 1765 ornamented with a view of the Exchange as it then stood, with a dome, as W. Wood the Architect finished it in 1754, when it was opened with a magnificent ball in September, at which were present 242 ladies (at the late Boven ball 1813, there was five or six times as many): since then it has been burnt down, after it had been previously altered in

1795. The building adjoining the old Church on the left hand of the tower, corner of the picture, is now, at the very moment I am writing, pulling down; which will exhibit a fine tower now building in a truly Gothic style, that does honour to the Architect, Mr. Harrison of Chester. The battery in the said picture has long since been removed; the Church-yard brought forward and enlarged from the sea bank, in the front of which George's dock basin is now constructed.

The *original* painting of which you have given us a copy, is of very *ancient date*, and now in possession of a gentleman in our neighbourhood, where I lately saw it. I have one by me of the town, painted in oil from a drawing taken in 1725. Buck, in his *Views*, published a print in 1728, I think; and Nich. Angelo Rooker about 1770 published two excellent engraved views of Liverpool, the best engraved of any we have, to accompany the History of Liverpool, by Perry. He also engraved for that History, the principal buildings in the town drawn by P. P. Burdett, then resident here; but in Rooker's View of the town, taken in 1770, he has drawn warehouses that were then *to be* built, but were not built; and in my drawing in 1728, the spire of St. George's is added, though not built at that time. I inclose you an account of the old Church*.

Permit me to ask some one of your Correspondents for an account or history of the first Sheriffs in Lancashire. I have now before me three lists; one printed at Lancaster 1804, one at Manchester 1807, also a copy manuscript of the late Rev. W. Cooper of Overlegh, through the favour of his friend the very Rev. Dean Cholmondely, of Chester. M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Stow, Jan. 15.*

PERMIT me to suggest to the author of those excellent papers on "Architectural Innovation," that, were they illustrated by elevations of the structures he so meritoriously seeks to rescue from oblivion and decay, they would become invaluable. Such views deserve the graphic honours of the Gentleman's Magazine far more than many buildings which have received that distinction. ARIES.

* It shall appear in our next. EDIT. LITE.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Dec. 17. Subjects of Exercises for the Members' Prizes for 1814: —Senior Bachelors, "Utrum ex hominibus fanaticis an scepticis plus detrimenti respublica capiat."—Middle Bachelors, "Quo magis instituta civilia et ecclesiastica inter se convenient, eo melius rempublicam administrare licet."

Subjects for Sir W. Browne's gold medals for 1814: —Greek Ode, Wellingtonus regionem Gallicam, Pyrenæis montibus subjectam, despiciens."—Latin Ode, "Germania Lipsiæ vindicata."—Epigrams, "Victor iterum fugiens."

Cambridge, Jan 10. Subject of the Dissertation for the Hulsean Prize for 1814: "On the comparative value of Prophecies and Miracles, as Evidences for the Truth of Christianity."

Mr. MATTHIAS's Edition of GRAY's Poems, noticed in our last volume, p. 567, will form two handsome Quarto Volumes.

Preparing for Publication.

The Poems of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, of Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, and of uncertain Authors who flourished in the Reign of Henry VIII.; accompanied with Notes Critical and Historical, and Biographical Accounts of the several Writers. By the Rev. G. F. NETT.

A new edition of the OLD PLAYS, including the best of Dodsley, Hawkins, and Nichols; shewing the Rise and Progress of the English Drama.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768 to the Year 1806. With Memoirs, Introduction, &c. In 6 vols. 8vo.

Sermons; by the late Rev. WALTER BLAKE KIRWAN, Dean of Killala. With a Sketch of his Life, and a Portrait. In one volume, 8vo.

Alicia de Laey. An Historical Novel. By Mrs. WEST. In 3 vols. duodecimo.

Roderiek, the last of the Goths. A Poem. By ROBERT SOUTHEY. In one volume, 4to.

Travels in England. By Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries, edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, A. M. In one volume, 4to. Illustrated with Plates.

Travels in South America. By Messrs. HUMOLDT and BONPLAND. Translated from the French, under the superintendence of M. Humboldt, by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS. In 8vo. with Picturesque and Geographical Atlases.

Letters on India. By MARIA GRAHAM, Author of a Journal of a Residence in

India. Illustrated by Plates. In one volume, 8vo.

The Pastor's Fire-side. By Miss PORTER. Author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, and Scottish Chiefs. In 3 vols. 12mo.

A Catalogue of Plants in the Neighbourhood of London, dedicated to Dr. J. E. Smith, which may afford some information to young Botanists.

An Essay on Medical Œconomy, comprising a Sketch of the State of the Profession in England, and the outline of a Plan, calculated to give to the Medical body in general an increase of usefulness and respectability.

The Vision; or Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, of DANTÉ; translated by the Rev. H. F. CARY, A. M. 3 vols. 12mo.

A Brief Memoir of the Life and Writings (with Extracts of the Letters) of CHRISTLIEB VON EXTER, son of Dr. Von Exter, physician to his Prussian Majesty; who died at the very early age of ten years and four months. With the testimonies of Professor Franck, and the Prince of Anhalt. By Mr. W. JAQUES, Private Tutor.

Free Thoughts upon Methodists, Actors, and the Influence of the Stage; by ROBERT MANSEL, of the Theatres Royal York and Hull. To which is prefixed, a Discourse on the Lawfulness and Unlawfulness of Plays: written by the learned Father CAPPARO, Divinity Professor at Paris. To be published by Subscription.

Mr. BRITTON's "History and Description of SALISBURY Cathedral," will be published in the course of the present year, in five numbers, medium and imperial 4to, each containing six engravings. A few copies will be printed with proofs and etchings; and also a very small number in folio, to class with Dugdale's Monasticon. The Architectural drawings are all by F. MACKENZIE, and the plates by J. and H. LE KEUX.

From the state of the Sale of two Libraries at Edinburgh (those of the second Duke of Queensberry, and the late Mr. Hunter), the extravagance of the black-letter-mania appears to be somewhat on the wane. Among the Duke's books, which it is probable were collected for his library by Gay, who was tutor in the family, were many of great curiosity and scarceness, and yet we do not find the prices they sold at extravagant. A very fine "King's Vale Royal" brought 15*l*.; and King James's Exercises, given probably by Ben Jonson to the Duke, as his well known autograph appears on the title-page, sold for 4*l*.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Observations on Popular Antiquities: chiefly illustrating the Origin of our Vulgar Customs, Ceremonies, and Superstitions.* By John Brand, M. A. Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London: arranged and revised, with Additions, by Henry Ellis, F. R. S. Sec. S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 512, and 742. Rivingtons; Nichols, Son, and Bentley, &c.

WE hail with feelings of peculiar gratification this enlarged and elegant edition of "*Observations on Popular Antiquities*"—a work compiled by an Author almost enthusiastically devoted to the pursuit of his subject; and arranged and conducted through the press by an Editor whose taste and accuracy eminently qualified him for the undertaking—with feelings of peculiar gratification, inasmuch as we ourselves have in a large measure contributed both to excite and to gratify inquiries of this nature, of which the Author and the Editor have very judiciously availed themselves by frequent extracts from our former volumes.

The state of Mr. Brand's MS. and the arrangement of the work are thus briefly noticed by the Editor:

"The respected Author of the following work, as will be seen by the date of his Preface, had prepared it to meet the public eye so long ago as 1795. The subjects, however, which form the different sections were then miscellaneous arranged, and he had not kept even to the chronological order of the Feasts and Fasts observed by his predecessor Bourne.—The idea of a more perspicuous method was probably the first occasion of delay; till the kindness of friends, the perseverance of his own researches, and the vast accession of intelligence produced by the Statistical Enquiries in Scotland, so completely overloaded his manuscript, that it became necessary that the whole work should be re-modeled. This task, even to a person of Mr. Brand's unwearied labour, was discouraging; and, though he projected a new disposition of his materials, he had made no progress in the alteration of the work at the time of his death.—In this state, at the sale of the second part of Mr. Brand's Library, in 1808, the Manuscript of his *Observations on Popular Antiquities* was purchased. Fortu-

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nately, in one of the volumes, a Sketch for a new Arrangement was inserted, which has been followed with very little variation.—In the first volume, it will be seen, the days of more particular note in the Calendar are taken in chronological order; the Customs at Country Wakes, Sheep-shearings, and other rural practices, form a sort of Supplement; and these are again followed by such Usages and Ceremonies as are not assignable to any particular period of the year.—In the second volume, the Customs and Ceremonies of Common Life are introduced, followed by the numerous train of Popular Notions, Sports, and Errors.—Mr. Brand's Extracts from Books and Manuscripts have, in most instances, been collated with their originals: a service which has added very much to the correctness of the work.—The Editor's Additions consist chiefly, though not quite exclusively, in the passages enclosed by brackets, and in the Index."

Mr. Brand, in his Preface, thus alludes to his former publication, and anticipates that now before us:

"In the year 1777 I republished Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, a little work on this subject, which then had become exceedingly scarce, and sold very high, making *Observations* on each of his Chapters, and throwing the new Discoveries into an Appendix at the end. That volume, too, by those who have mistaken accident for merit, is now marked in Catalogues at more than double its original price. In the following work I have been advised to dissolve amicably the literary partnership under the firm of *Bourne and Brand*, and to adopt a very different plan, presenting to the Publick a Collection, which not only from the immense variety of fresh matter, but also from the totally different arrangement of the subjects, I flatter myself I may, with equal truth and propriety, venture to denominate an entirely new one.—In this I shall only cite my predecessor Bourne in common with the other writers on the same topics."

After some general observations on the remote antiquity and obscure origin of vulgar rites and popular opinions which have travelled to us through a long succession of years, and the greater part of which will probably be of perpetual observation—and the toil and difficulty, not unmingled

mingled with pleasure, attendant on the inquiry into the causes that gave rise to them,—he observes, that the prime origin of the superstitious notions and ceremonies of the people is absolutely unattainable. . . . Few, who are desirous of investigating the popular notions and vulgar ceremonies of our own Nation, can fail of deducing them, in their first direction, from the times of Popery. At the Reformation, the bulk of the people were by no means inclined to annihilate the seemingly innocent ceremonies of their former superstitious Faith; which, consecrated to their fancies by immemorial usage, though erased by public authority from the *Written Word*, were committed, as a venerable deposit, to the keeping of *Oral Tradition*; and in the infancy of Protestantism, the continuance of many of them was probably connived at by the State*. Thus at the first promulgation of Christianity to the Gentiles, the converts could not be persuaded to relinquish many of their superstitions, which, rather than forego altogether, they chose to incorporate with their new Faith. And hence it is that Papal Rome has borrowed her Rites, Notions, and Ceremonies, in the most luxuriant abundance, from Ancient and Heathen Rome.—“With regard to the Rites, Sports, &c. of the common People, I am aware that the morose and bigoted cavil at and malign them: yet Shows and Sports have been countenanced in all ages, and by the best and wisest of States; and though it cannot be denied that they have sometimes been prostituted to riot and debauchery; yet, were we to reprobate every thing that has been thus abused, Religion itself could not be retained.”

“The common people, confined by daily labours, seem to require their proper intervals of relaxation; perhaps it is of the highest political utility to encourage innocent Sports and Games among

them. The revival of many of these would, I think, be highly pertinent at this particular juncture, when the general spread of luxury and dissipation threatens more than at any preceding period to extinguish the character of our boasted National bravery. For the observation of an honest old writer, Stow, (who tells us, speaking of the May Games, Midsummer-Eve Rejoicings, &c.† antiently used in the Streets of London, ‘which open pastimes in my youth being now supprest, worse practices within doors are to be feared,’) may with too singular propriety be adopted on the most transient survey of our present popular manners.”

Bourne, his predecessor in this walk, he remarks, has not done justice to the subject he undertook to treat of: yet he was deserving of no small share of praise for his imperfect attempt. New and very bright lights have appeared since his time. The English Antiquè has become a fashionable study; and the discoveries of a chartered Society of Antiquaries have rendered the recesses both of Papal and Heathen Antiquities much easier of access. All these circumstances, he flatters himself, he has in some measure turned to advantage. He has gleaned passages that seemed to throw light on the subject from an immense variety of volumes, both printed and manuscript.

“Elegance of composition will hardly be expected in a work of this nature, which seems to stand much less in need of Aitric wit than of Roman perseverance, or, if we glance at modern times, of Dutch assiduity.—In general it may be observed, that Readers, provided with keen appetites for this kind of entertainment, must content themselves with the homely manner of serving it up to them. Indeed squeamishness in this particular would, in a variety of instances, suit but ill with the study of the English Antiquè. For it must be confessed, that a great deal of wholesome meat of this sort has ever been brought on upon wooden plat-

* “It is wittily observed by Fuller, Ch. Hist. p. 375, that, as careful Mothers and Nurses, on condition they can get their Children to part with knives, are contented to let them play with rattles: so they permitted ignorant people still to retain some of their fond and foolish Customs, that they might remove from them the most dangerous and destructive Superstitions.”

† “I call to mind here the pleasing account Sterne has left us, in his *Sentimental Journey*, of the Grace Dance after Supper. I agree with that amiable writer in thinking that Religion may mix herself in the Dance, and that innocent Cheerfulness forms no inconsiderable part of Devotion; such, indeed, cannot fail of being grateful to the Good Being, as it is a silent, but eloquent mode of praising him.”

ters; and very nice guests, it is to be feared, will think that our famous old cook, Thomas Hearne himself, was but a very slovenly and greasy kind of Host."

"I shall offer," he says, "many discoveries peculiarly my own, for there are not a few customs yet retained in the North, where I spent the earliest part of my life, of which the learned in the Southern parts of our Island have hardly once heard mention."—He requests the Reader who has never before considered this neglected subject, in perusing the Observations, to suspend his judgment till he has carefully examined all the evidence: "in the mean time Prejudice may be forewarned; and it will apologize for many seemingly trivial reasons, assigned for the beginning and transmittal of this or that popular Notion or Ceremony, to reflect, that what may appear foolish to the enlightened understandings of men in the eighteenth Century, wore a very different aspect when viewed through the gloom that prevailed in the seventh or eighth."

"I am indebted for much additional matter to the partiality and kindness of Francis Douce, Esq. who, having enriched an interleaved copy of my edition of 1777 with many very pertinent Notes and Illustrations, furnished from his own extensive reading on the subject, and from most rare Books in his truly valuable Library, generously permitted me to make whatever Extracts from them I should think interesting to my present purpose.—It were invidious also not to make my acknowledgements on this occasion to George Steevens, Esq. the learned and truly patient, or rather indefatigable Editor of Shakspeare, who had the goodness to lend me many scarce Tracts, which no Collection but his own, either public or private, that I know of, could have supplied me with."

"I own myself under particular obligations to Durand's Ritual of Divine Offices, a work inimical to every idea of rational worship; but to the Enquirer

into the Origin of our popular Ceremonies, an invaluable magazine of the most interesting intelligence. I would style this performance the great Ceremonial Law of the Romanists, in comparison with which the Mosaic Code is barren of Rites and Ceremonies. This curious book was printed at Mentz so early as 1459. We stand amazed on perusing it, at the enormous weight of a new yoke, which Holy Church, fabricating with her own hands, had imposed on her antient Devotees*.—Yet the forgers of these shackles had artfully enough contrived to make them sit easy, by twisting flowers around them: dark as this picture, drawn by the pencil of gloomy Superstition, appeared upon the whole, yet was its deep shade in many places contrasted with pleasing lights.—The Calendar was crowded with Red-letter Days, nominally indeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the encouragement of idleness and dissipation of manners, gave every kind of countenance to Sinners.—A profusion of childish Rites, Pageants, and Ceremonies, diverted the attention of the people from the consideration of their real state, and kept them in humour, if it did not sometimes make them in love, with their slavish modes of worship."

He has translated, he continues, from an antient Roman Calendar in his possession, of singular curiosity, a variety of brief observations under the immoveable Feasts and Fasts, "contributing not a little to the elucidation of many of our popular Customs, and proving them to have been sent over from Rome, with Bulls, Indulgences, and other baubles, bartered, as it should seem, for our Peter Pence, by those who trafficked in spiritual merchandize from the Continent."

"A learned performance by a Physician in the time of King James the First, and dedicated to that Monarch, is also luckily in my Library: it is written in Latin, and entitled 'The Popedom, or the Origin and Increase of Depravity in Religion†,' containing a very masterly parallel between the Rites, No-

* "It is but justice to own that the modern Roman Catholics disclaim the greater number of those superstitious Notions and Ceremonies, equally the misfortune and disgrace of our forefathers in the dark ages."

† "'Papatus, seu depravatae Religionis Origo et Incrementum; summa fide diligentiaque e Gentilitatis suae fontibus eruta: ut fere nihil sit in hoc genus cultu, quod non sit promptum, ex hisce, meis reddere suis authoribus: ut restitutæ Evangelicæ Religionis, quam profiteamur, simplicitas, facis amotis, suam aliquando integritatem apud omnes testatam faciat per Thomam Moresinum Aberdonanum, Doctorem Medicum. Edinburgi excudebat Robertus Waldegrave, Typographus Regius, Anno M.D.XCIII. Cum privilegio Regali.'" A small octavo: most extremely rare."

tions, &c. of Heathen, and those of Papal Rome. The copious extracts from this work, with which I shall adorn and enlighten the following pages, will form their truest commendation, and supersede my poor encomiums."

The Preface is concluded by the following observations:

"When I call Gray to remembrance, the Poet of Humanity, who, had he left no other works behind him, would have transmitted his name to immortality by Reflections written among the little tomb-stones of the Vulgar in a Country Church-yard; I am urged by no false shame to apologize for the seeming unimportance of my subject.

"The Antiquities of the Common People cannot be studied without acquiring some useful knowledge of mankind. By the chemical process of Philosophy, even Wisdom may be extracted from the Follies and Superstitions of our Forefathers*. The People, of whom Society is chiefly composed, and for whose good all superiority of rank, indispensably necessary as it is in every Government, is only a grant, made originally by mutual concession, is a respectable subject to every one who is the friend of Man.—Pride, which, independent of the idea arising from the necessity of civil polity, has portioned out the human genus into such a variety of different and subordinate species, must be compelled to own, that the lowest of these derives itself from an origin common to it with the highest of the kind.—The well-known beautiful sentiment of Terence:

'Homo sum, humani nihil à me alienum puto,'

may be adopted therefore in this place, to persuade us that nothing can be foreign to our enquiry, much less beneath our notice, that concerns the smallest of the Vulgar; of those little ones who occupy the lowest place, though by no means of the least importance in the political arrangement of human beings."

Mr. Brand's diligent application to study was confessedly great; and these volumes afford ample proof of it. Yet the reading it displays is so extensive and recondite, and the sources from which his illustrations are derived are so various, that one would

imagine his mind must have been perpetually employed on this his favourite pursuit. The mass of curious research before us seems indeed to present the labour of a life; and were not the illustration of the subject in itself almost endless, we should be inclined to assert that he had exhausted it.

It would occupy too much space to give an adequate account of the contents of this work. We therefore proceed only to make a few Selections; in which if we fail to please, the Work itself, we must acknowledge, contains variety which cannot fail to gratify the taste of all classes of Readers.

Under NEW YEAR'S EVE, some curious particulars are given of the custom of *Wasselling*; accompanied by "A Carrol for a Wassel Bowl, to be sung upon Twelfth-day at Night—to the tune of 'Gallants, come away,'" (printed in Ritson's Collection,) and "A Wassailer's Song on New Year's Eve," as still sung in Gloucestershire, communicated by Samuel Lysons, esq.

"Milner, on an antient cup (*Archæologia*, vol. XI. p. 420), informs us, that 'The introduction of Christianity amongst our ancestors did not at all contribute to the abolition of the practice of Wasselling. On the contrary, it began to assume a kind of religious aspect; and the Wassel Bowl itself, which in the great Monasteries was placed on the Abbot's table, at the upper end of the Refectory, or Eating-hall, to be circulated among the community at his discretion, received the honourable appellation of "Poculum Charitatis." This in our Universities is called the Grace-cup."

Under NEW YEAR'S DAY, among other observances, the custom of presenting *New Year's Gifts* is pleasingly illustrated.

"It appears from several passages in Mr. Nichols's *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses*, that it was antiently a custom at Court, at this season, both for the Sovereigns to receive and give New Year's Gifts. In the preface we read, 'The only remains of this custom at Court now is, that the two Chaplains in waiting, on New Year's Day, have each a

* To this passage a curious Catalogue of Superstitions—on the Continent is appended, from the "Satyrical Characters," &c. of M. Mouth of a Magician; by which it will be seen how personage the Magician is, and how much in discouraging the attempt to revive the myst

crown-piece laid under their plates at dinner.—In a curious manuscript, lettered on the back 'Publick Revenue, Anno Quinto regni Edwardi Sexti,' I find 'Rewards given on New Year's Day, that is to say, to the King's officers and servants of ordinary, 155*l.* 5*s.* and to their servants that present the King's Ma^{tie} with New Year's Gifts.' The custom, however, is, in part, of a date considerably older than the time of Edward the Sixth. Henry the Third, according to Matt. Paris, appears to have extorted New Year's Gifts from his subjects." See Matt. Paris, an. 1249, p. 757, ed. Watts, fol. 1641.

"It appears from a curious MS. in the British Museum, of the date of 1560, that the boys of Eton school used on the day of the Circumcision, at that time, to play for little New Year's Gifts before and after supper: and that the boys had a custom that day, for good luck's sake, of making verses, and sending them to the Provost, Masters, &c. as also of presenting them to each other.—The very ingenious Buchanan presented to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, one of the above poetical kind of New Year's Gifts. History is silent concerning the manner in which her Majesty received it.

*Ad Mariam Scotiæ Reginam.**

Do quod adest: opto quod abest tibi,
dona darentur

Anrea, sors animo si foret æqua meo,
Hoc leve si credis, paribus me ulciscere donis: [adest."

Et quod abest opta tu mihi: da quod

The following pithy observations are taken from a rare tract, intitled "Vox Graculi," 1623, 4to.

"This month drink you no wine commixt with dregs; [legs.
Eate capons, and fat hens, with dumpling

"The first day of January being raw, colde, and comfortlesse to such as have lost their money at dice at one of the Temples over night, strange apparitions are like to be seene: Marchpanes marching betwixt *Leaden-hall* and the little *Conduit in Cheape*, in such abundance that an hundred good fellows may sooner starve then catch a corner, or a comfit to sweeten their mouthes.—It is also to be feared, that through frailty, if a slip be made on the messenger's default that carries them, for non-delivery at the place appointed; that unless the said messenger be not the more inward with his mistress, his master will give him rib-rost for his New Yeare's Gift the next morning.—This day shall be given

many more gifts then shall be asked for; and apples, egges, and oranges, shall be lifted to a lofty rate; when a pome-water, bestucke with a few rotten cloves, shall be more worth than the honesty of an hypocrite; and halfe a dozen of egges of more estimation than the vowes of a strumpet. *Poets* this day shall get mightily by their pamphlets: for an hundred of elaborate lines shall be lesse esteemed in London, than an hundred of *Walfeet* oysters at Cambridge."

The ceremonies of *TWELFTH DAY* are fully detailed, and are very entertaining.

Of *ST. PAUL'S DAY*, Mr. Brand remarks, "I do not find that any one has even hazarded a conjecture why prognostications of the weather, &c. for the whole year, are to be drawn from the appearance of this day."

"The prognostications on *St. Paul's Day* are thus elegantly modernized by Gay, in his *Trivia*:

'All superstition from thy breast repel,
Let cred'lous boys and prattling nurses
How, if the Festival of Paul be clear, [tell
Plenty from lib'ral horn shall strow the
year; [rain,
When the dark skies dissolve in snow or
The lab'ring hind shall yoke the steer in
vain; [roar,
But if the threat'ning winds in tempests
Then War shall bathe her wasteful sword
in gore.'

He concludes,

'Let no such vulgar tales debase thy
mind, [and wind?'"
Nor Paul, nor Swithin, rule the clouds

Under *CANDLEMASS DAY* we meet with the following curious passages:

"It was antiently a custom for women in England to bear lights when they were churched, as appears from the following royal bon mot: William the Conqueror, by reason of sickness, kept his chamber a long time, whereat the French King, scoffing, said, 'The King of England lyeth long in child-bed:' which when it was reported unto King William, he answered, 'When I am churched, there shall be a thousand lights in France;' (alluding to the lights that women used to bear when they were churched:) and that he performed within a few daies after, wasting the French territories with fire and sword."

"In Bishop Bonner's Injunctions, A.D. 1555, printed that year by John Cawood, 4to. we read, 'that bearyng of *Candels* on *Candelmasse Daie* is doone in the

* A neat Translation of these epigrammatic Lines is solicited from some of our ingenious Correspondents. — EDIT.

memorie of our Saviour Jean Christe, *the spirituall lyght*, of whom Sainet Symeon dyd prophecie, as it is redde in the Church that day.' This ceremony, however, had been previously forbidden in the Metropolis: for in Stowe's Chronicle, edited by Howes, fol. 1631, p. 595, we read, 'On the second of February 1547-8, being the Feast of the Purification of our Lady, commonly called Candlemasse Day, the bearing of Candles in the Church was left off throughout the whole Citie of London.'

"In a most rare book intituled 'The Burnynge of Paules Church in London, 1561, and the 4 day of June by Lyghtnyng,' &c. 8vo. Lond. 1563, we read, 'In Flaunders everye Saturdaye betwixt Christmas and Candemas they eate flesh for joy, and have pardon for it, because our Ladye laye so long in child-bedde say they. We here may not eat so: the Pope is not so good to us; yet surely it were as good reason that we should eat fleshe with them all that while that our Lady lay in child-bed, as that we shuld bear our Candel at her Churchinge at Candemas with theym as they doe. It is seldome sene that men offer Candels at women's Churchinges, savinge at our Ladies: but reason it is that she have some preferment, if the Pope would be so good maister to us as to let us eat fleshe with theym'."

The observations on the ceremonies of this day are agreeably varied by some elegant songs from Herrick's *Hesperides*.

"The purple-flowered *Lady's Thistle*," it is remarked in a Note, "the leaves of which are beautifully diversified with numerous white spots, like drops of milk, is vulgarly thought to have been originally marked by the falling of some drops of the Virgin Mary's milk on it, whence, no doubt, its name *Lady's*, i. e. *Our Lady's Thistle*. An ingenious little invention of the dark ages, and which, no doubt, has been of service to the cause of Superstition. — *Marry*, a term of asseveration in common use, was originally in Popish times a mode of swearing by the *Virgin Mary*; q. d. *by Mary*. — So also *Marrow-bones*, for the knees. I'll bring him down upon his *Marrow-bones*; i. e. I'll make him bend his knees as he does to the *Virgin Mary*."

VALENTINE'S DAY affords scope for many pleasing illustrations.

"The custom of chusing Valentines was a sport practised in the houses of the gentry in England as early as the year 1476. See Fenn's *Paston Letters*, vol. II. p. 211. Of this custom John Lydgate, the Monk of Bury, makes mention

in a Poem written by him in praise of Queen Catherine, consort to Henry V.:

'Seynte Valentine, of custom yeere by yeere

Men have an usauce in this region

To loke and serche Cupides Kalendere,

And chose theyre choyse, by grete affection;

Such as ben prike with Cupides mo-

Takyng theyre choyse as theyr sort doth falle:

But I love oon whiche excellith alle.'

MS. Harl. 2951. See Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, vol. III. p. 179.

"In the Catalogue of the Poetical Devices, &c. done by the same Poet, in print and MS. preserved in Speght's Chaucer, 1602, occurs one with the title of '*Chusing Loves on S. Valentine's Day*.'

'Lydgate,' says Warton (*Hist. Engl. Poet.* vol. II. p. 53), "was not only the Poet of his Monastery, but of the World in general. If a *Disguising* was intended by the Company of Goldsmiths, a *Mask* before his Majesty at Eltham, a *May-game* for the Sheriffs and Aldermen of London, a *Mumming* before the Lord Mayor, a *Procession of Pageants* from the Creation for the Festival of Corpus Christi, or a *Carol for the Coronation*, Lydgate was consulted, and gave the Poetry.' The above Catalogue mentions also, by Lydgate, a *Disguising* before the Mayor of London by the Mercers; a *Disguising* before the King in the Castle of Hartford; a *Mumming* before the King at Eltham; a *Mumming* before the King at Windsor; and a *Ballade* given to Henry VI. and his mother, on *New Year's Day*, at Hartford."

"The following is one of the most elegant jeu d'esprits on this occasion that I have met with:

'To Dorinda, on Valentine's Day.

Look how, my dear, the feather'd kind,
By mutual caresses joyn'd,
Bill, and seem to teach us two,
What we to love and custom owe.

Shall only you and I forbear
To meet and make a happy pair?
Shall we alone delay to live?
This day an age of bliss may give.

But ah! when I the proffer make,
Still coyly you refuse to take;
My heart I dedicate in vain,
The too mean present you disdain.

Yet since the solemn time allows
To choose the object of our vows;
Boldly I dare profess my flame,
Proud to be yours by any name.'

Satyr of Boileau imitated, 1696, p. 101."

We shall resume our examination of these volumes at an early opportunity.

2. *Memoirs*

2. *Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and Political Character, from the Resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, in 1742, to the Establishment of Lord Chatham's second Administration, in 1757; containing Strictures on some of the most distinguished Men of that Time.* 8vo. pp. 118. Murray.

ONE more candidate for the honour of being considered as the Writer of Junius's Letters—

"Another, and another still, succeeds."

Whatever opinion on the subject may be formed from the present publication, which can only result from the undoubted talents and the means of information which the Author possessed, this little volume is, on various accounts, extremely acceptable.

"The publication," we are informed, "has been occasioned solely by the diversity of opinion which has prevailed respecting the Author of the Letters of Junius, and from the failure of all who have laid claim to that distinction.—They are written by a celebrated character, and are only a part of a collection which is now in the possession of his immediate Descendant. He was the intimate associate of Chatham and the Grenvilles; at once possessed of literary reputation and an ample fortune, a Member of Parliament, and alike acquainted with public measures and ministerial intrigue."

Richard Glover, esq. (better known in the literary world as *Leonidas Glover*) was a very considerable London merchant; and, in that capacity, made a conspicuously distinguished figure, by a Speech at the Bar of the House of Commons, Jan. 27, 1741-2, in support of a most respectful Petition from the Merchants, complaining of the want of due protection to their Trade, from the depredations of the Spaniards; of which an ample extract is given in our vol. XII. p. 150; and by which he acquired, and with great justice, the character of an able and steady Patriot; and, on every occasion, shewed a most perfect knowledge of, joined to the most ardent zeal for, the commercial interests of this Nation, and an inviolable attachment to the welfare of his Countrymen in general, and that of the City of London in particular. In 1751, having, in consequence of unforeseen losses in trade, and perhaps in some measure of his zealous warmth for the public interests, to the neglect of

his own private emoluments, somewhat reduced his fortune, he condescended to stand candidate for the office of Chamberlain of the City of London, in opposition to Sir Thomas Harrison, but lost his election there by no very great majority. The Speech which he made on that occasion to the Livery of London is preserved at large in our vol. XXI. p. 213; and is so highly creditable to his memory, that no excuse is necessary for copying a part of it.

"Heretofore I have frequently had occasion of addressing the Livery of London in public; but at this time I find myself at an unusual loss, being under all the difficulties which a want of matter deserving your notice can create. Had I now your rights and privileges to vindicate; had I the cause of your suffering trade to defend; or were I now called forth to recommend and enforce the Parliamentary service of the most virtuous and illustrious Citizen; my tongue would be free from constraint, and, expatiating at large, would endeavour to merit your attention, which now must be solely confined to so narrow a subject as myself. On those occasions, the importance of the matter, and my known zeal to serve you, however ineffectual my attempts might prove, were always sufficient to secure me the honour of a kind reception and unmerited regard. Your countenance, Gentlemen, first drew me from the retirement of a studious life; your repeated marks of distinction first pointed me out to that great body, the Merchants of London, who, pursuing your example, condescended to entrust me, unequal and unworthy as I was, with the most important cause—a cause where your interest was as nearly concerned as theirs. In consequence of that deference which has been paid to the sentiments and choice of the Citizens and Traders of London, it was impossible but some faint lustre must have glanced on one, whom, weak as he was, they were pleased to appoint the instrument on their behalf: and if from these transactions I accidentally acquired the smallest share of reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of the Livery, that my gratitude ascribes it; and I joyfully embrace this public opportunity of declaring, that whatever part of a public character I may presume to claim, I owe primarily to you. To this I might add the favour, the twenty years' countenance and patronage of one, whom a supreme degree of respect shall prevent me from naming*; and

* Frederick Prince of Wales.

though

though under the temptation of using that name, as a certain means of obviating some misconstructions, I shall however avoid to dwell on the memory of a loss so recent, so justly, and so universally lamented."

From the time of Mr. Glover's misfortunes in trade, he lived in obscurity, known only to his friends, and declining to take any active part in public affairs. At length, having surmounted the difficulties of his situation, he again relinquished the pleasures of retirement; in the Parliament which met in 1761, was elected Member for Weymouth; and afterwards stood forward, on several occasions, in a manner highly honourable to himself, and advantageous to the publick. See in vol. XXIV. p. 51, a "Letter" addressed to him in 1774; in which year he obtained a high degree of credit by his "Evidence before the House of Lords about Foreign Linen," (see our vol. XLIV. p. 278).

March 16, 1775, he made an excellent speech at the bar of the House of Commons, on the West-India Planters' Petition (see vol. XLV. p. 620); and died November 25, 1785.

To Glover and Mallet, it will be recollected, the Duchess of Marlborough, by her last Will, assigned the task of writing the Duke's Life, with a legacy of 1000*l.* which Glover indignantly rejected.

Of his character see more at large in our vol. LV. p. 922; from which we shall transcribe one extract:

"For upwards of fifty years, through every vicissitude of fortune, he exhibited the most exemplary simplicity of manners; having early attained that perfect equanimity which Philosophy often recommends in the closet, but which in experience is too seldom exercised by other men in the test of trial. In Mr. Glover were united a wide compass of accurate information in all mercantile concerns, with high intellectual powers of mind, joined to a copious flow of eloquence as an Orator in the House of Commons. Since Milton, he was second to none of our English Poets, in his discriminating, judicious acquaintance with all ancient as well as modern literature; witness his *Leonidas*, *Medea*, *Boadicea*, and *London*: for, having formed his own character upon the best models of the Greek Writers, he lived as if he had been bred a disciple of Socrates, or companion of Aristides. Hence his political turn of mind; hence his unwarped affection and

active zeal for the rights and liberties of his Country; hence his heart-felt exultation whenever he had to paint the impious designs of Tyrants in antient times frustrated, or in modern defeated, in their nefarious purposes to extirpate Liberty, or to trample on the unalienable rights of man, however remote in time or space from his immediate presence. In a few words, for the extent of his various erudition, for his unalloyed patriotism, and for his daily exercise and constant practice of Xenophon's philosophy, in his private as well as in public life, Mr. Glover has left none his equal in the City; and some time, it is feared, may elapse, before such another Citizen shall arise, with eloquence, with character, and with poetry like his, to assert their rights, or to vindicate with equal powers the just claims of free-born men."

But to return to Junius:

"After the perusal of these pages," says their Editor, "the Reader will be surprized, that, among the numerous persons to whom the Letters of Junius have been attributed, the Author of these Memoirs was never named: and it is remarkable that he should have been overlooked, while the perspicacity of Horne Tooke and Wilkes, and the phalanx of politicians of his time, was exhausted in unavailing conjectures. — I will not pledge myself that he was Junius; but this I can safely say, that no one yet named, supported by facts, has any claim to stand in competition with him. These Memoirs sufficiently mark his political relations; and numerous documents, long since before the publick, might be adduced, to strengthen and confirm them. One circumstance, however, I am authorized to mention, which will serve to shew in what estimation his political sagacity was held in his retirement in the decline of life. During the Shelburne and Portland Administrations in 1783, he was frequently visited privately by the late Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord Temple, and closeted with him alone; his visits were always in the evening, and such was the privacy of these meetings, that his name was not announced, and no servant was permitted to open the door when he left the house. — At some future time I hope to give a sketch of his character. At present I submit these pages to the publick; valuable, at least, for the information they contain, if not as authority to establish a conjecture on a subject of peculiar literary interest."

This is candid; but at best amounts to no more than proof presumptive.

The

The "Memoirs" commence in the Spring of 1741; are continued to 1757; and develop the secret springs by which many of the great Leaders both in the Ministry and the Opposition were in reality actuated. It is a most curious peep behind the curtain, by an intelligent Actor in the Political Drama; and unfortunately demonstrates "how little are the great!"

Mr. Glover speaks his mind very freely both of the *Ins* and *Outs*; as may be judged from the following highly-seasoned character:

"The Duke of Newcastle was a man of whom no one ever spoke with cordial regard; of parts and conduct which generally drew animadversions bordering on contempt, of notorious insincerity, political cowardice, and servility to the highest and the lowest; yet, insincere without gall, ambitious without pride, luxurious, jovial, hospitable to all men, of an exorbitant estate, affable, forgetful of offences, and profuse of his favours indiscriminately to all his adherents; he had established a faction by far the most powerful in this country: hence he derived that influence which encouraged his unworthy pretensions to ministerial power; nor was he less indebted to his experience of a Court, a long practice in all its craft, whence he had acquired a certain art of imposition, that in every negotiation with the most distinguished popular leaders, however superior to himself in understanding, from the instant they began to depart from ingenuous and public principles, he never missed his advantage, nor failed of making them his property at last, and himself their master. Lord Cobham, Chesterfield, the Duke of Bedford, Pitt, and others, found him so in 1743, when he took them into his confederacy to rout the Earl of Bath and Granville. Pitt found him so in 1757, when this new coalition was formed to destroy the Duke of Cumberland and Fox."

We shall conclude this article with the more immediate object of the publication, "*The Politics of Junius*."

"His first great and leading principle is, that Magistrates and the Ministers of Government should ever be subservient to the Laws. To preserve the British Constitution, according to his view of the subject, in its utmost purity, is his whole aim: and his violence against *men* upon all occasions, is solely with a view to destroy their *measures*, when he considered them to be impolitic or un-

just. His abuse and invective are governed by this principle; and when he attacks the private vices of men, he adopts that mode, only as an expedient to diminish the baneful effects of their public actions*. To the Duke of Grafton he declares himself not to have been his *personal* enemy — 'I have no resentments but against the common enemy.' And after the most bitter and reiterated abuse of the King, he says, 'I would willingly hazard my life in defence of your title and your crown.' In pursuing this subject, to give force to his political theory, he confesses himself, in some instances, to have overstepped the bounds of correct truth. 'It was necessary to the plan of that letter, to rate you lower than you deserved.' From the same motive he also bestowed praise, if he saw political good to be derived from it: 'I think it good policy to pay these compliments to Lord Chatham.' — To preserve and renovate the Constitution, his favourite theory, in common with Lord Chatham, was to have triennial Parliaments. — With respect to his political creed, in his fifty-ninth letter he has thus very fully and very clearly expressed himself: 'I can more readily admire the liberal spirit and integrity, than the sound judgment of any man, who prefers a republican form of government, in this or any other empire of equal extent, to a monarchy so qualified and limited as ours. I am convinced, that neither is it in theory the wisest system of government, nor practicable in this country. Yet, though I hope the English Constitution will for ever preserve its original monarchical form, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. I do not mean the licentious spirit of anarchy and riot; I mean a general attachment to the common weal, distinct from any partial attachment to persons or families; an implicit submission to the laws only, and an affection to the magistrate, proportioned to the integrity and wisdom, with which he distributes justice to his people, and administers their affairs.' — Throughout the whole of Junius there is a feeling of despondency for the public weal: 'I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present ministry are driving this country to de-

* "I am here speaking of the professed principle and intention of Junius; how well or ill he executed or manifested his intentions, or how far his own private feelings have heightened or imbibited his invective, his works before the public will declare for themselves."

struction."

struction.'—'I most truly lament the condition to which we are reduced,'—he had, therefore, 'no resentments but against the common enemy.' The same feelings characterize these Memoirs. The Administration of Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, 'was the only means left to save a ruined nation;' and the details which he has entered into, 'are only to delineate with accuracy the causes of this nation's fall,' which, to the author's ill-boding judgment, appeared to be inevitable. And though he had intimacies to a degree of friendship with most of the distinguished politicians of his time, yet those intimacies were contracted on the public account, that when his principles were deserted by them, their society was abandoned by him. — Of Kings, though necessary to the Constitution and form of Government Junius was attached to, in these Memoirs the Author is equally unsparing of his censure, and unmindful of the mode of enforcing his invective against them. "George II. is a weak, narrow, sordid, and unfeeling master, only calculated by Nature for a Pawnbroker's shop;" and again, 'he should be made sensible, not only that he should not be master, but that he should know and feel that he ought not to be so.' The King of Prussia is a *fiend*: and of Princes in general, 'their actions are not to be judged of by the rules of morality, before whose tribunal they would be all condemned in their turns, and undergo the severest punishment, if executioners were not wanting to the laws of Nature and of Justice; and the folly and servility of mankind were not the safeguard of Kings.'—In these Memoirs the political feeling of the Author may be accurately traced in his estimation, and varying hopes and fears of the conduct of Lord Chatham. He admired his talents, and seemed perfectly well to understand their force and influence; at times, strongly attached to his measures, but at other times, doubts of his sincerity, and censures what he considers a dereliction of principle; and for twelve years withdrew himself from his intimacy from political principles alone. In the Letters of Junius there is the same admiration of his powers, the same sentiment of disesteem, when he made his great abilities subservient to measures which he disapproved; and even his celebrated panegyrick is guarded by expressions which seem to glance at a comprehensive view of his whole character. In estimating the circumstances on which the true dignity of his character should depend, the tone of feeling, though differently expressed, is very similar in both

these works. When Pitt was first appointed Secretary of State, from his having vacillated in his conduct, the Memoir says, 'All past offences were buried in oblivion.' 'The love of power and an ardent thirst of fame, were noble passions, honourable to him, and beneficial to his country, when their views were set in comparison with those which accompany the base attachment to money, the visible bane of our times.' Junius says, 'I confess he has grown upon my esteem. As for the common sordid views of avarice, or any purpose of vulgar ambition, I question whether the applause of Junius would be of service to Lord Chatham. But *if* his ambition be upon a level with his understanding; *if* he judges of what is truly honourable *for himself*, with the same superior genius which animates and directs him to eloquence in debate, to wisdom in decision, even the pen of Junius shall continue to reward him.'—Junius was an old reader of political controversies, and remembered the great Walpolean battles! The Author of these Memoirs was an antagonist of Walpole. And Pitt incurred discredit, in his estimation, for 'an indecent and needless encomium on Sir Robert Walpole,' against whom he had been one of the most violent, at the time that Minister was driven from the Administration. — Junius also declares himself to have dedicated his life to the information of his fellow-subjects. This Author took an active part in politics so early as the year 1739, and did not cease to direct his attention to that object during his whole life; and, whether his political opinions were well or ill-founded, he invariably adhered to them, believing them to be right.

"The Editor of these Memoirs could increase this Pamphlet to twice its size, if he were to indulge in minute criticism or analysis. He himself believes that they were written by the same Author, known to the publick under the signature of JUNIUS; but if the sentiments and opinions they contain, and the style in which they are delivered, should not convey the same force of evidence to others as to himself, it would be useless to descend to minute particulars to strengthen and support them. Every fact that the Editor is acquainted with perfectly coincides with his hypothesis, except one, which is an assertion made by Junius, that he was not personally known to George Grenville. How far this might be correctly true, or how far it might be a justifiable *ruse* under the existing circumstances, must be left for the publick to determine."

And here we also leave the question.

2. *The Bride of Abydos, a Turkish Tale,*
by Lord Byron; 8vo. pp. 72. Murray.

THIS highly-wrought Tragic Tale, in its general complexion, has some resemblance to "The Giaour;" but is a much more regular production. Every circumstance is unfolded with the Noble Baron's accustomed skill; and, as in the former Poem, whilst he harrows up the finer feelings of the soul, he delights by boldness of imagery and sublimity of description.

The Personages of the Drama are, Giaffir, an old Pacha; Zuleika, his beautiful daughter; and Selim, the son of Abdallah (the brother of Giaffir, whom that ferocious Pacha had caused to be poisoned by a cup of coffee given to him when in the bath, and whose honours and fortune he had usurped). The life of the infant Selim had been spared; and, having been brought up as Giaffir's son, the tenderest fraternal affection subsisted between him and his supposed sister. The secret of his birth had been told to Selim by an old and faithful adherent of Abdallah; but to Zuleika it was not disclosed till the period when her father had destined her hand to Osman, kinsman of the Bey Oglou. Frantic at the idea of losing the treasure of his heart, Selim after twilight conducts her from the Haram to a solitary grotto near the sea-shore, whither, in the character of a sister, she had frequently accompanied him.

"Since last she visited the spot, [grot:]
Some change seem'd wrought within the
It might be only that the night
Disguised things seen by better light—
That brazen lamp but dimly threw
A ray of no celestial hue:
But in a nook within the cell
Her eye on stranger objects fell.
There arms were piled, not such as wield
The turban'd Delis in the field;
But brands of foreign blade and hilt,
And one was red—perchance with guilt;
Ah! how without can blood be spilt?
A cup, too, on the board was set
That did not seem to hold sherbet.
What may this mean—she turn'd to see
Her Selim—"Oh! can this be he?"

His robe of pride was thrown aside,
His brow no high-crown'd turban bore,
But in its stead a shawl of red, [wore:]
Wreath'd lightly round, his temples
That dagger, on whose hilt the gem
Were worthy of a diadem,
No longer glitter'd at his waist,
Where pistols unadorn'd were braced.

And from his belt a sabre swung,
And from his shoulder loosely hung
The cloak of white—the thin capote
That decks the wandering Candiot:
Beneath—his golden plated vest
Clung like a cuirass to his breast—
The greaves below his knee that wound
With silvery scales were sheath'd and
bound.

But were it not that high command
Spake in his eye, and tone and hand,
All that a careless eye could see
In him was some young Galignée*.

'I said I was not what I seem'd, [true;
And now thou seest my words were
I have a tale thou hast not dream'd,
If sooth—its truth must others rue.
My story now 'twere vain to hide,
I must not see thee Osman's bride:
But had not thine own lips declared
How much of that young heart I shared,
I could not, must not, yet have shown
The darker secret of my own.—
In this I speak not now of love—
That—let time, truth, and peril prove;
But first—Oh! never wed another—
Zuleika! I am not thy brother!'

Selim unfolds his whole history
(which, on the first reading, we were
disposed to think might be shortened
with advantage); and informs Zuleika that a small band of pirates, with whom he had long been secretly connected, were in waiting; and entreats her to depart with him—

"With me this hour away—away—
But yet, though thou art plighted mine,
Wouldst thou recal thy willing vow,
Appall'd by truths imparted now—
Here rest I—not to see thee wed,
But be that peril on my head!"

"Zuleika—mute and motionless,
Stood like that statue of distress—
When, her last hope for ever gone,
The mother harden'd into stone;
All in the maid that eye could see
Was but a younger Niobé!
But ere her lip, or even her eye,
Essay'd to speak, or look reply—
Beneath the garden's wicket porch
Far flash'd on high a blazing torch!
Another—and another—and another—
'Oh! fly—no more—yet now my more
than brother!"

Far—wide through every thicket spread,
The fearful lights are gleaming red;
Nor these alone—for each right hand
Is ready with a sheathless brand:—
They part, pursue, return, and wheel
With searching flambeau, shining steel;

* A Turkish sailor.

And, last of all, his sabre waving,
 Stern Giaffr in his fury raving,
 And now almost they touch the cave—
 Oh! must that grot be Selim's grave?
 Dauntless he stood—"Tis come—soon
 past;
 One kiss, Zuleika,—'tis my last;
 But yet my hand not far from shore
 May hear this signal—see the flash—
 Yet now too few—the attempt were rash:
 No matter—yet one effort more."
 Forth to the cavern mouth he stept,
 His pistol's echo rang on high:
 Zuleika started not, nor wept,
 Despair benumb'd her breast and eye!
 'They hear me not, or if they ply
 Their oars, 'tis but to see me die; [nigh.
 That sound hath drawn my foes more
 Then forth my father's scimitar,
 Thou ne'er hast seen less equal war!
 Farewell, Zuleika!—Sweet! retire—
 Yet stay within—here linger safe,
 At thee his rage will only chafe.—
 Stir not—lest even to thee perchance
 Some erring blade or ball should glance:
 Fear'st thou for him?—may I expire
 If in this strife I seek thy sire!
 No—though by him that poison pour'd,
 No—though again he call me coward!—
 But tamely shall I meet their steel?
 No—as each crest save *his* may feel!"

One bound he made, and gain'd the sand;
 Already at his feet bath sunk
 The foremost of the prying band—
 A gasping head, a quivering trunk;
 Another falls—but round him close
 A swarming circle of his foes:
 From right to left his path he cleft,
 And almost met the meeting wave;—
 His boat appears—not five oars' length;
 His comrades strain with desperate
 strength—
 Oh! are they yet in time to save?
 His feet the foremost breakers lave;
 His hand are plunging in the bay,
 Their sabres glitter through the spray;
 Wet—wild—unwearied to the strand
 They struggle—now they touch the land!
 They come: 'tis but to add to slaughter—
 His heart's best blood is on the water!
 Escaped from shot—unharm'd by steel,
 Or scarcely grazed its force to feel—
 Had Selim won,—though thus beset,
 To where the strand and billows met—
 There as his last step left the land,
 And the last death-blow dealt his hand,
 Ah! wherefore did he turn to look
 For her his eye but sought in vain?
 That pause—that fatal gaze he took—
 Hath doom'd his death, or fix'd his
 chain;
 Sail proof—in peril and in pain
 How late will Lover's hope remain!—
 His back was to the dashing spray;
 Behind, but close, his comrades lay—

When at the instant hiss'd the ball,
 'So may the foes of Giaffr fall!'—
 Whose voice is heard? whose carbine
 rang?
 Whose bullet through the night-air sang?
 Too nearly, deadly aim'd to err,—
 'Tis thine—Abdallah's Murderer!
 The father slowly rued thy hate,
 The son hath found a quicker fate—
 Fast from his breast the blood is bubbling,
 The whiteness of the sea-foam troubling,
 If aught his lips essay'd to groan,
 The rushing billows choak'd the tone!"

Zuleika was spared the sight of
 Selim's death. Petrified with terror
 and despair,
 "That fearful moment when he left
 the cave
 Thy heart grew chill;
 He was thy hope, thy joy, thy love, thine
 all— [couldst not save,
 And that last thought on him thou
 sufficed to kill— [still—
 Burst forth in one wild cry, and all was
 Peace to thy broken heart, and virgin
 grave!"

"Within the place of thousand tombs
 That shine beneath, while dark above
 The sad but living cypress glooms, [leaf
 And withers not, though branch and
 Are stamp'd with an eternal grief;
 Like early unrequited Love!
 One spot exists—which ever blooms,
 Ev'n in that deadly grove.—
 A single rose is shedding there
 Its lonely lustre, meek and pale,
 It looks as planted by Despair—
 So white—so faint—the slightest gale
 Might whirl the leaves on high; [assail,
 And yet, though storms and blight
 And hands more rude than wintry sky
 May wring it from the stem—in vain—
 To-morrow sees it bloom again!
 The stalk some Spirit gently rears,
 And waters with celestial tears.
 For well may Maids of Helle deem
 That this can be no earthly flower,
 Which mocks the tempest's withering
 hour,
 And buds unshelter'd by a bower,
 Nor droops—though Spring refuse her
 shower,
 Nor woos the summer-beam."

The foregoing will afford a tolerable
 idea both of the story, and of the
 powerful interest, and the exquisite
 feeling, which the Author has every
 where infused into this poetical *bijou*.
 We cannot, however, refrain from
 making a few other extracts.

What a variety of beautiful and
 appropriate imagery has the Author
 combined in the few introductory
 lines of the Poem!

"Know

"Know ye the land where the cypress
 and myrtle [their clime,
 Are emblems of deeds that are done in
 Where the rage of the vulture, the love
 of the turtle— [to crime?
 Now melt into sorrow—now madden
 Know ye the land of the cedar and vine?
 Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams
 ever shine, [with perfume,
 Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppress
 Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gûl* in her
 bloom; [fruit,
 Where the citron and olive are fairest of
 And the voice of the nightingale never is
 mute; [hues of the sky,
 Where the tints of the earth, and the
 In colour though varied, in beauty may
 vie, [dye;
 And the purple of ocean is deepest in
 Where the virgins are soft as the roses
 they twine,
 And all, save the spirit of Man, is divine:
 'Tis the clime of the East—'tis the land
 of the Sun— [reen have done?†
 Can he smile on such deeds as his child—
 Oh! wild as the accents of lovers' farewell
 Are the hearts which they bear, and the
 tales which they tell."

The highly-finished picture of Zuleika (some affecting images in which strikingly exhibit his Lordship's peculiar turn of thought), and the Note accompanying it (the closing sentence of which is poetry itself of the highest order), must conclude this article.

"Fair—as the first that fell of womankind,
 When on that dread yet lovely serpent
 smiling, [mind—
 Whose image then was stamp'd upon her
 But once beguiled—and ever more be-
 guiling; [vision
 Dazzling—as that, oh! too transcendant
 To Sorrow's phantom-peopled slumber
 given, [Elysian,
 When heart meets heart again in dreams
 And paints the lost on Earth revived
 in Heaven;

Soft—as the memory of buried love—
 Pure—as the prayer which Childhood
 wafts above— [Chief,
 Was she, the daughter of that rude old
 Who met the maid with tears—but not
 of grief.

Who hath not proved how feebly words
 essay [ray?

To fix one spark of Beauty's heavenly
 Who doth not feel, until his failing sight
 Faints into dimness with its own delight,
 His changing cheek, his sinking heart
 confess

The night—the majesty of Loveliness?
 Such was Zuleika, such around her shone.
 The nameless charms unmark'd by her
 alone—

The light of love—the purity of grace—
 The mind—the Musick breathing from
 her face! ‡ [the whole—

The heart whose softness harmonized
 And, oh! that eye was in itself a Soul!
 Her graceful arms in meekness bending
 Across her gently-budding breast—
 At one kind word those arms extending
 To clasp the neck of him who blest
 His child caressing and caress,
 Zuleika came—"

Twelve pages of Notes are sub-
 joined, which, as well as the Poem
 itself, afford a pleasing illustration
 of the character, manners, and habits
 of the modern Turks.

4. *Moonlight, a Poem: with several
 Copies of Verses. By Edward Lord
 Thurlow. 4to. pp. 72. White, Coch-
 rane, and Co.*

IT is a remarkable epoch in the
 Annals of a Review, that Two Noble
 Authors should appear before their
 Tribunal in the same Session of Cri-
 ticism—*Par Nobile Fratrum*.—So
 different, however, is the object of
 their pursuits, so varied their devotion
 to the Muse, that it would be uncan-

* "Gûl, the Rose."

† "Souls made of fire, and children of the Sun,
 With whom revenge is virtue. Young's *Revenge*."

‡ "This expression has met with objections. I will not refer to 'Him who hath
 not Musick in his soul,' but merely request the Reader to recollect, for ten seconds,
 the features of the woman whom he believes to be the most beautiful; and if he
 then does not comprehend fully what is feebly expressed in the above line, I shall
 be sorry for us both. For an eloquent passage in the latest work of the first female
 writer of this, perhaps of any age, on the analogy (and the immediate comparison
 excited by that analogy) between 'Painting and Musick,' see vol. III. cap. 10, 'De
 L'Allemagne.' And is not this connexion still stronger with the original than the
 copy? with the colouring of Nature than of Art? After all, this is rather to be
 felt than described. Still I think there are some who will understand it—at least
 they would have done, had they beheld the countenance whose speaking harmony
 suggested the idea; for this passage is not drawn from imagination, but memory,
 that mirror which Affliction dashes to the earth, and, looking down upon the frag-
 ments, only beholds the reflection multiplied!"

did

did to contrast them, or to place them in competition. They have each their peculiar merit. The one, soaring like the bold eagle, dazzling like a splendid meteor; the other, like the elegant but plaintive Philomel, delights by the placid sweetness of Spenserian strains; and, not unfrequently, raising his melodious note, resembles the Lark who "at Heaven's gate sings."

The Work is inscribed to Lord Eldon, the present Lord High Chancellor, in terms of such modest dignity as reflect equal honour both on the Writer and his Noble Friend; and with sentiments of the profoundest gratitude to that firm Pillar of the State, whose transcendent talents, and more particularly his manly firmness to his Sovereign, this Country can never forget. — From this Dedication we shall present our Readers with a specimen of Lord Thurlow's Prose:

"In this fair morning of the Liberty of Europe, after a long night of solicitude and counsel, in which your Lordship's wisdom has been eminently seen; I approach your Lordship with a Poem, which, it may be, shall beguile you of some moments of severer thought. This labour of two days, otherwise undeserving of your Lordship's favour, I present to you on two accounts: first, because I conceive that it contains no thought unworthy of your Lordship's greatness, founded on virtue; and, secondly, because I have herein expressed my boundless debt of gratitude to him who preceded your Lordship in the Chair of Counsel and State; and who, as he was the ornament and founder of his family, so was he a fair and majestic Pillar of the Commonwealth. Between him and your Lordship there ever existed a wise and affectionate friendship: and I therefore commit to your favour my own humble tribute to his memory, and the Verses which I have preserved of his writing; wherein your Lordship's excellent taste and learning will discover, that no greater man had been in the translating of the elder Poets, if either his fortune or his pleasure had led him to that pursuit."

We have repeatedly given specimens of Lord Thurlow's ingenuous Muse (see our last volume, pp. ii. 354, 365, 469, 579, 580, 589; and the present Number, p. 63). The principal Poem in the present Collection is intitled "Moonlight," and, though a somewhat hasty production, it has many beautiful passages. It begins with the following Invocation:

"Come then, diviner Muse, and dwell with me: [confid'

Since the great Princes of the world, Within the pomp and pageantry of state, Deny thy presence, to whose searching eye The world, and its ambition, is a dream, And all its glorious and loud-sounding

pomp, [ear, Charmful to sense, well weighed in thy But musick to a spectacle of woe. [me: Come then, diviner Muse, and dwell with I offer thee my heart, and with it too

Such entertainment as that heart can give,

A fellowship of thought, a deep desire, E'en to the verge of madness, to pursue The track of meditation, whilst the Moon, Emerging from the lightly-flying clouds, Laughs in her pomp, and, with her palest

light, Sits Arbitress in the mid plains of Heav'n: Come then, diviner Muse, and dwell with me.

What hinders but, with sad and silent feet, [down, Hands in each other lock'd, and eyes cast On which the cloud of Meditation sits, We wander o'er the lawns, and seen of none,

Amidst the pale dominion of the Night, Hold converse with the habitants of Heav'n?

Now Silence is in air, and sound is none: Save where the owl from out her ivied bow'r [stars,

Hoots joyous at the Moon, and sprinkled That shine like di'monds in the blue serene:

Blest harbingers of bliss, and beacons fair, That guide our wand'ring footsteps through a world

Of error, that our falt'ring feet beguiles."

Continuing to hold sweet converse with the Muse, he proceeds,

"Awile, O dear Companion of my steps, Awile to this seclusion let us pass, [yew, Where, underneath the laurel and the The owl loud hooting to the frosty air, Reposing in this shade our dewy feet, We may observe the Chariot of the Moon Wheel her pale course through the mid

plains of Heaven. [wheels, Link we our souls unto her burning And, in her flaming orbit, let us pass O'er sea and land in our entranced

thought! Oh me, what a prodigious height we soar Above the bright expanse; how trifling seem

The little aims and troubles of the world, That with their flimsy bondage yet enthrall [Heaven!

Great souls, of birth to win the arched Where is the speck for which great Cæsar fought,

For.

For which great Julius in the Senate died,
The Sceptre of the World, so call'd by him
Who led Æneas from the flames of Troy,
Through woe and shipwreck, to Lavinia's
coast?

Tell me, O Muse, if any eye can tell,
Where is the godlike Alexander's march,
The king of kings, the horned Ammon's
son,

Spoiler of Greece, that, stabbing Persia's
Wash'd his soil'd axles in the Indian sea?
Where is that sea? or where, indeed,
the world?

The boundless world, by the great Poets
A kingdom? or a province? or a field?
A speck, that the exalted mind can scarce
Discern, amid the wilderness of air!

How pleasant to consider at his toil
The pale Geographer, with wakeful
thought,

The compass in his hand, the open page
Of some great ancient tracer of the hills
And rivers from their source, before him
laid,

With careful hand adjusting to each king
His portion of pass'd earth, and marking
well

What here to Greece or Artaxerxes' long'd:
Oh! this is lunatic, and well deserves
The sounding lash, (cruel expedient,
And ill-abus'd to heighten Nature's woe!)

If the fair picture of this insect world
Were well presented to our purged
thought,

And man taught well on what small
But hold! the abuse of passion here has
sway;

Nor let our startled Nature in amaze
Put aught dishonour on the learned toil
That keeps a RENNEL from his balmy
sleep!"

The following lines are equally honourable to the living and the deceased Lord Thurlow:

"I question then, O Muse, in love divine,
Where that immortal Spirit may abide
That in his just vocation of this world,
With favour of the King, maintain'd the
sway

Of Jurisprudence in this Triple Realm?
Well known to thee: that, in his aged
thought,

With Homer and great Danté did converse,

And sweet Euripides, whose mournful
Flows in his numbers, like the silver Po,
In weeping tribute to the Adrian sea*.

For since the stars have shed discursive
light,

With favour, on our globe, no greater

E'er sat in judgment on the thoughts of
men,

Or brought its noble faculties to bear
With more advantage on the public weal:
In thought, in word, in action ever just:

Shield of the Poor; and, rising for his
King,

Th'upright defender of his awful Throne.

Then, oh, may God forsake him not in
death!

But that pure Spirit, that on cloudy
Stood faithful to his King, and still up-
held

His gracious Master's cause, be crown'd
And in the fields of Æther sit, inclos'd
With glory, on a sempiternal throne!

Led by his hand, I first essay'd to walk,
O dear Companion of my earliest steps,
With thee, O Muse; and from the beams
of morn

To the pale twilight sought thy converse
Whatever in old Greece or Rome was done,
Or else recorded of those actions pure

From thee I learnt, and from his counsel
sage.

Grave was he, and severe; but gentle
And underneath a rough exterior hid
A heart, which pity melted into tears.

Farewell, my Master, and my earliest
Friend!

But not farewell of thee the memory;
Since all I am, in fortune, or in rank,
In thought, or my inheritance of fame,
Bating my nature, to thy care I owe;
I should be viler than the dog, that tears
The hand that fed him from his earliest
youth,

If I forsook thee, or thy gen'rous cause:
The seasons may pass on, and blanch my
head,

And wither my shrunk cheek, and paint
Of woeful age upon my wrinkled brow;
But till the tomb outshuts me from the
day,

And Time disparts me from the things
Thy memory shall unimpair'd remain,
Boundless, as I must still be less, than
thee:

While Spring shall for her blossoms be
Or Summer for her sweets, while Autumn
pale

With fruitage shall be crown'd, or Winter
In storms and tempests the dejected year,
So long, O my fir-t Master, while I live,
Shall I forget not either thee or thine."

We must make one more extract:

"Where now is Homer? or great Virgil
where?

Or in what shades does Ariosto walk,
That with Orlando's madness charm'd
the world?

Where now is Danté? in what region
Of that unbounded world he sung so well?
Or Petrarch, that to love was sworn to
death?

Or

* "This alludes to the Chorus, translated by the late Lord Thurlow, from Euripides; which is printed at the end of this Poem."

ments in and near Leipsig, preserved to record the events which he saw, in the same manner in which they struck him. Few people, we believe, who shall take up the book, will be prevailed on to lay it down till they have read it through; it so engages and binds down the attention of the Reader. It shall be our business only at present to bring testimony to the truth of these praises, by the selection of some passages, referring the more curious, or the more humane, to the Work itself. — The wretched and wicked individual, who has occasioned these and all the other miseries of Europe, is still an object of curiosity, if it be but for the enormity of his guilt; to say nothing of the singular structure of his mind: and in the following passage, which gives us the first day's battle, his appearance will be found most naturally described by the Author:

"The 14th of October at length dawned. It had been preceded by several rainy days; but this was merely lowering. The cannon thundered at intervals towards Liebertwolkwitz. In the forenoon, wounded French, chiefly cavalry, kept coming in singly. With whom they had been engaged they knew not—*Cossacks*, of course. We looked forward with certainty to a general engagement. It became every hour more dangerous for the inquisitive to venture out, or in, at the gates. There was no end to the marching of horse and foot, and the rolling of carriages: at every ten paces you met in all directions with *corps de garde*, by whom every non-military person, without distinction, was ordered back, sometimes with fair words, and at others with rudeness. Several couriers had been sent forward, to announce the speedy arrival of the King of Saxony and Napoleon. The Hero of the age, as he has been styled, actually came about noon, not, as we anticipated, by the Dresden road, but by that from Berlin. He passed hastily through the city, and out at the farthest Grimma gate, attended by some battalions and squadrons of his guards. A camp-chair and a table were brought in all haste, and a great watch-fire kindled in the open field, not far from the gallows. The guards bivouacked on the right and left. The Emperor took possession of the head-quarters prepared for him, which were any thing but magnificent, being surrounded only by the relics of the *stalls* and leaves of the cabbages consumed by his soldiers. The table was

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instantly covered with maps, over which the Emperor pored most attentively for a considerable time. Of what was passing around him he seemed not to take the smallest notice. The spectators, of whom I was one, crowded pretty close about him. On occasion of his visit to the city, a few months before, the French had discovered that the people of Leipsig were not so evil disposed as they had been represented, but tolerably good-natured creatures. They were therefore allowed to approach unobstructed within twenty paces. A long train of carriages from the Wurzen road, the cracking of the whips of the postilions, together with a great number of horse-soldiers and tall grenadiers, announced the arrival of another distinguished personage, and called the attention of the bystanders that way. It was the King of Saxony, with his guards and retinue. He alighted, and a kind salutation ensued between him and his august Ally. The King soon afterwards mounted a horse, and thus proceeded into the city. Napoleon meanwhile remained where he was. He sometimes rose from his seat, went up to the watch-fire; held his hands over it, rubbed them, and then placed them behind him, whilst with his foot he pushed the wood, consisting of dry boards and rafters from the nearest houses, into the flame, to make it burn more fiercely. At the same time he very frequently took snuff, of which he seemed to have but a small quantity left in his gold box. At last he scraped together what was left with his finger, and poured it upon his hand. When all was gone, he opened the box several times and smelt to it, without applying to any of the Marshals and Generals around him to relieve his want. As the discharges of artillery towards Probstheide grew more and more general and alarming, and the wounded kept returning in continually increasing numbers, I was rather surprised that the Commander should, on this occasion, contrary to his usual custom, quietly remain so far from the field of battle, which was near ten miles distant, apparently without giving himself the least concern about the event.— It was near four in the afternoon when one of his aides-de-camp came at full speed from the city, and made a report. The drums instantly beat to arms, and the divisions of the guards broke up. The Emperor immediately mounted his horse, and followed them. He directed his course towards the Kohlgärten, leaving the field of battle on the right. I soon perceived the cause of this movement: the message informed him of the arrival of the whole of his guards, for whom

whom he had been waiting. They came from Dübén, entering by the Halle gate, and now made a counter-march upon Dresden. When I beheld their endless files, and cannon without number, pouring out of the city, I certainly gave up the Allies for lost. I was thoroughly convinced that Napoleon had no other plan than to strike off to the right, behind the Kohlgärten, with his new army, and, proceeding from Stötteritz, to turn his enemies on the right flank, and, as he had often done before, to attack and annihilate them. I was, however, egregiously mistaken. The Emperor went with his retinue scarcely a thousand paces, to the first houses of the Kohlgärten, where he took up his quarters, and quietly passed the night. The guards and the whole train likewise stopped in that neighbourhood, and there bivouacked. It grew dark. The palisades at the gate had left but a narrow passage, through which troops and artillery kept pouring without intermission."

The following is a brief description of the misery proceeding only from this first day's fight: which it is the object of this publication to relieve:

"Weeping mothers, with beds packed up in baskets, leading two or three stark-naked children by the hand, and with, perhaps, another infant at their back; fathers seeking their wives and families; children, who had lost their parents in the crowd; trucks with sick persons forcing their way among the thousands of horses; cries of misery and despair in every quarter:—such were the heralds that most feelingly proclaimed the presence of the warriors who have been celebrated in so many regions, and whose imposing appearance has been so often admired. All these unfortunates crowded into the filthy corner formed by the old hospital and the wall at the Kohlgärten-gate. Their cries and lamentations were intermingled with the moans and groans of the wounded who were going to the hospitals, and who earnestly solicited bread and relief. A number of French soldiers, probably such as had loitered in the rear, searched every basket and every pocket for provisions. They turned without ceremony the sleeping infants out of the baskets, and cared not how the enraged mothers lacerated their faces in return. The scenes of horror changed so quickly, that you could not dwell more than half a minute upon any of them. The tenderest heart became torpid and insensible. One tale

of woe followed on the heels of another: 'Such a person, too, has been plundered! Such an one's house has been set on fire! This man is cut in pieces: that has been transfixd with the bayonet! Those poor creatures are seeking their children!' Such was the intelligence brought by every new fugitive. If you asked the French when the march would be over, you received the consolatory answer—'Not before six o'clock in the morning.' During the night, the sound of drums and trumpets incessantly announced the arrival of fresh regiments. At length, about midnight, the bustle somewhat subsided, at least so far as regarded the marching of troops. I now seized the favourable moment, and felt myself, as it were, a new creature; when, having made my way through the crowd of horses with extraordinary courage and dexterity, I once more set foot in the city. *Thus the morning and the evening completed the first day of horror.*"

A passage with which the Author closes his account of the action of the 16th is worthy of being extracted, as presenting a proof, among the millions of others, of the low-bred habits of falsehood and guile, by which Buonaparte is distinguished, and which have also in a certain degree contributed to his success:

"I have forgotten to mention a circumstance worthy of notice in the history of this day. It is this: that in the midst of the cannonade all round Leipzig—when the whole city shook with the thunders of the artillery, and the general engagement had, strictly speaking, but just commenced—all the bells of the churches were rung by French command, to celebrate the victory won in the forenoon. Such an instance was certainly never afforded by any battle which had scarcely begun, and terminated in the total and decisive overthrow of him who had already fancied himself mounted in triumph upon the car of victory. This day, however, the engagement still remained undecided, according to the reports of those who returned from different points of the field of battle. The French had stood as if rooted to the spot—the Allies like rocks of granite. The former had fought like men; the latter like lions. Both parties, inspired with mutual respect, desisted from hostilities during the night."

In our next, we shall give some farther particulars from this very interesting Pamphlet.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"To excite pleasing emotions in others, is the most general expression of the object, and to be natural, graceful, consistent, and correct, the most general expression of the rules, prescribed to an Artist; and the pursuit of such an end, by such means, must have a powerful tendency to influence the habitual disposition, and to impart an agreeable seasoning to the sentiments and conduct of those who engage in it."

1. *Elements of Musick, in Verse; adapted to the Piano-forte, and calculated for juvenile Study: to which are added, a Series of Progressive Lessons and a favourite Duet. By John Kelly. ("It is the peculiar quality of Musick to raise the sociable and happy Passions, and to subdue the contrary ones." Avison.) pp. 31, 5s. Sherwood and Co. 1813.*

THE subjects of Mr. Kelly's twelve versified Lessons are—musical notation, time, graces, intervals, major and minor keys, their sharp and flat signatures, and fingering. These are patched with prose and examples in musical characters, and are succeeded by a Table which explains the meaning of the foreign terms most commonly employed in Musick, and eleven pages of lessons for practice on the Piano-forte. Page 12 is a Table of Intervals, in which the right-hand column, expressing the number of semitones in every interval given, is erroneous; for example:

"A whole tone, *three* semitones always contains,
As the table of intervals clearly explains."

The following is a fair specimen of the *poetry*, and the most useful extract we can furnish:

"The *figures*, which over the notes are array'd [should be play'd;
Shew the *fingers* with which those notes
But when it is proper the *thumb* should be used, [duced.

We find, for that purpose, a *cross* introduction. In general, the following system prevails, As the best mode of fing'ring the principal scales: [and B,
Thus, the *major* scales C, G, D, A, E,
In the thumb's proper place with each other agree; [the *fourth*,
In the *right* hand the thumb is applied to
In the *left* to the *fifth* — to the key-note in both.

And of those keys, it also must be understood, [minor the mode.
That the same system serves, although
The *F* key, both major and minor, we find
Has the thumb to the fifth and the key-note consign'd; [to explain
But as no general rules* can be form'd
The method of fing'ring those keys that remain, [formation,
To obtain on that subject the best instruction must be had to exemplification. P. 17.

We leave our Readers to determine for themselves whether this mode of teaching has any claims to preference: whether it will, as the Writer thinks, make a more lasting impression on the Learner's mind than accurate prose. We think it will not. "Indeed, when the intellectual part hath fed upon a clear and distinct notion, a verse is not unfit to strengthen the *retentive* faculty, and may serve sometime to truss up a confused heap of particulars into a portable pack; but to disguise the principal rule under the veil of poetry, is to teach them to dance who as yet cannot go, and proves (as painting to glass) a means to darken the sense, and overcast the clear light with a needless cloud," &c. Janua Linguarum Reservata, 1659.

2. "*Ye winding Waters passing clear,*" Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed by J. Ross. 1s. 6d. pp. 4. Preston.

FEW of the Songs we meet with are so well entitled to our favourable mention as this gracefully pathetic Canzonet. Mr. Ross is very commonly successful in this species of composition. The compass of this vocal melody is a thirteenth from middle C, and the movement is *andante* in compound common time.

* See Dussek's Instructions. "The *natural* place of the right hand thumb, in ascending notes, is immediately after, or to the right of short keys; and in descending, immediately before a short key. The natural place for the bass or left hand thumb ascending, is, before a short key; and in descending, is generally immediately after a short key." Dr. Miller's *Institutes*, p. 20.

The Accompaniment is simple, and duly supports the voice-part without obscuring it by engaging too much of the Hearer's attention.

2. *La Bien-venue, a Rondo for the Piano-forte*; composed by Samuel Webbe, jun., 1s. 6d. pp. 3.

THIS Rondo is scarcely worth notice, except as an easy exercise for Learners. It would be no easy matter to ascertain its musical character. For any thing that we know to the contrary, it might just as well have been named "The trotting Donkey."

4. P. A. Corri's *Original System of Preluding, comprehending Instructions on that branch of Piano-forte Playing, with upwards of Two Hundred progressive Preludes in every Key and Mode, and in different styles, so calculated that variety may be formed at pleasure.* pp. 32. 8s. Chappel and Co.

THE Preludes here published may be serviceable if learned by heart, or, as the Author expresses it, by ear; but to think of teaching the art of preluding without some previous knowledge of thorough bass, or harmony, is like teaching a parrot to reason. Perhaps this way of guessing the chords constitutes the originality of "Corri's original system."

"Every performance should be introduced by a Prelude, not only to prepare the ear for the key in which the air or piece is played, but to prepare the fingers, and therefore should in general consist of some rapid movement, intermixed with chords, arpeggios, or other passages. A Prelude is *supposed* to be played extempore; and to lay down rules would be as impossible as wrong, for the fancy should be unconfined. But for those who are not acquainted with the rules of counterpoint, or composition, I shall submit several *specimens* or styles of Prelude, adapted to every capacity; those desirous to learn more on the subject, must study that other branch. A Prelude may be of various description: it may be long or short, simple or complex, confined to one key, or modulating into a variety of keys; consisting of chords, &c.—in short, as the fancy may direct; but confined to this rule, that it must begin and end in the same key, which must be the key in which the movement is going to be played. The style for playing Preludes should be bold and energetic; the running passages

executed with brilliancy and velocity; the chords that are long, and which conclude the Prelude, should not be struck together, but by a long-extended *appoggiando*. *Appoggiando* signifies playing a chord in a leaning or slanting direction, so that the notes are heard successively. Those chords which begin any run or passage should have emphasis, and should be played more together, and with more fineness. When there are several chords together, they should be played almost together, and not *appoggiando*. The arpeggios, and passages, wherein both hands combine, and that are linked with *ties*, &c. must be played perfectly regular and *legato*, keeping as many notes down as possible. In the performance of Preludes, all formality or precision of time must be avoided: they must *appear* to be the birth of the moment, the effusion of the fancy: for this reason it may be observed, that the measure or time is not always marked at Preludes." P. 1—4.

The rest of the work consists almost entirely of examples, of "capos, codas, and capriccios."

5. Haydn's *favourite Quartett, arranged for the Piano-forte, by Dr. Crotch.* Nos. I. & II. each 3s. 6d. Chappel & Co.

IT is needless to praise these masterly compositions, for the united names of Haydn and Crotch are sufficient recommendation to all real lovers of musick. Each of these Quartets consists of four movements, of which the third is an *adagio*, and the fourth a *presto*. No. I. is in C major, and its *adagio* in F; No. II. is in E major, and its *adagio* in A. Both may be studied with advantage by those performers who are sufficiently advanced; and they will present many new difficulties to the young player, who has confined his practice to thin compositions in the Lateur style. There is a curious change from triple to common time in the *adagio* of No. I. page 8. Dr. Crotch has fixed the time in which every movement is to be performed, by stating the length of a pendulum to swing quavers or crotchets. It is to be desired that all Composers would adopt the same method. Of these two Quartets we greatly prefer the second, which is truly charming. It is worthy of remark that No. I. ends with the fifth of the triad for the highest sound, an uncommon termination, and rarely pleasing.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

CARMEN TRIUMPHALE.

For the Commencement of the Year 1814.
By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

IN happy hour doth he receive
The laurel, meed of famous bards of
yore,
Which Dryden and diviner Spenser wore—
In happy hour—and well may he rejoice,
Whose earliest task must be
To raise the exultant hymn for victory,
And join a Nation's joy with harp and
voice,
Pouring the strain of triumph on the wind,
Glory to God, his song—Deliverance for
Mankind!

Wake, lute and harp! My soul take up
the strain!
Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!
Joy,—for all nations, joy! but most for
thee
Who hast so nobly fill'd thy part assign'd,
O England! O my glorious native land!
For thou in evil days didst stand
Against leagued Europe all in arms ar-
ray'd,
Single and undismay'd,
Thy hope in Heaven and in thine own
right hand.
Now are thy virtuous efforts overpaid,
Thy generous counsels now their guerdon
find,—
Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!
Dread was the strife, for mighty was the
Foe [overthrow,
Who sought with his whole strength thy
The nations bow'd before him; some in
war
Subdued, some yielding to superior art;
Submiss, they follow'd his victorious car.
Their Kings, like Satraps, waited round
his throne:
For Britain's ruin and their own
By force or fraud in monstrous league
combined.
Alone in that disastrous hour
Britain stood firm, and braved his power;
Alone she fought the battles of mankind.
O virtue, which above all former fame,
Exalts her venerable name!
O joy of joys for every British breast!
That with that mighty peril full in view,
The Queen of Ocean to herself was true!
That no weak heart, no abject mind pos-
sess'd
Her councils, to abase her lofty crest,—
Then had she sunk in everlasting shame,—
But ready still to succour the oppress'd,
Her red-cross floated on the wave unfurl'd,
Offering redemption to the groaning world.
First from his trance the heroic Spaniard
woke;
His chains he broke,
And casting off his neck the treacherous
yoke,

He call'd on England, on his generous foe;
For well he knew that wheresoe'er
Wise policy prevail'd, or brave despair,
Thither would Britain's succours flow,
Her arm be present there.
Then too, regenerate Portugal display'd
Her ancient virtue, dormant all-too-long,
Rising against intolerable wrong,
On England, on her old Ally, for aid
The faithful Nation call'd in her distress;
And well that old Ally the call obey'd,
Well was her faithful friendship then re-
paid.

Say from thy trophied field how well
Vimeiro! rocky Douro tell:
And thou Busaco, on whose sacred height
The astonished Carmelite,
While those unwonted thunders shook his
cell, [fight!
Join'd with his prayers the fervour of the
Bear witness those old towers, where many
a day [hour,
Waiting with foresight calm the fitting
The Wellesley gaining strength from wise
delay,
Defied the Tyrant's undivided power.
Swore not the boastful Frenchman in his
might,
Into the sea to drive his Island-foe?
Tagus and Zézere, in night
Ye saw the baffled Russian take his flight!
Onoro's springs, ye saw his overthrow!

* * * * *
Lord of Conquest, heir of Fame,
From rescued Portugal he came.
Rodrigo's walls in vain oppose;
In vain thy bulwarks, Badajoz:
And Salamanca's heights proclaim
The conqueror's praise, the Wellesley's
name.
Oh, had the sun stood still that hour,
When Marmont and his broken power
Fled from their fields of shame!
Spain felt thro' all her realms the electric
blow;
Cadiz in peace expands her gates again;
And Betis, who to bondage long resign'd,
Flow'd mournfully along the silent plain,
Into her joyful bosom unconfin'd
Receives once more the treasures of the
main.

The fame of that victorious fight
Reviv'd the spirit of the farthest North;
And England in auspicious hour put forth
Her whole unshackled might.
With her in many a field approved,
The Lusitanian legions moved:
Nor longer now did grateful Spain
Disdain her willing sons to see
By England train'd to victory.
Patient awhile their force the hero nurst,
Then like a torrent from the hills he burst.
What now shall check the Wellesley, when
at length
Onward he goes, rejoicing in his strength?
From

From Douro, from Castille's extended plain,

The foe, a numerous band,
Retire ; amid the heights which overhang
Dark Ebro's bed, they think to make their stand.

[speed ;
He reads their purpose, and prevents their
And still, as they recede,
Impetuously he presses on their way ;
Till by Vittoria's walls they stood at bay,
And drew their battle up in fair array.

Vain their array, their valour vain :
There did the practised Frenchman find
A master arm, a master mind !
Behold the veteran army driven
Like dust before the breath of Heaven,
Like leaves before the autumnal wind !
Now, Britain, now thy brow with laurels bind ;

Raise now the song of joy for rescued Spain !
And Europe, take thou up the awakening strain—

Glory to God ! Deliverance for Mankind !
From Spain the living spark went forth !
The flame hath caught, the flame is spread !
It warms,—it fires the farthest North.
Behold ! the awoken'd Moscovite
Meets the tyrant in his might ;
The Brandenburg, at Freedom's call,
Rises more glorious from his fall ;
And Frederic, best and greatest of the name,

Treads in the path of duty and of fame.
See Austria from her painful trance awake !
The breath of God goes forth,—the dry bones shake !

Up Germany ! with all thy nations rise !
Land of the virtuous and the wise,
No longer let that free, that mighty mind,
Endure its shame ! She rose as from the dead.

[head—
She broke her chains upon the Oppressor's
Glory to God ! Deliverance for Mankind !

Open thy gates, O Hanover ! display
Thy loyal banners to the day ;

Receive thy old illustrious Line once more !
Beneath an Upstart's yoke oppress'd,
Long has it been thy fortune to deplore
That Line, whose fostering and paternal sway

So many an age thy grateful children blest,
The yoke is broken now ! a mightier hand
Hath dash'd—in pieces dash'd—the iron rod.

To meet her Princes, the deliver'd land
Pours her rejoicing multitudes abroad ;
The happy bells from every town and tower,

Roll their glad peals upon the joyful wind ;
And from all hearts and tongues, with one consent,

[is sent,—
The high thanksgiving strain to Heaven
Glory to God ! Deliverance for Mankind !

Egmont and Horn, heard ye that holy cry,
Martyrs of Freedom, from your seats in Heaven ?

And William the Deliverer, doth thine eye
Regard from yon empyreal realm the land

For which thy blood was given ?

What ills hath that poor Country suffer'd long !

[oppress'd,
Deceived, despised, and plunder'd, and
Mockery and insult aggravating wrong !
Severely she her errors hath atoned,

And long in anguish groan'd,
Wearing the patient semblance of despair,
While fervent curses rose with every prayer !

In mercy Heaven at length its ear inclined ;
The avenging armies of the North draw nigh,

Joy for the injured Hollander,—the cry

Of Orange rends the sky ;

All hearts are now in one good cause combin'd,

[high,—
Once more that flag triumphant floats on
Glory to God ! Deliverance for Mankind !

When shall the Dove go forth ? Oh when
Shall Peace return among the Sons of Men ?
Hasten, benignant Heaven, the blessed day !

Justice must go before,
And Retribution must make plain the ways ;

Force must be crushed by Force,
The power of Evil by the power of Good,
Ere Order bless the suffering world once more,

Or Peace return again.

Hold then right on in your auspicious course,

Ye Princes, and ye People, hold right on !
Your task not yet is done :

Pursue the blow,—ye know your foe,—
Compleat the happy work so well begun !

Hold on, and be your aim with all your strength

Loudly proclaim'd and steadily pursued !
So shall this fatal Tyranny at length
Before the arms of Freedom fall sub-
dued.

Then, when the waters of the flood abate,
The Dove her resting-place secure may find :

And France restored, and shaking off her chain,

Shall join the Avengers in the joyful strain,
Glory to God ! Deliverance for Mankind !

THE WHITE COCKADE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION.

By W. T. FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

BRAVE Sons of France, you once could
keenly feel [steel !

Disgrace more piercing than the sharpest
Polish'd in Courts, and gallant in the Field,
Pure honour graced the Lilies on your shield ;

Proud to support your Bourbon's splendid
throne, [own !

You ever made your Monarch's cause your
And

And can you now the Corsican obey,
And crouch beneath a Stranger's galling
 sway?
Can you his base detested pomp support,
The low, mean shadow of your former
 Court?
The air of France seems tainted with his
 breath, [death!
His smile is poison, and his friendship
The wretch, who shared his plunder,
 hopes in vain, [tain;
Wealth, Hell-derived, in safety to main-
He too is robb'd to prop the Murderer's
 throne,
For who can call a Tyrant's gifts his own!
A base Assassin laid Great Henry low—
But where's the hand to strike the Patriot
 blow?
To hunt the Monster in the battle's rage,
Then seize and chain him in the Tartar's
 Cage*;
Or rid the World, by one avenging deed,
Of him who made devoted millions bleed!
Who dragg'd your Sons, like Felons, every
 hour,
To glut ambition, and his lust of power!
Dragg'd them to perish in the Northern
 blast— [last!
Oh! would that crime had been the Tyrant's
Be then again yourselves, and break his
 chain;
Follow the bright example set by Spain!
See Holland shakes his fetters from her
 hand, [Land!
And breathes once more — a renovated
Her exiled Prince recalls, with one accord,
Augments his power, and makes him So-
 vereign Lord!
The Rhine beholds her Sons no more obey
A Wretch whose crimes pollute the face of
 day,
But sees her rights and liberties restored
By friendly nations and her native sword!
Though from the Pyrenæan Heights ad-
 vance
Victorious Britons in the Plains of France;
Led by a Chief as great in martial fame
As the plum'd Edward of immortal name!
No mad ambition fires that Leader's breast,
No Peasant's robb'd, no Village is op-
 press'd!
No plunder'd Provinces, or Towns in flame,
Tarnish the glory of the British Name:
Not as a torrent wasting all along,
But, like a noble river, deep and strong,
They come—in gallant trim and firm ar-
 ray,
To give you promise of a happier day;
Break but your chains—the sword they
 nobly wield [shield;
Shall prove to France an adamantine

Shake off the Corsican's detested yoke,
And prop your drooping Vines with Bri-
 tish Oak!
England, no more your foe, will bring
 you aid, [White Cockade!
When France shall welcome home the
In his last hour dark horror and despair
Shall wait the Wretch who murdered
 Condé's Heir!
Who bath'd his hands in youthful Bon-
 bon's gore, [more!
Shall never taste of peace or comfort
When, in the Field, the Hero meets his
 fate,
He dies lamented by the Good and Great;
And to do honour to the hostile brave,
The generous foe plants cypress on his
 grave!
Reflecting as he bends his laurel brow,
His end may one day be what thine is
 now!
For, though ambition might thy life mis-
 lead, [bleed:
The Victor mourns to see the Vanquish'd
Not so when Buonaparté meets his doom—
Hatred pursues the Tyrant to his tomb;
Unwept, unpitied, shall the Murderer fall,
The plague of Europe, and the scourge of
 Gaul!
Then let the Bard his former strains repeat,
Prophetic of the Corsican's defeat! *
"Heaven for a while permits the Tyrant's
 crimes,
As awful judgments on flagitious times!
But come there will, or soon, or late, the
 hour [power,
Shall hurl the Despot headlong from his
Pluck from his brow the transient plume
 of fame,
And give to deathless infamy his name!"
Written at Hamley Hall, Jan. 9, 1814.

THE SECOND ODE OF
ANACREON.

TRANSLATED BY LORD THURLOW.

HORNS to the bull, hoofs to the horse,
To hares a swiftness in the course,
To lions, mouths of carnage grim,
To fishes in the waves to swim,
To birds to fly, and thought to men,
Warlike thought; has Nature then,
Who gave these things, no further store?
To Woman can she yield no more?
What then to Woman has she given?
Form, the fairest gift of Heaven;
Instead of shields, instead of spears.
Arm'd with this, when she appears,
Fire, and iron she doth quell,
And what else the Poets tell,
Being by this invincible!

* Timor the Great, when he defeated and took Bajazet prisoner; had him con-
fined in an iron cage, and carried about
with the victorious army.

* Vide Mr. Fitzgerald's Address to the
Literary Fund, on their Anniversary last
May, in vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 462.

THE FOURTEENTH ODE OF
ANACREON.

TRANSLATED BY LORD THURLOW.

YES, I wish, I wish to love;
Cupid of old this thing did move,
But I, that had no prudent mind,
To my true interest then was blind,
And nothing to his speech inclin'd.

Then he lift up his bow to view,
And his golden quiver too;
Then he provok'd me to the fight,
And I arm'd me for my right,
My shining breast-plate I put on,
And, like a new Achilles, shone,
And shield and spear I brought with me,
To wrest from Love the victory.

He threw, and I too threw my dart,
But soon the God had play'd his part,
No other darts he had to throw,
Then took it ill, the angry foe,
And threw himself, in th' shape of a dart,
Into the middle of my heart,
Life and body then did part.
In vain I held my shield on high,
Why outwards should we fortify,
When the war within doth lie?

SONNET

Respectfully inscribed to Lord THURLOW:
Written after perusing the first Edition
of his Poems, lent to the Author
by a Friend.

OSWEET, illustrious Minstrel! is the song
Thy genius fosters and thy taste ap-
proves,

Which even apathy to feeling moves,
And wakes reflection to the sense of wrong:
And such to Bards of other times belong,
For oh! their theme of Poesy reproves

The vicious; and from Virtue far re-
moves

Guilt ever baneful, and temptation strong.

Such thrilling rapture runs through every
vein, [line,]

(For thought congenial breathes in every

As o'er thy page enamour'd I recline,

That turns to pleasure all the past of pain,

And brings a fancied happiness again,

Which unenjoy'd were, but for pow'rs

like thine.

Jan. 1814. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Lines to a Sleeping Infant.

ART thou a thing of mortal birth,
Whose happy home is on the earth?
Does human blood with life imbue
Those wand'ring veins of heavenly blue,
That stray along thy forehead fair,
Lost 'mid a gleam of golden hair?
Oh! can that light and airy breath
Steal from a being doom'd to death?
Those features to the grave be sent,
In sleep thus mutely eloquent?
Or art thou, what thy form would seem,
The phantom of a blessed dream?

Oh! that my spirit's eye could see
Whence burst those gleams of ecstasy!
That light of dreaming soul appears
To play from thoughts above thy years.
Thou smil'st as if thy soul were soaring
To Heaven, and Heaven's God adoring!
And who can tell what visions high
May bless an infant's sleeping eye?
What brighter throne can brightness find
To reign on, than an infant's mind,
Ere sin destroy'd, or error dim
The glory of the Seraphim?

SONG.

THE Storm that rag'd throughout the night
Was lull'd again to peaceful rest,
And trembling Guilt and pale Affright,
Were for awhile with safety blest:
Then Morning, with the youthful hours,
Came on, in ether-blue array'd,
And, pitying, wept in dewy showers
The havoc which the Storm had made:
So keen Adversity subdues
The generous mind, the heart sincere,
And Virtue, as the wreck she views,
Bestows a renovating tear. C. F. W.

BEN JONSON'S CLUB LAWS.

*Leges Conviviales, quod felix faustumque
Convivis in Apolline sit.*

NEMO asymbolus, nisi umbra huc venito,
Idiota, insultus, tristis, turpis abesto.
Eruditi, Urbani, Hilares, Modesti adscis-
cuntur,

Nec lectæ Fœminæ repudiantur.

In apparatu, quod convivis corruperet naræ
nil-esto, [parantur;

Epulæ delectu potius, quam sumptu
Obsonator, et Coquus convivarum gulæ

periti sunt;

De Discubitu non contenditur.

Ministri à dapibus, oculati et muti,

A poculis auriti, et celeres sunt.

Vina puris fontibus ministrantur, aut. Va-
pulet hospes, [esto,

Moderatis poculis provocare sodales fas

At fabulis, magis quam vino velatio fiat,

Convivæ nec muti, nec loquaces sunt.

De seriis aut sacris, poti, et saturi ne
disserunt,

Fidicen nisi accersitus non venito.

Admisso risu, tripudiis, choreis saltibus,

Omni gratiarum festivitate sacra cele-
brantur:

Joci sine felle sunt;

Inspida Poemata nulla recitantur;

Versus scribere nullus cogitur;

Argumentationis totius strepitus abesto;

Amatoris querelis, ac suspitiis liber an-
gulus esto, [collidere,

Lapitharum more, scyphis pugnare, vitrea

Fenestras excutere, supellectilem dispel-
lere, nefas esto. [natur;

Qui foras dicta vel facta eliminat, elimi-

Neminem reum pocula jaciunt.

Focus perennis esto.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 6, 1813.

A Letter from Admiral Warren, dated Halifax, Sept. 23, mentions, that previous to the squadron leaving the upper part of the Chesapeake, the troops under Sir Sidney Beckwith were landed at the point on the Continent, opposite to Poplar Island; where having put to flight the Enemy's force, disarmed and received the paroles of the Militia, destroyed a building-yard, and burnt two or three large schooners, the troops were re-embarked.

The following captures, &c. are also announced:

The American letter of marque, *Paragon*, of two guns and 20 men, by the yawl of the *Nymph* frigate, Capt. Epworth, commanded by Mr. Goulette, supported by the boats of the *Curlew* sloop;—fifteen vessels destroyed up Long Island Sound, by the *Acasta* and *Atlante*;—the *Lion* privateer, of Boulogne, of 16 guns and 60 men, five of whom, including her Captain, were killed, and six severely wounded, by the *Snap* sloop, Capt. Dashwood, who praises the lieutenant, purser, and his men;—the American privateer schooner *Elbridge Gerry*, with 66 men, by the *Crescent*, Capt. Quilliam;—the *Aalberg*, Danish privateer, by the *Barbara* schooner, Lieut. Morgan; and a ship, her prize, on the preceding day, after an obstinate resistance, and under a heavy fire from three gun-boats and ten privateers, by two gigs, from the *Hawke* privateer cutter, commanded by Mr. Phillips.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 9.

This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Keith, mentioning in terms of great praise, the conduct of Captain Scriven, of the *Telegraph* schooner, in destroying the French brig (corvette built) *Flibustier*, of greatly superior force. From Capt. Scriven's letter it appears, that the *Flibustier* had been for some months waiting an opportunity to steal out of St. Jean de Luz, and a dark and stormy night being considered to afford a favourable opportunity, she sailed on the 13th ult. Being discovered, she was immediately chased by the *Telegraph*, and an action took place near the French batteries close to the mouth of Bayonne, witnessed by several thousands of both armies, and which lasted three quarters of an hour, when the *Flibustier's* crew quitted her, and escaped to shore, after setting her on fire. The *Telegraph* did not lose a man. The *Flibustier* was commanded by M. Daniels, had 23 guns, and 160 men. She was bound to Santona for the relief of that

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garrison, having on board treasure, arms, ammunition, salt provisions, and probably officers and soldiers. Messrs. Blyth and Pearson, master and master's mate, are noticed for their zeal and good conduct.

[A Letter from Captain Lake, of the *Magnificent*, gives an account of his having on the 30th of last month, captured the *Aniabile*, American ship letter of marque, pierced for 18, and mounting 6 guns, with 21 men, besides passengers; bound from Concepcion to Charlestown.]

Downing-street, Nov. 11. Extract of a Dispatch from Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

St. David's, Niagara Frontier, Aug. 25.

Maj.-gen. Procter, having given way to the clamour of our Indian allies to act offensively, moved forward on the 20th ult. with about 350 of the 41st regiment, and between 3 and 4000 Indians, and on the 2d inst. attempted to carry by assault the block-houses and works at Sandusky, where the Enemy had concentrated a considerable force. The Indians, however, previously to the assault, withdrew themselves out of reach of the Enemy's fire.—The handful of his Majesty's troops employed on this occasion, displayed the greatest bravery; nearly the whole of them having reached the fort, and made every effort to enter it; but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the Enemy, within the block-houses and from behind the picketting, which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the Maj.-general thought it most prudent not to continue longer so unavailing a contest: he accordingly drew off the assailants, and returned to Sandwich, with the loss of 25 killed, as many missing, and about 40 wounded. Amongst the former are Brevet Lieut.-col. Shortt, and Lieut. J. G. Gordon, of the 41st regt. —I am happy to be able to acquaint your Lordship, that it appears by further accounts received from Maj.-gen. Procter to the 23d inst. that the Enemy had been disappointed in an attempt to create distrust and disaffection amongst our Indian allies, by a deputation of chiefs, sent by them for that purpose, and that in a talk which took place between the deputies from the American Indians and the chiefs of our Indian warriors, the contempt with which Gen. Harrison's proposals were received by the latter, and the determination expressed by them of adhering to the cause of their Great Father in England, appeared sensibly to affect the Deputies, and affords strong grounds to believe that the nations whom they represented will

not

not be induced to take up arms against us, or their Indian brethren acting with us.—On my arrival at this frontier, I found 2000 British soldiers, on an extended line, cooping up, in Fort George, an American force exceeding 4000 men: feeling desirous of ascertaining in person the extent of the Enemy's works, and of viewing the means he possessed for defending the position he occupied, I ordered a general demonstration to be made on Fort George, to commence by the attack and surprise of all the American picquets thrown out in its front. This service was executed to my entire satisfaction; the picquets were driven in, a great part of them being taken, with a very trifling loss, and I found myself close to the fort, and the new entrenched camp which is formed on the right of that work, both of them crowded with men, bristled with cannon, and supported by the fire from Fort Niagara, on the opposite side of that river; but no provocation could induce the American army to leave their places of shelter, and venture into the field. Having made a display of my force in vain, a deliberate retreat ensued, without a casualty.—Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 1st inst. every possible exertion has been made by Commodore Sir James Yeo, but in vain, to bring the Enemy's squadron to a decisive action; repeatedly has he offered them battle, and as repeatedly have they declined it, which their great superiority in sailing, together with the light and baffling winds prevailing on the Lake at this season, has enabled them hitherto effectually to do. He, however, was fortunate enough, on the night of the 10th inst. to get so close in with the Enemy, as to render an action inevitable, unless they chose to sacrifice two of their schooners in order to avoid it; to this sacrifice they submitted, and Sir James had the satisfaction, after a few shots had been fired, to take possession of two very fine schooners, the one carrying one long 32-pounder and two long sixes, and the other one long 32-pounder and one long 12, with a complement of 40 men each. Having proceeded to York for the purpose of refitting his prizes, he sailed from thence with them in pursuit of the Enemy on the 13th inst. and having followed them down the Lake on the 17th, again saw them on the 18th, but was unable to come up with them. On the night preceding that of the capture of the above vessels, two of the Enemy's largest schooners, carrying 9 guns each, overset and sunk, in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and, excepting 16 persons, all on board perished, in numbers about 100. Sir James Yeo has been into Kingston with his squadron, to take in provisions and refit, and since sailing has

cruized off York and Niagara, but has not seen anything further of the Enemy's fleet.—I understand that Commodore Chauncey, with his squadron, after the loss of his schooners in the night of the 10th, returned to Sackett's Harbour, from which place he sailed suddenly on the 14th, and again returned to it on the 18th, pursued by our fleet. I have not yet been able correctly to ascertain whether he has since left it.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Farquhar, of the *Desirée*, Nov. 1.

I arrived at the river Weser yesterday, and found that Capt. McKelvie had taken possession of two corvettes, two gun-brigs, and several other vessels.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Lucas Leo, dated Wolfe, off the False Duck Islands, on Lake Ontario, Sept. 12.

His Majesty's squadron under my command being becalmed off Genesee River, on the 11th inst. the Enemy's fleet of 11 sail, having a partial wind, succeeded in getting within range of their long 24 and 32 pounders; and from their having the wind of us, and the dull sailing of some of our squadron, I found it impossible to bring them to close action. We remained in this mortifying situation five hours, having only six guns in all the squadron that would reach the Enemy (not a carronade being fired); at sunset a breeze sprang up from the Westward, when I steered for the False Duck Islands, under which the Enemy could not keep the weather-gage, but be obliged to meet us on equal terms; this however, he carefully avoided. I have to regret the loss of Mr. William Ellery, midshipman, and three seamen killed, and seven wounded.

J. L. Yeo, Commodore.

A Letter from Capt. Godfrey, of the *Emulous*, states that the boats of that sloop, under Lieut. Wright, had burnt in Great Machias Bay, a privateer of two guns and 11 men.

A Letter from Capt. Gordon, of the *Sea Horse* frigate, states that he chased off Beachy Head the French privateer *Subtile*, for three hours, nor did she surrender until she was so much damaged, that she immediately after went down. Only 28 of the crew out of 72 were saved. The captain and all the officers were either killed or drowned.

[A Supplement to this Gazette contains an Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Vera, Nov. 8, transmitting the terms of capitulation granted to the Governor of Pamplona.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Nov. 21. The Baron Perponcher, and Mr. J. Fagel, have arrived

rived this day from Holland, deputed by the Provisional Government established in that country, to inform the Prince Regent, and the Prince of Orange, that a counter-revolution broke out in part of the United Provinces on the 15th inst. when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of *ORANGE BOVEN*, and universally putting up the Orange colours. This example was immediately followed by the other towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, as Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c.

[Here follow some Proclamations, containing the names of the Provisional Government, and admonishing the Dutch people to behave with temper and moderation, until the Prince of Orange arrived.]

Nov. 23. [This Gazette contains Dispatches from Lord Cathcart, Sir Charles Stewart, and the Earl of Aberdeen, dated from Leipzig, of the 20th to the 22d Oct. They relate to the battles fought in that neighbourhood; but excepting Lord Aberdeen's Dispatch, which we subjoin, they contain no additional facts. Sir C. Stewart states that Marshal St. Cyr had attacked and defeated General Tolstoy, while blockading Dresden.]

Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Leipzig, Oct. 22, addressed to Lord Castlereagh.

MY LORD—I am happy to be enabled to furnish your Lordship with the latest information contained in a communication made to me by Count Metternich, this evening, by which it appears that the result of the great battles of the 16th, 18th, and 19th, surpass all conception. The number of prisoners already taken is more than forty thousand; every hour adds materially to the amount. On the 20th, the corps which advanced in pursuit of the Enemy took 120 pieces of artillery. The whole number of cannon taken amounts to about 300, and 1000 caissons have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The booty taken in this city is immense. The suburbs of the town and the principal gates are blocked up with carriages, baggage waggons, and equipages of every description. It is impossible to form a notion of the disorder which reigned among the Enemy during the flight. Buonaparte quitted the town with considerable difficulty, as all the principal streets were completely impassable, from the disorderly mass of fugitives. Prince Poniatowski and Marshal Macdonald, finding it impossible to escape, spurred their horses, and leapt into the Pleiss. The banks of the river being marshy and difficult of access, Poniatowski was seen to perish, by his Aid-de-

camp, who is now a prisoner. Since the day before yesterday, several thousand bodies have been taken from the river. The streets and high roads are covered with dead bodies and with wounded, whom hitherto it has been found impossible to remove. Twenty seven Generals have been already taken, but it is possible the list may be augmented, as the number of prisoners of every rank becomes greater hourly. Among those who have been recognized, besides Lauriston, Regnier, and Bertrand, are Mandeville, Peri, Krazinski, Bronikowski, Kamninski, Rautenstrawck, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Count Frederick of Hochberg, the Prince Wigenstein, &c.—Gen. Latour Maubourg is dead of his wounds. Gen. Souham is mortally wounded.—In the action of the 16th, Buonaparte himself very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. In consequence of a most desperate charge made by the Austrian cuirassiers, the French line was broken through, and Buonaparte, with the persons round him, owed their safety to the fleetness of their horses.—According to intelligence received from Gen. Blucher, whom his Majesty the King of Prussia has just made Field Marshal, he entered Weissenfels last night, and took 2000 prisoners, as well as 1600 wounded, which the Enemy left in their flight. The grand army under the command of Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, is advancing by forced marches in the direction of Jena. His Imperial Majesty went yesterday to Zeitz, in order to follow the Enemy, who, it is not imagined, can have more than 80,000 men. On the 24th of this month, Gen. Wrede will be at Wurzburg, with about 60,000 men. The Austrian army is animated with the best spirit, which is increased by the just title the Commander in Chief has acquired to their confidence. His Imperial Majesty has decorated him with the Great Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. The Emperor of Russia has conferred on him the Great Cross of the Order of St. George; and full justice is rendered to his merits by the unanimous voice of the Allied Army.—I cannot conclude without congratulating your Lordship on the brilliant prospect which opens before us. The long sufferings of many nations are drawing to a close. The deliverance of Europe appears to be at hand. That ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over the whole Continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation, as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain.

I am truly happy to be able to state to your Lordship, that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration.

ABERDEEN.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 23. Dispatches from Capt. Farquhar, commanding in the Weser, dated Braak, Nov. 12, state that he had received from the Senate of Bremen, a notification of its happy reinstatement in its ancient Constitution, and of its ardent wish to enter into the most friendly intercourse with the Authorities of his Britannic Majesty.—This Gazette likewise contains Dispatches from Admiral Freemantle, dated between the 6th Sept. and 5th Aug. They state that most of the islands in the Adriatic, from Lissa upwards, were freed from the French yoke; that the Austrian flag was flying at Fiume, Segui, and Porto Re; and that the whole of Istria and Croatia were rising *en masse* to drive out the Enemy.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Nov. 24. Dispatches received by Visc. Castlereagh, from Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B.

Göttingen, Nov. 2.

MY LORD—The intended movement of the main body of the Army of the North on Cassel, as detailed in my last dispatch, has been arrested, and the Prince Royal has been induced to direct his operations towards Hanover and the North, for the following reasons:—Marshal Davoust is still in position on the right bank of the Elbe, and seems very unwilling to separate from the Danes, so long as he can retain his hold; the corps of Lieut.-gen. Walmoden is not of sufficient force to act offensively, without considerable aid. The extermination of the Enemy in the North of Germany, the possession of Bremen, the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe, the speedy reduction of Ham-
burgh, the advantage of opening an immediate communication with England during the winter, the liberation of his Majesty's Electoral dominions, and the organization of its civil and military power, the facility that will be afforded to the future operations of the Northern army either in Holland or on the Rhine, when their rear is entirely secure; and lastly, the hope of cutting off Marshal Davoust completely from Holland, are the united considerations which have determined his Royal Highness to alter his proposed movement; and the Army of the North is now in march for Bremen and Hanover, from whence it will be directed against the remaining forces of the Enemy in the North of Germany.—The Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters from Muhlhausen to Dingelstadt on the 29th, on

the 30th to Heiligenstadt, and yesterday to this place. The advanced guard, under Lieut.-gen. Woronzoff, and the Russians under Gen. Winzingerode, entered Cassel on the 30th. The Swedes and Prussians were in the neighbourhood of Heiligenstadt on that day, when his Royal Highness determined on a change in his line of movement.—Report arrived from General Czernitscheff dated from Neuhause, the 27th. He details that having joined Gen. Slowiski and another partizan corps from the Grand Army, he proceeded to Fulda, which town he occupied, making 500 prisoners; he then destroyed the Enemy's magazines, and proceeded to break down the bridges, and render the roads as impracticable as possible, having contrived to post himself between the Enemy's main body and their advance. The manner Gen. Czernitscheff harasses them is not to be described. While in his position at Fulda, he perceives the advance of their collected force, consisting of some squadrons of Gens d'Armes, moving towards the town, he immediately advances with his Cossacks, charges, and overthrows them, and then returns to follow the advanced-guard, on the great road towards Frankfort, carrying destruction to all the Enemy's means before their arrival. Gen. Czernitscheff states that Buonaparte went from Eisenach to Vach, and that he had the intention of going to the Weser, but the march of the Prince Royal and Marshal Blucher prevented him, and he supposes his route will now be Wetzlar; he adds, his army is now reduced to 50,000 men armed and collected; many of the Enemy, however, are retiring in different directions, even without arms; the retreat forcibly resembles that from Russia. A party of Cossacks took a French Colonel with a letter from Jerome Buonaparte to Murat; I enclose a copy of it, as it is an interesting document. Many accounts agree that the greatest consternation reigns in France, and interior discontent is manifesting itself very generally.—From the intrepid and dexterous exploits of the partizans, we can turn with equal rejoicings to the grand movements of the Allies. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Melrichstadt on the 31st ult. at Muherstadt on the 1st inst. and they are to be at Heltersheim this day. The Grand Army continues the march of its columns on Frankfort; on the 7th it will arrive at Aschaffembourg, and on the 9th on the Mayne.—By letters from Gen. Count Wrede of the 28th, he announces that he had attacked and carried the town of Hanau on that day with the 1st divisions of Austrians and Bavarians; he made a large number of prisoners; two more divisions of his army were to join him on the

the 29th, and on the 30th all the Wurtemberg troops. Gen. Wrede was in communication with Orloff, Mensgikoff, and the partizan light corps of the Grand Army. Gen. Wrede confirms the report of the Enemy having only 6000 men in Frankfort; they will probably retire to Cassel: he mentions also the Enemy's retreat by Wetzlar and Coblenz, and adds, he will take measures accordingly. — Marshal Blücher, with the Silesian army, reports from Philipstadt and Hunsfeldt, on the 29th, that such is the disorder of the Enemy's flight, he cannot for a moment desist from the pursuit, however harassed his troops may be. His Excellency is daily making prisoners, and is marching upon Wetzlar. — The movement of the Prince Royal's columns in march is as follows:—The Russians proceeded from Cassel by Paderborn to Bremen and Oldenbourg; the Prussians, under Gen. Bulow, to Minden; and the Swedes to Hanover. — It is with inexpressible satisfaction I report to your Lordship the entrance yesterday of the Allied Troops into his Majesty's Electoral dominions. The enthusiasm, loyalty, and unbounded joy of the people is not to be described; and although ten years have separated this country from its legitimate sovereign, it is obvious he lives in their hearts with the same deep-rooted affection as ever. The reception of the Prince Royal must have been beyond measure gratifying to his Royal Highness, while the few English present were greeted with unbounded acclamations. — It is a remarkable and gratifying anecdote, that during the elevation of new authority, and the destruction of every ancient memorial, the bust of our revered Monarch (which I believe was a present of her Majesty's to the Professors and Students), has retained his place in this University, and no sacrilegious hand has ever offered to remove it. — Active measures are taking, under the authority of the Regency, for the re-establishment of all the civil authorities; and his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, with the utmost attention and care in providing for his troops by requisitions, has made arrangements for the payment, and in every thing considers the country and its inhabitants as the most favoured soil. C. STEWART.

Letter from Jerome Buonaparte to General Murat.

My Dear Brother, I learn that you are arrived at Vach; this news disquiets me. My situation is horrible: tell me the truth, whether I should fall back, for I have with me but 4 or 5000 miserable conscripts—how is the Emperor?—do not make me wait for an answer: you will conceive my anxiety. I embrace you as I love you,

JEROME NAPOLEON.

My Lord,

Hanover, Nov. 11.

The sanguinary and hard-fought actions by Gen. Wrede, merit unquestionably the highest encomiums. The force of Buonaparte, as he retired on the great line of his communications, was probably augmented by troops at Erfurt, and other places on its march; and in his battles with Gen. Wrede, he seems to have brought forward 70 or 80,000 men, a force much beyond what we estimated him to possess, after his various losses. It is quite clear, however, he did not think himself secure with this number, as during the last battle he appears to have sought his safety with an escort of 10,000 cavalry, which Gen. Czernicheff very gallantly and a little roughly handled. — Gen. Bulow will, in a few days, have recruited his army, in his Prussian Majesty's antient States, to the numbers it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the Prince Regent in arms and clothing, is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians. The last convoys are all on the road to Marshal Blücher's and Gen. Bulow's armies; and they are the means of re-equipping and arming these corps d'armée forthwith nearly to their original establishments. It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its Government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of Marshal Blücher and Gen. Bulow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to you. — I forbear to recapitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations that have followed the entry of the Allies again into this capital.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

P.S. An account is just received, that a part of the French garrison of Magdebourg has been entirely defeated, and driven under the walls of the place. Seven hundred infantry, and six cannon have been taken.

[Here follows a copy of the Supplement to the Frankfort Gazette of the 4th November. It contains a dispatch from Gen. Fresnel, the successor of Gen. Wrede in the command of the Austro-Bavarian army, which advanced to Hanover, to cut off the retreat of the French to Frankfort. It appears that there was a series of engagements, in all of which Gen. Wrede was victorious, and Buonaparte defeated. In an engagement that took place on the 19th, between Rottenbach and Gelbhausen, Gen. Delamotte took from the French two cannon and 4000 prisoners, among which were two Generals and 150 Officers. On the 30th October, Gen. Wrede made a reconnaissance, and having ascertained that Buonaparte, who was approaching, had still from 60 to 80,000 men, while his own force, in consequence of having sent out large detachments, was only 30,000 men in front of Hanau, he determined to impede

pede the retreat, which he could not wholly prevent. Having made the necessary dispositions, he was attacked by Buonaparte in person, who brought up 180 pieces of cannon, to compel him to give way. In this object Napoleon failed, as the combined army retained possession of the field of battle until night, when the left wing was withdrawn behind Hanau. The Enemy then commenced his retreat, and, to cover it, attempted to carry Hanau by assault. To spare the town from bombardment, Gen. Wrede withdrew the garrison on the morning of the 31st October; but the French having, on their entrance, begun a general pillage, the Allied Army recovered it by assault, but with the loss of its Commander in Chief, Wrede, who was mortally wounded in the attack. This irreparable loss so incensed the Austro-Bavarian troops, that they put every Frenchman in the town to the sword. The Austro-Bavarian loss is computed at 7000 killed and wounded, and some missing. That of the Enemy was 15,000 killed and wounded. The greatest part of the latter perished in the wood of Lampner, the rapidity with which the Enemy effected his retreat, not having permitted him to carry them off. The road from Hanau to Frankfort was covered with dead bodies, dead horses, and dismounted ammunition-wagons. Fugitives were taken upon all the roads, and, besides these already enumerated, 15,000 had been brought in who were unable to keep up with the army; among them are Generals Morsell and Avesani, and 380 officers.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, Nov. 25. Dispatches received by Viscount Castlereagh, from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Frankfort, Nov. 7:

My Lord, His Imperial Majesty made his public entry into Frankfort yesterday morning. He was met at some distance from the town by the Emperor Alexander and his attendants. His Majesty received the keys of the City from the Chief Magistrates at the Hanau Gate, and afterwards proceeded on horseback through the principal streets to the Cathedral church, where *Te Deum* was performed. As I accompanied his Imperial Majesty on this occasion, I was a near witness of the enthusiastic applause with which he was received. The streets, the windows, and even the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators, who appeared to vie with each other in demonstrations of joy; it was impossible to mistake the sincere and heartfelt emotions by which they were produced. The affectionate regard of the inhabitants was loudly testified at seeing the Sovereign, who, 21 years ago, had been crowned with their walls, to appear in the character

of their deliverer. In the evening the two Emperors went to the Theatre, and were received with acclamations; every sentiment of the piece which had reference to their exertions in the cause of Europe, was loudly applauded. Pleasing as it is to dwell on these circumstances, I am equally happy in being able to inform your Lordship of the continued progress of the Allies, and of the substantial acquisitions which have been recently made by the accession of different Princes to the common cause. The States of Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and Baden, have respectively addressed themselves to his Imperial Majesty. They have renounced the Confederation of the Rhine; and in imploring his Majesty's mediation with the Allied Powers, have expressed their desire to join the alliance. Other States of less importance have followed the same course; and I may now venture to congratulate your Lordship on the complete dissolution of that formidable confederacy, instituted by Buonaparte for the double purpose of proving either an impregnable bulwark to France in the event of foreign invasion, or the instrument in his hands of the subjugation of the rest of Europe.

ABERDEEN.

Extract of a Dispatch from Visc. Cathcart, K. T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, November 8.

The Emperor Alexander made his entry into the city of Frankfort on the Maine, at noon, on the 8th inst. at the head of the horse artillery and about 50 squadrons of the cavalry of the Russian Imperial guard and reserve, and some squadrons of the Prussian guard, amidst the loudest acclamations of many thousand inhabitants. His Imperial Majesty stopped near the quarter prepared for him to see his cavalry pass, which they did in the most perfect parade order, after a march of one hundred English miles (cantoning and assembling from cantonments included), which they performed in 48 hours; viz. from Schweinfurth, by Wurtzburgh and Aschaffenburg, to this place. On the following day the Emperor Francis arrived. The Emperor of Russia met his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty at some distance from Frankfort, and both Sovereigns proceeded to the Cathedral, where Divine service was performed, and *Te Deum* sung.—Napoleon has escaped from the Cossacks and his other pursuers, and has carried the remains of his guard, and some other corps, to the left bank of the Rhine, leaving but few troops here.—The possession of a fortress at Erfurth has been the great instrument by which this retreat has been effected. It was thought possible he would make some stand behind this post; while, on the contrary, he redoubled his speed, and having possession of the best road, while the cross roads by which the Allies endea-

endeavoured to intercept him were scarcely passable, he gained several marches.—Gen. Cobnt Wrede gallantly arrested his progress for two days at Hanau; on the first of which, particularly, the French fought with great obstinacy, and the loss has been considerable on both sides. There is one small spot, where an officer of rank, who saw it, assures me, that the carnage of men and horses was most extraordinary. The efforts of this Austrian and Bavarian army, though they stopped the Enemy for two days, could not prevent his arriving at Mayence before the columns under the orders of the Field-marshal Schwartzberg could overtake him.—There are different accounts of the Enemy's force; but, considering the numbers left on the field of battle at Leipsig, and in that city, the number of prisoners sent to the rear during the retreat by all the corps which came up with the Enemy, and the losses inseparable from all retreats of so difficult and protracted a nature, it seems impossible that he can have carried 50,000 men with him, though there are persons who estimate the force still higher.—Bonaparte was present at the battle of Hanau; and his officers are said to have displayed more talent on that occasion than they have lately shewn.

Dispatch from Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Frankfort on the Maine, Nov. 10.

My Lord, The Enemy had retained a position at Hockheim, and was employed in restoring the old lines, which passed from the *lie-de-pont* at Cassel, round that position, and back to the Rhine. Marshal Prince Schwartzberg determined to put a stop to this work, and to occupy the position himself. With this view an attack was made yesterday, in which the lines were carried by assault, and the Enemy was driven into the works of Cassel, with the loss of several hundred prisoners and four pieces of cannon. I have the honour to enclose herewith the report I have this moment received of this gallant affair from Major-gen. Sir Robert Wilson. It has been the constant practice of the Major-General, throughout this and the last Campaign, to accompany every attack of consequence that has taken place with in his reach; and on this occasion he was with one of the storming parties. In adverting to this circumstance, it is but justice to this officer to state, that the zeal, activity, and intrepidity, which he has displayed on every occasion, have conciliated for him the esteem of all officers, of every rank and nation, who have been witnesses of them, and have certainly done great credit to his Majesty's service. CATHCART.

Frankfort, Nov. 10.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the corps of Count Giulay, and Gen. Meerveldt, with the Austrian reserve

cavalry, moved to dislodge the Enemy from Hockheim, which town and position it was understood he was fortifying.—Count Giulay marched upon the *chaussée* from Hockst. Gen. Meerveldt's corps, commanded by Prince Louis Lichtenstein, was directed on the Donner Muhl, between Hockst and Cassel. The attack commenced about two o'clock p. m. The Enemy fired vigorously from the cannon at Hockst upon six pieces of cannon, in a work which headed the column of Prince Louis, and threw many shells from their mortars at Cassel. The Austrian artillery, however, advanced with so much courage and rapidity, that the Enemy's fire was soon slackened, when the columns of infantry rushed forward, and carried the entrenchment and town, which was surrounded by a high wall, and double palisades at the entrances. The entrenchments had not been completed, but were traced on a considerable scale. Four pieces of cannon were taken, and the Commander of the town, the Aide-de-camp of Gen. Guillemeau, various officers, and several hundred men, were made prisoners.—The remainder of the Enemy (the corps of Gen. Bertrand) retreated upon Costheim and Cassel, and occupying the intervening wooded ground, maintained for the rest of the day, a sharp tirailleur fire, but in which they must have suffered much, as the Austrian cannon played on them from a height above their position, and other guns on the left bank of the Maine threw their fire in flank.—The Austrian loss is not considerable; but several officers are much regretted.—The Prince Marshal has ordered the heights above Cassel to be fortified; until the works are completed, the corps engaged yesterday will occupy the ground.—The sight of the Austrian flag, again waving victorious over the Rhine, and of the Enemy's great military *dépôts*, whence issued those armies that have caused so much desolation and misery in Germany, excited an interest in yesterday's operations which every individual felt, and which was finally expressed by peals of enthusiastic acclamations as the Prince Marshal passed.

ROBERT WILSON.

Extract of a Dispatch from Edward Thornton, esq. dated Bremen, Nov. 19.

I arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the Prince Royal having reached it early in the morning of the preceding day. The Prince Royal has received information, that the corps of Gen. Winzingerode are in possession of Groningen, and have advanced as far as the Yssel, where they occupy Zwol, Zutphen, and are in the neighbourhood of Deventer.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Downing-street, Nov. 24. The Marquess of Worcester has arrived with the following

lowing Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington.

St. Pe, Nov. 13.

My Lord,—The Enemy have, since the beginning of August, occupied a position with their right upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite La Rhune in Sarre, and on the heights behind the village, and their left, consisting of two divisions of infantry, under the Comte d'Erlon, on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Anhoue, and on the mountain of Mondarin, which protected the approach to that village; they had one division under Gen. Foy, at St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Arragon, under Gen. Paris, at the time the left of the Allied Army crossed the Bidassoa on the 7th Oct.; Gen. Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Anhoue, when Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill moved into the valley of Bastan. The Enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified, and their right in particular had been made so strong, that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.—Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st Oct. and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, on the 6th and 7th, into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads after the recent rains would permit, intending to attack the Enemy on the 8th inst.; but the rain which fell on the 7th inst. having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions of the Enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the Enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night, having taken 51 pieces of cannon, and 1400 prisoners. The object of the attack being to force the Enemy's centre, and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the general officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill directed the movement of the right, consisting of the 2d division under Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, the 6th division under Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, a Portuguese division under Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hamilton, and a Spanish division under Gen. Morillo, and Col. Grant's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese artillery under Lieut.-col. Tulloh, and three mountain guns, under Lieut. Robe, which attacked the positions of the Enemy behind Anhoue. — Marshal Sir W. Beresford directed the

movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3d division under Major-gen. Colville, the 7th division under Mariscal de Campo Le Cor, and the 4th division under Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarre, that village and their heights behind it, supported on their left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, which attacked the Enemy's positions on their right of Sarre, on the slopes of La Petite La Rhune, and the heights beyond the village, on the left of the 4th division. Major-gen. Baron Alten attacked with the light division and Gen. Longa's Spanish division, the Enemy's positions on La Petite La Rhune; and having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre on the attack of the heights behind Sarre.—Gen. Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, followed the movements of the centre, and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with Gen. Giron, and three with Major-gen. C. Alten. Lieut.-Gen. Don Manuel Freyre moved in two columns from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, in order to take advantage of any movements the Enemy might make from the right of his position towards his centre; and Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, with the left of the army, drove in the Enemy's outposts in front of their entrenchments on the lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the Enemy's right. The attack began at day-light, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole having obliged the Enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right, in front of Sarre, by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division under Gen. Le Cor to attack it, Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned on its left, by the 3d division under Major-gen. Colville, and on its right by the reserve of Andalusia under Don Pedro Giron, and Major-gen. Baron Alten carried the positions on La Petite La Rhune. The whole then co-operated in the attack of the Enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the Enemy's centre, and the light division those on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks, the Enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions, which they had fortified with

with much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height, the 1st batt. 88th regt. which immediately surrendered.—While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division under Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the Enemy's piquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division under Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hamilton on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the right of the Enemy's position behind Anhoue, and on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the intrenchments, and the redoubt on that flank.—Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hamilton supported with the Portuguese division, the 6th division on its right; and both co-operated in the attack of the 2d redoubt, which was carried.—Major-gen. Pringle's brigade of the 2d division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, drove in the Enemy's piquets, on the Nivelle and in front of Anhoue, and then Major-gen. Byng's brigade of the 2d division carried the intrenchments, and a redoubt further on the Enemy's left, in which attack the Major-gen. and these troops distinguished themselves. Major-gen. Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Anhoue, by attacking the Enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarin, and following them towards Itzatce. The troops on the heights behind Anhoue were, by these operations under the direction of Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nive; with the exception of the divisions in Mondarin, which, by the march of a part of the 2d division under Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, were pushed into the mountains towards Baygory.—As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, I directed the 3d and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pe, and the 6th division by the right of that river upon the same place, while the 4th and light divisions, and Gen. Giron's reserve, held the heights above Ascain, and covered this movement on that side, and Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill covered it on the other. A part of the Enemy's troops had retired from their centre, and had crossed the Nivelle at St. Pe; and as soon as the 6th division approached, the 5d division under Major-gen. Colville, and the 7th division under Gen. Le Cor, crossed that river, and attacked and immediately gained possession of the heights beyond it.—We were thus established in the rear of the Enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any further movement; and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.—The Enemy evacuated

Ascain in the afternoon, of which village Lieut.-gen. Don M. Freyre took possession, and quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during the night, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges upon the Lower Nivelle. Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river; and Marshal Sir W. Beresford moved the centre of the army as far as the state of the roads; after a violent fall of rain, would allow; and the Enemy retired again on the night of the 11th, into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.—In the course of the operations of which I have given your Lordship an outline, in which we have driven the Enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken 51 pieces of cannon, 6 tumbrils of ammunition, and 1400 prisoners, I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will shew how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, who directed the attack of the centre and right; and with that of Lieut.-gens. Sir G. L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Hamilton, and Sir H. Clinton; Major-gen. Colville, Baron Alten, Mariscal de Campo P. Le Cor, and Mariscal de Campo Don P. Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry; and with that of Don Pedro Giron, commanding the reserve of Andalusia. [The Marquis of Wellington here calls his Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-gens. Byng and Lambert, who conducted the attacks of the 6th division; of the 51st and 68th regts. under the command of Major Rice and Lieut.-col. Hawkins, in Major-gen. Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pe, on the afternoon of the 10th; of the 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3d division, under Major-gen. Power; and of Major-gen. Anson's brigade. He likewise acknowledges the great assistance received from Sir G. Murray, Sir E. Pakenham, Lord F. Somerset, Col. Dickson, Lieut.-col. Campbell, the Prince of Orange, and all his Staff Officers.]—Our loss, although severe, is not so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time (from day-light till dark) during which the troops were engaged but I am concerned to add that Col. Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded; and that we have lost in Lieut.-col. Lloyd, of the 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON,

P. S.

Genl. Mac. January, 1814.

74. *Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.* [Jan.

P. S. Since the returns of the Enemy's loss were received, we have taken 100 more prisoners, and 400 wounded.

Abstract of Loss.—British, 229 killed, 1534 Wounded, 54 Missing: Portuguese, 56 Killed, 432 Wounded, 15 Missing.

British Officers killed Nov. 10—Royal Engineers, Lieut. R. G. Power; 27th regt. Maj. T. Johnstone; 32d, Ensign John O'Brien Buller; 40th, Ens. Alex. Dobbin; 43d, Capt. T. Capel and Lieut. Ed. Freer; 51st, Lieut. Maurice Stephens and J. E. Taylor; 57th, Maj. Dudley Ackland, and Lieut. G. Knox; 60th, Lieut. T. Eccles; 61st, Capt. W. H. Furnace, and Lieut. Chris. Kellett; 68th, Capt. H. Bury Irwin, and Lieut. Roger Stopford; 85th, Lieut. Arthur Johnson; 87th, Ens. Morgan Helliard; 91st, Capt. David McIntire; 94th, Major T. Lloyd, (Lieut.-col.); 1st Lt. Batt. K. G. L. Lieut. G. Boyd; Brunswick Lt. Inf. Lieut. G. Scharhorn.

British Officers wounded.—General Staff, Maj.-gen. J. Kempt, and Maj.-gen. J. Byng, slightly. 3d Ft. Gds. Ass. Adj.-gen. Lieut.-col. C. Rooke, severely. 7th Fusil. Brig.-maj. Capt. T. D. Cotton, sev. 1st Ft. Gds. Brig.-maj. Capt. Chas. Allix, sev. Royal Artil. Lieut. Jas. Day, sev. Coldstream Gds. 1st bat. Ens. W. Anstruther, sev. 3d f. Capt. C. Cameron, sev. 4th f. 1 bat. Lieut. Jeffy Salvin, sev. 5th f. 1 bat. Capt. G. Clarke, and Lieut. C. Elias Bird, sev. 11th f. 1 bat. Capt. C. Turner, Lieut. Rob. Gethin, and Lieut. Jas. F. Fegnell, sev.; Ens. J. Moulds, sl.; Ens. Mat. Trimble, sev. 24th f. 2 bat. Capt. Jas. Brickell, sev.; Ens. Rob. Marsh, sl. 27th f. 3 bat. Lieut. W. Phibbs, sev.; Ens. J. Galbraith, S. Ireland, sev. 31st f. 2 bat. Capt. Jas. Girdlestone, sev. 32d f. 1 bat. Lieut. John Boase, sl. 36th f. 1 bat. Capt. W. Blakeney, sev. Capt. W. Gillim, sev.; Lieut. W. Tunstall, sev.; Lieut. T. L'Estrange, sl.; Ens. Jas. M'Cabe, sev.; Ens. J. Skerry, sl. 38th f. 1 Bat. Ens. And. Oliver, sl.; Ass. Surg. S. Cotman, sev. 40th f. 1 bat. Lieut.-col. H. Thornton, sev.; Capt. J. H. Barnet, sev.; Capt. P. Bishop, sev.; Lieut. Nath. Carter, sl.; Lieut. J. Richardson, sev.; Adj. Isaac Cheetham, sl. 42d f. 1 bat. Capt. Mungo M'Pherson, sev.; Lieut. Kennet M'Dougal, sev. 43d f. 1 bat. Capt. Rob. Murcheson, sev. (since dead); Lieut. Wyndham Madden, sev.; Lieut. J. Angrove, sev.; Lieut. Edw. D'Arcy, sl.; Lieut. J. Meyricke, sl.; Jas. Considine, sev.; Lieut. Alex. Steele, sl.; J. M'Lean, jun. sl.; Ens. J. Marshal Miles, sl. 48th f. 1 bat. Lieut. Steph. Collins, sev.; Lieut. Francis M. Scott, sev.; Lieut. Z. Thatcher, sl.; Ens. B. Thompson, sev. 51st f. 1 bat. Lieut. Walter Mahon, sev.; Lieut. H. Martin, sl. 52d f. 1 bat. Capt. Wm. Redtal, sev.; Lieut. Chas. Yorke; sl.; Lieut. G. Ulrick Barlow, sev.; Lieut.

Mat. Anderson, sev.; Lieut. C. Kenny, sl.; Lieut. Mat. Agnew, sl. 53d f. 2 bat. Capt. Jas. Mackay, sev.; 57th f. 1 bat. Lieut.-col. Duncan M'Donald, sev.; Capt. J. Burrowes (major) sev.; Capt. Hector M'Lane, sev.; Lieut. Rob. Ross, sev.; Lieut. J. Hughes, sev. 60th f. 5 bat. Capt. Jas. Stopford, sev.; Lieut. J. Passley, sev.; Ens. H. Shewbridge, sl. 61st f. 1 bat. Capt. J. Horton, sev.; Capt. M. Annesley and H. Eccles, sev.; Lieut. Rob. Belton, sev.; Lieut. Arthur Toole, sev. 66th f. 2 bat. Capt. Rob. Pyne, sev.; Lieut. Rob. Dobbins, sev. 68th f. Capt. H. Archdall, sl.; Capt. Nath. Gledstanes, sev.; Lieut. Rob. Clark, sev.; Lieut. W. Mendham, sev.; Ens. Jos. Gibson, sl.; Ens. Th. Browning, sev. 79th f. 1 bat. Ens. J. Thompson, sl. 82d f. 1 bat. Capt. G. Marshall, sev.; Lieut. C. Mortimer, sev.; Lieut. Kingston Cuthbert, Lieut. W. Mason, sev.; Lieut. B. Sydserrf, sev.; Lieut. Rich. Whitaker, sev. 83d f. 2 bat. Lieut. Herbert Wyatt, sev.; Lieut. Francis M. Barry, sl.; Lieut. C. Watson, sl.; Ens. Francis Burgess, sev. 87th f. 2 bat. Major Hugh Gough, (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Lieut. J. Kelly, sev.; Lieut. Jos. Leslie, sev.; Ens. Jas. Kennedy, sev.; Ens. H. Barley, sev. 94th f. Lieut. J. Thornton, sev.; and Lieut. Jas. Tweedie, sl. 95th f. 1 bat. Lieut.-col. Andrew F. Barnard, (Col.) sev.; Capt. Chas. Smyth, sev.; Lieut. W. Haggup, sev.; and Lieut. Daniel Fendam, sev. 95th, 2d bat. Capt. W. Cox, sl.; Lieut. Chas. Eaton, sev.; Lieut. H. Scott, sev.; and 2d Lieut. J. Doyle, sev. 95th, 3 bat. Lieut. Jas. Kirkman, sl.; and Lieut. Loftus Jones, sev. Chass. Brittan. Adj. Louis Boussingault, sl. 1st Line Batt. K. G. L. Capt. W. Humbruck, sev.; left arm amputated. 2d do. do. Lieut. Lewis Behne, sev.; Adj. Bernhard Rief Kugel, sl. 2d line bat. K. G. L. Lieut.-col. Ducken, sl.; Lieut. C. Wille, sev. Brunswick lt. inf. Capt. W. Koch, sev.; Lieut. W. Unruh, sev.; Lieut. Otto Broembsen, sev.; Ens. C. Burman, sev.

Volunteers.—40th f. 1 bat. G. Booth, sev. 59th, 2 bat. J. A. Blood, sl. 87th 2 bat. R. Bagenall, sev.; W. K. Bourne, severely.

British Officers Missing.—5th reg. 1 bat. Capt. J. Hamilton. 27th do. 3 bat. Lieut. W. Crawley. 51st do. Capt. J. H. Phelps.

[Here follows a list of 5 Portuguese officers killed and 35 wounded. Among the latter are Capt. Dugald Campbell, severely; and Lieut.-col. Donald M'Neal, slightly.]

Downing-street, Nov. 27. Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington, dated St. Pe, Nov. 13.

I have omitted to draw your Lordship's attention, in the manner which it deserved, to the conduct of the light division, under the

the command of Major-gen. Charles Baron Alten. These troops distinguished themselves in this, as they have upon every occasion in which they have been engaged. Major-gen. Kempt was wounded at the head of his brigade in the beginning of the day, in the attack of the Enemy's works on La Petite La Rhune, but continued in the field, and I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct, as well as with that of Col. Colbourne, who commanded Major-gen. Skerret's brigade in his absence.

[Here follows a detail of the regimental loss sustained at St. Pe, omitted in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th instant.]

General Total.—3 majors, 4 captains, 12 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 staff, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 280 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 38 captains, 67 lieutenants, 36 ensigns, 5 staff, 132 serjeants, 25 drummers, 1966 rank and file, 25 horses, wounded; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 69 rank and file, missing.

Foreign-office, Nov. 27. This Gazette announces that the blockade of the provinces of East Friesland, the State of Kniphausen, the Dutchy of Oldenburgh, and the Dutchy of Bremen is discontinued.

Downing-street, Nov. 24. Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, dated Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 8 :

Shortly after I had the honour of addressing your Lordship, I received information that the Enemy were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier, apparently with a view of penetrating into the lower province. The intelligence I continued to receive from different quarters, of these movements of the Enemy, and of the extent of the preparations they were making, induced me to repair to this place, where I arrived on the 25th ultimo. On reaching Montreal, I learnt that Major-gen. Hampton, with about five thousand regular troops of infantry and some artillery and cavalry, had, after approaching close to the frontier line, near Odel Town, and overpowering one of our small piquets in that neighbourhood, suddenly moved with his whole force to the Westward, and was encamped at a place called the Four Corners, near the Chateaugay river.—Measures had been, in the mean time, taken by Major-gen. Sir Roger Sheaffe, commanding in this district, to resist the advance of the Enemy, by moving the whole of the troops under his command nearer to the frontier line, and by calling out about three thousand of the sedentary militia. I thought it necessary to increase this latter force to nearly eight thousand, by embodying

the whole of the sedentary militia upon the frontier, this being in addition to the six battalions of incorporated militia, amounting to five thousand men; and it is with peculiar satisfaction I have to report to your Lordship, that his Majesty's Canadian subjects have a second time answered the call, to arm in defence of their country, with a zeal and alacrity beyond all praise, and which manifests in the strongest manner their loyalty to their Sovereign, and their cheerful obedience to his commands. The force now assembled by the Enemy at different points, for the purpose of invading these provinces, is greater than at any other period during the war. Major-gen. Harrison has under him at Sandusky, on the frontier of the Michigan territory, about eight thousand men, ready to avail himself of the absolute command lately obtained by their navy on Lake Erie, to advance upon Detroit and Amherstburg. Major-general Wilkinson commands at Fort George and Niagara, with a force amounting to nearly 6500 men; and Major-gen. Hampton, with a force under his command, which by the last accounts had been considerably increased, and amounting probably to about 8000 men, is on this frontier. I have reason to think, that the whole of the above force, amounting to 26,000 men, consists of regular troops, and is exclusive of 10,000 militia, which either have or are in readiness to join them.—In consequence of my solicitation to Admiral Sir J. Warren, in June last, for a further supply of seamen for the Lake service, the crews of two sloops of war were ordered by him to be sent from Halifax to Quebec; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that they have arrived, and that part of them have been sent to join Capt. Pring at Isle au Noix, for the service of Lake Champlain, and the remainder have proceeded to Lake Ontario. It cannot be too much regretted, that my letter to Sir J. Warren upon this subject, which I dispatched in June last, in duplicate, was so long in reaching him, as not to be acted upon until more than two months afterwards; as, had this reinforcement arrived a few weeks earlier, it might have averted the melancholy fate which has attended our squadron on Lake Erie. A full confirmation of this disaster has reached me, through the medium of the American press, which contain Commodore Perry's official account of the action, the only one which I have as yet received, or which I can expect to receive of it for a great length of time, in consequence of the dangerous situation of Capt. Barclay, and of the death, wounds, or captivity of all the officers serving under him.—Under this misfortune, it is a matter of great consolation

lation to discover, even from the confession of the Enemy, that the victory was at one period our own, and was only wrested from us by the unfortunate loss of the services of Captain Barclay, and of almost every other officer of the squadron; leaving a crew without competent controul or command, totally unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. On the 23d ult. the date of the last letter from Major-gen. Proctor, he was still at Sandwich, but he will be obliged to retire towards the head of Lake Ontario. I trust he will be enabled to make the Enemy pay dearly for any attempt to press upon him, in his retreat to that position.—Commodore Sir James Yeo sailed with his squadron from Kingston, on the 19th ultimo, conveying transports with stores, provisions, ordnance, &c. for the centre division of the army, and arrived with them at the head of the lake, on the 25th. The Enemy's fleet on the 28th, under Commodore Chauncey, made their appearance, when Sir James Yeo endeavoured to bring them to a general action; but having the advantage of the wind, they were enabled to choose their own distance, and to prevent our ships from closing with them; the consequence was, that about fifteen minutes after the engagement began, the Wolfe lost her main and mizen top-masts, which rendered her so perfectly unmanageable on the wind, that after continuing the action for upwards of three hours, Sir James was obliged to put away before the severe gale then blowing, and get to anchorage off Burlington Heights, whither the Enemy, notwithstanding the advantage they had gained, did not think fit to follow him. The fore-top-mast of the Royal George went over as the squadron anchored, but none of the other vessels were in any respect injured; and our loss in men must have been trifling, as Sir James, in his letter to me, does not mention it. The Enemy's squadron appeared to have suffered in their sails and rigging, although they kept on the Lake, in the two following days, whilst our fleet was refitting.—I have just learned that Commodore Chauncey sailed on the 1st instant from Niagara, having under convoy a flotilla of small craft and batteaux, filled with a proportion of the regular regiments from Fort George, where they have been relieved by militia, the whole being evidently destined for Sackett's Harbour. Early on the following day, Sir James Yeo was apprized of this movement, and his ships being refitted, our squadron immediately got under weigh, with a strong breeze from the South-west; which has, I most devoutly pray, enabled them, before this, to overtake the American fleet, and, by a suc-

cessful general action, to efface the misfortune of our Lake Erie marine.

This Gazette contains three letters from Major Macdonald to Earl Bathurst, dated Oliva, near Dantzic, Oct. 15, 25, and Nov. 4th. The first mentions, that the suburbs of Ohra, defended by several block-houses and the hill by which it is commanded, were attacked by a corps of Russian and Prussian troops on the night of the 10th ult. when the hill was immediately carried, but the block-houses remained in the possession of the Enemy till the following evening, when they were set fire to, and in consequence abandoned. The loss sustained on this occasion was severe, amounting to from four to five hundred men.—The second letter mentions, that the Duke of Wurtemburgh had ordered several batteries to be erected on the height above the suburb of Ohra, which was within range of a part of the town called the Spiecker Inself, where it was understood a quantity of provisions had been deposited. The batteries were opened on the 18th, and by their incessant fire a considerable number of buildings had been burnt.—The third letter states, that the Enemy had been driven from the Stolzenberg, only 600 yards from the ravine of Bishopsberg, and was expected to be immediately driven from two redoubts, the same distance from the left bastion of that work, when the first parallel begun at Stolzenberg would be completed.

A Dispatch from Sir C. W. Stewart to Visc. Castlereagh, dated Gottingen, Nov. 4, encloses two Reports, dated Fulda, 31st Oct. and Ulrickstein, Nov. 2, detailing the operations of the Silesian army during the retreat of the French. The following are the most interesting particulars: "An advanced corps of Marshal Blucher's army came up with the rear of the Enemy at the entrance of the defiles in the mountains, within about a German mile of Eisenach; the blowing up of several ammunition-waggons, the destruction or abandonment of baggage, and the capture of several stragglers, was the immediate consequence; but the Enemy had penetrated far into the defiles, where the ground was not favourable for the advance of the cavalry, and it was only by following his march for the three subsequent days, that the precipitancy and disasters of his flight became obvious. For an extent of nearly 50 English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcasses of dead and dying horses without number, dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the roads or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers brought in by the Cossacks, blown up or destroyed ammunition and baggage waggons, in such numbers as absolutely

solutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the Enemy, whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked, at the same time, the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of the dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded, not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probably as matter of boast, in the relations that might be given to the world of the event, as several of these men were found abandoned on the road, in the last gasp of hunger and disease, the dead and the dying frequently mixed together, lying in groupes of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires, on the road side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks with which they had endeavoured to support their march, lying by their sides. The number of dead bodies might have been counted by hundreds, and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda, could certainly not have amounted to much less than a thousand. The Enemy continued to be closely pursued during the three days' march from Eisenach to Vach Hunefeld and Fulda, and frequent cannonading ensued at the head of the advanced guard; but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the Enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated.—The first day's march after the Marshal had, at the solicitation of Prince Schwartzberg, left the high road to Frankfurt and turned to the right, was to Ulrickstein, an old town with a castle on the pinnacle of the Vorelberg mountains. The roads to it were full of every obstacle that hills, woods, ravines, morasses, and roads that never had been destined for wheel conveyance, could present; and were, in fact, such as, according to any usual military calculation, would have been considered as impracticable for the movements of a large army; infantry, cavalry, artillery, and baggage, every thing, however, were pushed over them. The Russian 12-pounders frequently stuck in the road, but where six horses were not sufficient, twelve were tackled; and finally every thing was made to yield to the perseverance and determined resolution which has distinguished all the operations of this army. The troops, after their long march, were cantoned in several of the small mountain villages; and corps of 5000 men were allotted to some, whose usual population would not amount to as many hundreds. The inhabitants supplied their wants with cheerfulness in every thing. The soldiers were delighted, and they had equal reason to be satisfied with each other. The soldiers from Caucasus and

the Volga forgot all the fatigues of their long marches, in the hospitable reception these peasants had afforded them."

Admiralty-office, Nov. 30. Extract of a Letter of Commodore Sir George Ralph Collier, dated at Passages, November 12.

In consequence of a communication from the Marquis of Wellington, that his Lordship intended attacking the Enemy's lines on the morning of the 10th, and requiring a Naval demonstration in the rear of Sucoia, his Majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin*, were ordered off the harbour of St. Jean de Luz; but the swell was so heavy, that nothing beyond a demonstration could be undertaken: it, however, kept the Enemy employed in the batteries, from the fire of which his Majesty's sloop Sparrow, Capt. Lock, received some slight damage in the hull and sails.

Four Letters, transmitted by Rear-admiral Moore, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic, from Capt. Butcher, of the Antelope, report the following captures:—of the Kera Venner Danish privateer schooner, with one swivel and small arms and 14 men;—and also, by the boats of the Antelope, under Lieut. Robertson, of two Danish row-boat privateers, each one gun and small arms, and one with 12, and the other 13 men;—October 24, of the Eleonora Danish schooner privateer, having on board 3 carriage guns, 2 swivels, and small arms, and 37 men, together with a lugger, by one of the Antelope's row-boats commanded by Lieut. Robertson;—Oct. 25, by the same row-boats, under Lieut. Herbert, of a Danish Government sloop-rigged row-boat, carrying two 6-pounders, with small arms, and 14 men;—Oct. 30, by Lieut. Herbert, in the same boat, of another Government row-boat, carrying one 4-pounder, with small arms, and 15 men.

A Letter from Lieut. Nugent, of the Strenuous gun-vessel, dated Nov. 5, gives an account of his having captured the Danish privateer cutter Dansbergk, carrying four 6-pounders, and 24 men.

A Letter from Capt. Manners, of the Rein-deer sloop, dated at sea the 22d inst. states the capture of the French lugger privateer Le Speculateur, of 14 guns, and 70 men; five days from St. Maloes, had taken nothing.

A Letter from Capt. Rainier, of his Majesty's ship Niger, dated at sea the 13th inst. states the capture of the Dart American schooner letter of marque, from New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico, bound to any port in France; pierced for 16 guns, but only 6 mounted, with a complement of 26 men.

* Vesuvius, Challenger, Sparrow, and Racer.

Foreign

Foreign-office, Dec. 4. This Gazette gives an account of the landing of the Prince of Orange at Scheveling. (see our last Volume, p. 614.)

Translation of a Proclamation of the Russian General de Benkendorff, at his entry into Amsterdam, published Dec. 1:

The Russian General de Benkendorff has just landed at Amsterdam, with 2,500 infantry: his regular cavalry and artillery will be to-morrow evening at Amersfoort; his regiments of cavalry, under the orders of Gen. Staal and Col. Nariskin, are at Utrecht, and scour the country. Every Russian is animated with the noble desire of co-operating in the deliverance of Holland. They enter your country as friends. Hollanders, fly to arms—let one spirit animate you, that of becoming again a nation, and of your being worthy of your ancestors. The hour is come;—the Enemy will see what an united people can effect, when all dissensions are extinguished by the spirit of vengeance, and of the purest patriotism.

Translation of a Letter from General de Benkendorff to his Excellency Gen. Kragenshoff, Commandant of Amsterdam, Dec. 1:

General, I have the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment of my troops has entered Muyden, has taken one gun; and that the whole garrison, composed of 400 men and 12 officers, have fallen into our hands. The Hollanders have particularly distinguished themselves, fighting by the side of the Cossacks. At this moment a heavy firing is heard towards Naarden.—I hasten to communicate to you this important intelligence, and request you to publish it without delay at Amsterdam, and also to forward it to the Government at the Hague. A. BENKENDORFF.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 4. Dispatches from Captain Farquhar, commanding his Majesty's Naval forces in the Elbe and Weser, announce that on the 23d ult. the French garrison of Carlsburgh (Bremerlehe), consisting of 236 officers and men, with 13 pieces of heavy ordnance, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the combined British and Russian forces; the latter commanded by Col. de Radinger; and that on the 24th ult. the garrison of Blexen also surrendered prisoners of war to the same forces. The officers of this garrison are to be sent to France on parole, not to serve against the Allies for one year. Captain Farquhar reports that the banks of the river Weser are now perfectly clear of the Enemy.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 7. Extract of a Dispatch transmitted to Admiral Young.

Desirée, off Cuxhaven, Dec. 1.

Sir, The French batteries of Phare and Napoleon this morning surrendered to a

detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Col. Alexander Radinger, and his Majesty's squadron (consisting of the *Desirée*, *Shamrock*, *Blazer*, *Piercer*, *Redbreast*, and the gun-boats Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10).—On the 28th ult. I arrived here (from Bremerlehe), where I found Capt. Green, of the *Shamrock*, had collected the squadron, to co-operate with the Russian troops. On the same evening I ordered the gun-boats to take a position above Napoleon, and to cannonade that battery in concert with the Russian troops, and advanced the squadron ready to attack Cuxhaven.—On the 29th, a brisk and well-directed fire was kept upon Fort Napoleon by the gun-boats, and from field-pieces from the Russian line, with considerable effect: and their tirailleurs annoyed the Enemy in both batteries, by a constant fire of musketry, which was returned with vigour; and from the battery of Phare, red-hot shot were fired, which burnt several houses in the town. During this time we were employed in landing guns from the squadron, and erecting a battery within 400 yards of the works of Phare. On the morning of the 30th it was completed, and presented to the Enemy a formidable appearance, consisting of 10 guns, viz. six 18-pounders, two 32-pounders, and two 6-pounders. The morning was quite thick, and obscured our works; but, as soon as it cleared, and we were ready to commence our attack, the Enemy threw out a truce, which has ended in the surrender of these two extremely strong batteries, consisting of 26 heavy guns, two 13-inch mortars, and a block-house, with a garrison of 300 men and officers prisoners.—The expedition with which Captains Green and Banks (who had the direction of forming and completing the seamen's battery) performed that service, I trust will speak for itself. Lieut. Kaultain, whom I had occasion to mention on a recent occasion, as a volunteer, continued his services, and with all the officers and men of the squadron, employed on this occasion, merit my best thanks, as well as the gun-boats (under the direction of Lieut. Hanmer), who particularly distinguished themselves by their well-directed fire, and by the injury which they did to the works of the Enemy.—I have very great pleasure in stating to you, Sir, that in the last ten days the small detachment of Russian troops, commanded by Colonel Radinger, assisted by his Majesty's squadron under my command, have been fortunate in reducing four strong batteries, consisting of 50 heavy guns, 4 mortars, and 800 men and officers, all prisoners of war; and I cannot help expressing the satisfaction I feel in acquainting you that the whole of this service has been carried on with the greatest cordiality between the co-operating

co-operating forces, both officers and men; not the smallest misunderstanding on any occasion.—[On the part of the Russians 2 were killed, and 3 wounded.]

I have, &c. ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

A Letter from Lieut. Gordon, of the Dwarf cutter, gives an account of his having on the 4th ult. captured the American letter of marque schooner, Charlotte, of 2 guns and 8 men.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 11. Letter from Admiral Freemantle, dated on-board the Milford, off Trieste, Oct. 13.

Sir,—I left Pola on the 19th ult. and arrived at Capo D'Istria on the 21st, when Gen. Count Nugent met me on the same day. Much credit is due to Capt. Gower of the Elizabeth, for having opened a communication with the army, and for assisting materially in putting the place in a good state of defence. On the 27th September, the army under Gen. Nugent moved; the Elizabeth was ordered off Muggia, whilst the Bacchante, with a company of Austrian troops, proceeded to Dwino. I remained at Capo D'Istria in constant correspondence with Gen. Nugent, who was harassing the army of the Viceroy on his retreat, until the morning of the 5th inst. when I sailed for Trieste, and advanced the Elizabeth to Dwino. Gen. Nugent, who continued to follow the Enemy, left some troops near Trieste, and the port was completely blockaded by sea. About noon on the 10th, the Enemy surprized us by opening a masked battery, with a field-piece and a howitzer, upon the Milford, whose stern was towards the shore, and began firing. Capt. Markland in a few minutes got a spring upon the cable, and opened a steady well-directed fire upon the battery; in a quarter of an hour both guns were completely disabled, 2 men killed, and 7 wounded, whilst not a person was touched on board the ship, although one shell exploded on the poop-deck. On the 10th I landed the marines and two field-pieces under Capt. Markland; on the 11th the General returned from Gorizia, having obliged the Viceroy to pass the Isonzo. It was then determined to lay siege to the castle. By the 16th, in the morning, we had 12 guns in two batteries, which opened their fire, and continued nearly the whole day; towards evening the Enemy was driven from the Windmill, which was taken possession of by the Austrian troops, and two howitzers advanced there. The firing was continued occasionally until noon on the 23d, by which time Capt. Rowley had got a 32-pounder within 200 yards of the Shanza, where there was a strong building, with one gun and loop-holes in it, standing upon a hill, with a wall

round it nearly 14 feet high, an officer and 60 men.—We had had some communication with the castle in the morning, and the truce was broken off at a very short notice by the Enemy, who opened on all sides. The 32-pounder was fired upon the Shanza. The first shot the gun recoiled, and the ground giving way, it fell backwards off the platform, which was 6 feet above the level. It was fine to see Capt. Rowley and his people immediately get a triangle above the work, and the 32-pounder with its carriage, run up to its place again, under a shower of grape and musketry, which occasioned a severe loss. Towards evening the Enemy in the Shanza held out the white flag, and surrendered to Capt. Rowley. Having now possession of the Shanza, which commanded the Castle and the Windmill-hill, we set to work upon some advanced batteries within 400 yards of the castle; but the weather was so wet, and the labour so great, that it was not until the morning of the 29th, that they were complete, when the Enemy acceded to our altered propositions for surrendering the castle. We were prepared to have opened with eleven 32-pounders, twelve 18-pounders, four mortars, and four howitzers. Every captain, officer, and person in the squadron, has done his duty. Capt. Rowley has been, as usual, most prominent on every occasion. I admired the example he shewed at the attack of the Shanza, with the courage and activity of Lieutenants Hotham and Moore, and Mr. Hibbert, Midshipman of the Eagle. Capt. Angelo, of the 21st regt, was foremost in shewing where to place fascines to protect the men, whilst the gun was getting up. I beg to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Capt. Moresby, of His Majesty's sloop Wizard. He commanded one of the batteries from the 16th to the 24th, when he was ordered to form a battery with four 32-pounders within breaching distance; in the course of 56 hours, under all the disadvantages of weather, &c. he with 50 men from the Milford, and 20 men from the Wizard, completed the whole without any assistance whatever. And I must also mention the good conduct of Mr. William Watts, Acting Master of the said sloop, who was severely wounded: Capt. Dunn, of the Mermaid, was also very assiduous on every occasion. Capt. Markland commanded the marines, and I have to thank him for exerting himself in every way; particularly in the arrangements of stores and provisions. We have at times had 1200 men on shore, at work and in the batteries; and the general good conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, with the harmony that has invariably subsisted between the Austrian troops

troops and our people, is quite gratifying to me. — When we opened against the citadel, it contained 800 Frenchmen, 45 large guns, 4 mortars, and 4 howitzers. The consequences of the taking of this place will be felt throughout this country; and Gen. Nugent has deservedly all the merit of having liberated these provinces in the space of two months, with so small a force. — I have the honour of forwarding the terms of the capitulation; about 50 sail of vessels were taken in this port. — Our loss has not been so great as might have been expected under all the circumstances.

T. F. FREEMANTLE.

Officers, &c. killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's Squadron, from the 16th to the 31st of Oct. — Mr. Watts, Acting Master of the Wizard, severely wounded. Mr. Young, Midshipman of ditto, wounded. Killed, 10 seamen and marines. Wounded, 33 seamen and marines. Total, 10 killed, and 35 wounded.

Downing-street, Dec. 7. This Gazette contains a Dispatch from the Austrian Gen. Count Nugent, dated Trieste, Nov. 1, and addressed to Lord Bathurst, apprising his Lordship, that the corps under his command having been augmented by a body of British troops under Col. Robertson, he deems it proper to inform him of their joint operations. He then proceeds to give a detailed account of the different engagements with the Viceroy, from the 14th of September to the 23d of October. On the former day he was attacked by a force six times superior to his own, and after a well-fought action, with movements previously concerted with Admiral Freemantle, the Enemy's object entirely failed, and the Count got possession of the whole of Istria. On the 23d the Enemy, after losing 10,000 men in different actions, mostly prisoners, was forced to a precipitate retreat, and arrived on the 2d of Oct. with about 20,000 men, at Prevald, from whence, after several attacks on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, he retreated across the Isonzo. The Count concludes his dispatch by observing that "the result of this first part of the campaign, is, that besides the killed and wounded in the different actions, the Enemy has sustained a loss in prisoners, greater than the number of troops he commands." — Count Nugent makes honourable mention of Col. Robertson, Capt. Angelo of the 21st regiment, Lieut. Rains of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Butter and Capt. Benastil, Italian engineers, and acknowledges that the surrender of the Castle of Trieste was to be attributed solely to the co-operation of Adm. Freemantle and the squadron.

Foreign-office, Dec. 11. This Gazette also announces that the blockade of all the ports and places of the United Pro-

vinces (except such places as may be under the controul of France) shall be forthwith raised; and also the blockade of the coast between Trieste and the Southern extremity of Dalmatia inclusively.

The Gazette likewise contains a Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving; most devoutly and thankfully to acknowledge the great goodness and mercy of Almighty God, who, in addition to the manifold and inestimable benefits which this kingdom has received at his hands, has continued to us his protection and assistance in the war, in which, for the common safety of his Majesty's dominions, and for disappointing the boundless ambition of France, we are now engaged; and has given to the arms of his Majesty, and to those of his Allies, a series of signal and glorious victories over the forces of the Enemy; — to be observed on Thursday the 13th of January.

Downing-street, Dec. 14. Extract of a Letter from Maj.-gen. Taylor, dated the Hague, Dec. 11.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the Allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which have been abandoned by the Enemy. — From a person who has seen Gen. Benckendorff this morning, I understand that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advanced guard of 10,000 Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out; but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, 600 of the garrison had fallen into their hands. — The evacuation of Williamstadt took place last night, in consequence of orders brought by a French General, who had arrived from Antwerp. The garrison, whose numbers are variously stated at from 900 to 1600, retired in the direction of Bergen-op-Zoom. They left in the place 100,000 pounds of powder, 159 guns mounted, and on serviceable carriages, but spiked, and the supply of provisions was small. They had taken measures to destroy the flotilla, but had imperfectly executed the intention; and it was hoped that the corvette, besides other vessels, might be saved. They carried away with them 4 field-pieces, and are said to have withdrawn the Irish battalion, as soon as they learnt that British troops had landed in Holland.

Extracts of Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Nov. 22.

The continued rain from the 11th to the 19th, has left the roads and country in

in such a state, as to be at this moment impracticable for any general movement of the army.—Sir R. Hill reconnoitred the Enemy's posts at the tête de pont at Cambo, on the 12th, and again on the 16th; the Enemy withdrew from it on the latter day, having blown up the bridge.—On the 18th inst. the Enemy reconnoitred Sir John Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion Brig.-gen. Willson was unfortunately wounded.—Marshal Sir W. Beresford, on the same day, drove the Enemy's posts across the bridge of Urdane, and established his there. On the following morning, before day-light, the Enemy made an attempt to drive them in and destroy the bridge; they failed in both attempts, and the Marshal praises the conduct of the 9th Portuguese regiment, under Col. Sutton, in the first operation, and that of the 11th Caçadores, under Col. Duerbach, in both.

Nov. 28.—The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the right division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected

on the 23d; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the intrenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them; in doing which some loss, of which I enclose a return, was incurred, and Capt. Samuel Hobbs, of the 43d, was made prisoner.

Killed, wounded, and missing Nov. 23.

Total British loss.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 14 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss.—1 rank and file, killed.—*Officers killed.* 43d foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Mackay Hugh Baillie.—*Officers wounded.* 43d foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Alexander Steele, severely; 95th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. John Sitwell, slightly.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 14. A Letter from Capt. Dundas, of his Majesty's ship *Pyramus*, has been received, giving an account of his having captured the *Zephyr* American ship, of 4 guns, and 20 men.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Allied Armies have passed the Rhine; and from different quarters, in large masses, invaded France; but chiefly through Switzerland, whose pretended neutrality was, of course, disregarded. They entered Switzerland as friends; and the Swiss soldiers retired to their homes without attempting resistance; doubtless, happy in having been thus relieved from the French yoke. On entering Switzerland, Prince Schwartzburgh issued the following Order of the Day:

"Soldiers!—We set foot in the Swiss territory; it is as friends, as deliverers, that we appear in this country. Your conduct will be conformable to this principle. Prove to the brave Swiss, that the Austrian warriors are as well acquainted with the duties which they have to fulfil in passing through a friendly country, and the respect due to the inhabitants, as with the qualities which in a day of battle lead to glory and victory. If the direction of the war renders it necessary to expose you to painful marches in this rigorous season; do not forget, soldiers, that the question now is to finish gloriously, what you have begun with so much hope; and that greater difficulties, greater dangers than those you are now met with, have been already vanquished: in short, that it is from your valour, and from your perseverance, that your country and the whole world expect a glorious and durable peace."

Other Armies passed the Rhine at Düsseldorf and Coblenz. The whole force

Genl. Mag. January, 1814.

amounts to at least 300,000 men; and the route which they took through Franche Comté and Lorraine, is the most vulnerable part of France. The Emperor of Russia, with the last of his reserves, crossed the Rhine, at Basle, on the 13th of January, the Anniversary of his crossing the Niemen (the extreme boundary of his empire) in pursuit of the French, who had presumed to invade him. On this occasion, all means were taken to impress on the minds of the enthusiastic Russians, that the two events were interwoven together by the hands of Providence itself; the formal passage of the sacred river was not effected by the Czar till the auspicious day; an appeal to the God of Hosts preceded the undertaking; Heaven itself seemed thus, to the Russians, to have opened the way to national revenge; and the same enthusiasm, by which their country was saved, will excite their bravery in the cause of Europe, at 1500 miles from their native land. Prince Schwartzburgh is before this time in Langres. Other forces are near Lyons, Dijon, Nancy, and Metz. The only severe affair which has yet occurred in the advance of the Allies, was one between the Bavarians under Gen. Wrede, and the French under Victor, near St. Drey; in the commencement of which the French had some advantage; but on the arrival of a Bavarian brigade, under Gen. Roy, the Enemy was defeated with loss, and obliged to retreat towards Lunéville. Thus the whole extensive plain, from the frontiers of Lorraine, Champagne, and Burgundy,

Burgundy, to Paris, is open to the Allies; who are allowed by the Enemy themselves to possess an immense superiority of cavalry, and whose light troops are represented as "clouds of armed men." Nor is there any river of any magnitude to impede their advance, except the Marne; and we accordingly hear, that the army which was to assemble at Langres is now to meet the Enemy at Chalons-sur-Marne. The Cossacks, however, whom Sir C. Stewart represents as "very far in advance" on the 14th, will probably have crossed the Marne on the ice, and reached Chalons even before the *Maréchal des Logis de l'Empereur* (his Quarter-master). Chalons is about ninety miles from Paris, and there is not in the way a town capable of any resistance.

In p. 615 of our last Volume, we led our Readers to expect dispatches from Lord Wellington, which in fact arrived on the 29th ult. They were dated on the 14th, from St. Jean de Luz, and narrated the defeat of Soult in a series of actions, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th inclusive. During that of the 10th, the Nassau and Frankfort regiments went over from the Enemy to the Allies. On the 13th, the French, being beaten at all points, retreated into their intrenchments. The loss of the Enemy must have been very great; as that of the British, Portuguese, and Spaniards, amounted to 653 killed, 3907 wounded, and 504 missing. The particulars we do not now relate, as our Readers will come into possession of them in the course of our extracts from the London Gazette.

In this pressure of his affairs, Buonaparte is astounded. His language has the appearance of despondency. He seems trembling on his throne. His subjects urge him to make peace; and he says himself, the question is now no longer, how to recover the conquests which they had made.

On Thursday, Dec. 30, Buonaparte, being seated on the Throne, received the Senate in a body; when Count Lacépède, the President, presented the following Address:

"SIRE,—The Senate comes to offer to your Imperial Majesty, the tribute of its attachment and gratitude for the last communications which it has received by the medium of its Committee. Your Majesty adheres to the proposals even of your enemies, which have been transmitted by one of your Ministers in Germany. What stronger pledges could your Majesty give of your sincere desire of Peace? Your Majesty certainly believes that power is strengthened by being limited, and that the art of favouring the happiness of the people, is the chief policy of Kings. The Senate thanks you for it in the name of the French people. It is also in the name of this same people, that we thank you for

all the legitimate means of defence which your wisdom may take to insure peace. The Enemy has invaded our territory; he designs to penetrate to the centre of our provinces. The French, united in sentiment and interest, under a Chief like you, will not suffer their energy to be cast down. Empires, like individuals, have their days of mourning and of prosperity; it is in great exigencies that great nations shew themselves. No, the Enemy shall not tear asunder this beautiful and noble France, which for these fourteen centuries has maintained itself with glory through such diversities of fortune, and which for the interest of the neighbouring nations themselves, ought always to throw a considerable weight into the balance of Europe. We have for pledge your heroic firmness and the national honour. We will fight for our dear country between the tombs of our fathers, and the cradles of our infants.

"Sire, obtain Peace by a last effort, worthy of yourself and of the French; and let your hand, so often victorious, let fall your arms, after having signed the repose of the world. This, Sire, is the wish of France, the wish of the Senate,—this is the wish and want of the human race."

Napoleon replied—"I am sensible to the sentiments which you express towards me. You have seen by the Documents which I have caused to be laid before you, what I do for the sake of Peace. I will make without regret the sacrifices implied by the preliminary basis which the Enemy has proposed, and which I have accepted; my life has but one object, the happiness of the French. Meantime, Bearn, Alsace, Franche Comté, Brabant, are invaded. The cries of this part of my family reach my heart; I call the French to succour the French. I call the French of Paris, of Bretagne, of Normandy, of Champagne, and of the other departments, to the succour of their brethren. Shall we forsake them in their distress? Peace and the deliverance of our territory ought to be our rallying cry—at the sight of all this nation in arms, the Enemy will fly, or will sign peace on the basis which he has himself proposed. The question is now no more, to recover the conquests we have made."

In this extremity of the French Ruler, he finds himself forsaken by almost his last Ally, the King of

DENMARK;
between whom, and the British and Swedish Governments, Treaties of Peace and Alliance were signed* on the 14th inst. on the

* We learn, that three Treaties have been signed, viz. One between this Country and Denmark, one between Denmark and Sweden, and a third with the three Powers in conjunction.

following,

following terms:—"All Conquests to be restored, except Heligoland.—Prisoners of War on both sides to be released.—Denmark to join the Allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000*l.** in the year, 1814.—Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark in lieu of Norway.—Stralsund still to continue a *dépôt* for English produce.—Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the Slave Trade.—England to mediate between Denmark and the other Allies."

Every thing goes on prosperously in
HOLLAND;

where Antwerp is almost the only strong place still remaining in the hands of the French. The Citizens of the principal towns are hourly enrolling their names as volunteers, to secure the independence which they have recovered. A Proclamation from the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, inciting to this measure, contains much good sense and patriotic spirit. "*The God of the Netherlands fights with us: who among you could doubt of the victory?*"—Such was the expression of his Royal Highness our honoured Sovereign, in his patriotic Proclamation of the 6th inst.

"How just, how animating is the image! God fights with us. But then we must also fight. God has connected together the means and the end. The hereditary territory of our fathers is not yet freed from our oppressors. The last of the satellites of the French tyrant are not yet expelled. The executioners of the innocent Woerden must be driven from their last lurking-holes. The Country must be free.

"To arms! then, Citizens, to arms! to purify from the foe your paternal soil, to guard it, to maintain it. Men, fathers, youths, the fate of your wives and children, your fathers and mothers,—the fate of all that is dear to you, is in your hands. To arms then under the banners of Orange. Remember what your predecessors have done, and reflect how your posterity will bless you, and 'God fights with us—God fights with us.' Who among you can doubt of the victory? your fight is for the Country—for Freedom—for your honoured Sovereign; for all that is dear to you; for peace and for posterity. How, too, can the issue of the contest with our oppressors be doubtful, seeing those who are for us are more than those who are against us? who among you then can doubt of the victory? and you who cannot personally engage, own this noblest of mothers in this contest (it is his Royal Highness who speaks); support those who fight for you with arms, ammunition, clothing, the things

which appertain to the first necessities of war.—(The names of the persons appointed to receive voluntary contributions, and the places where they reside, are then given, and the Address thus concludes:)

"Let every one then, fellow citizens, acquit himself of his duty to the Sovereign of the country. May this contest be the last! may the God of the Netherlands, the God of Peace, crown your endeavours, and enable you to plant in the blood-sprinkled soil the olive-tree of peace, under whose refreshing shade the people may rest from the toil and din of arms."

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Cantons, also, have made pacific arrangements with the Allies; who have pledged themselves to replace that country in the same state of integrity and independence as before the French Revolution; and we are informed by the Dutch Papers, that the Deputies of the several Cantons, with a view to the complete restoration of the Old Government, have agreed to a Convention consisting of the following five articles:—"1. Brotherly friendship, and mutual assistance to aid from each of the Cantons.—2. Immediate invitations for concurrence to be given by the old States of the League, as was heretofore the practice with the ancient Members.—3. The rejection of all such influence as is unbecoming a free people.—4. A request to the Canton of Zurich, as the oldest and first in rank, to take upon itself the direction of the Government.—5. The assistance and undertaking to the Allies, according to their Declaration of the 21st of December, concerning the occupation of Switzerland, is valid until a General Peace."

Turning our eyes to

ITALY,

we observe, that the Austrians have reached Verona; that Murat (Buonaparte's own King of Naples) remains at Rome; and we are assured, that the best possible understanding subsists between him and the British Government.

GERMANY.

A preliminary Treaty between Great Britain and Austria has been signed by the Earl of Aberdeen and Count Metternich; by which the Emperor of Austria engages to employ all his forces against the common Enemy, and the British Government to support his exertions by every means in its power; and both parties are pledged not to enter into any separate negotiation, or to conclude any peace, armistice, or convention, unless by mutual consent.

A treaty of friendship and defensive alliance between the Courts of Berlin and Petersburg was ratified on the 9th November; guaranteeing mutually the posses-

sign

* The opening of the Danish markets will soon bring us back this sum tenfold.

sion of their respective states, provinces, and domains; and engaging reciprocally to place at the disposal of each other, a body of 60,000 men; viz. 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, in case of mediation failing, if attacked or menaced with invasion.

The Duke of Brunswick has been re-instated in his territories in Germany. His Royal Highness formally entered Brunswick last month, in a carriage drawn by eight horses, amidst the acclamations of the populace, while 300 ladies of the city, clad in white, strewed the way with flowers.

The King of Wurtemberg has made extensive changes in the command of the principal places in his kingdom, and has removed all the partizans of France.

Every measure of Davoust's indicates a determination to defend Hamburg to the last extremity. He had ordered the inhabitants to lay in a stock of provisions for six months. The period allowed to procure this supply having expired, he issued an order, directing all those who had neglected fulfilling the injunction to quit the city. Five thousand inhabitants were, in consequence, expelled; besides an equal number resident in the suburbs, whose houses were to be pulled down, to give a wider range to the guns of the ramparts. Thus the ill-fated city of Hamburg appears to be devoted to ruin; from which, extraordinary, and at present unforeseen, circumstances can alone preserve it. Reports are current, that the Crown Prince will not form the siege in person, but devolve the command on Gen. Bennigsen, and proceed with the greater part of his force to assist in the liberation of Flanders, and the invasion of France on the North.

SPAIN.

Madrid Gazettes to the 5th inst. have brought us Proclamations, announcing the arrival of the Regency and the Cortes in that capital; but, we find not in them any allusion to a Treaty which, according to report, Buonaparte had induced Ferdinand to sign, as the condition on which he might return to Spain. Its substance is said to have been, that Ferdinand, on resuming the supreme authority in his dominions, should make an alliance with Napoleon, and drive the English from Spain, Ceuta, and Mahon.

ASIA.

We have to announce the termination of a war between the Persians and Russians, which, indeed, had almost been forgotten in the grand interests which have so long divided Europe. The condition of peace is stated to be the *status quo ad presentem*, or actual possession, which gives to Russia many fair provinces.

AMERICA.

In our last, we related a splendid achievement, in which the American General Hampton, with a force of 7400 men, had been gallantly repulsed by 300 Canadian fencibles and a few Indians. We have now to mention another brilliant victory obtained by a small body of British over a very superior numerical force. The action took place on the 11th of November, at Crystler's Farm, within 20 miles of Cornwall, in Upper Canada.—The Enemy, under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, embarked in about 300 small vessels from Sackett's Harbour, sailed down the river St. Lawrence on the 3d, and advanced to Grenadier Island, from whence he proceeded to the vicinity of Prescott, where he landed, on the 8th, 5000 men near Fort Iroquois.—With this force, and strengthened by a body of dragoons, he advanced to Matilda, where, on the 10th, his rear was much harassed by Lieut.-col. Morrison, of the 89th, with 800 men. On the 11th ult. the Lieutenant-colonel continuing his pursuit, the Enemy, concentrating their force, attempted to make a stand against our little army of 800; but they were entirely defeated, driven off the field, and pursued with the loss of about 1600 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss was 22 killed and 147 wounded. The Enemy fled to the Northern borders of Cornwall, where he passed the river St. Lawrence to the American side.

Among the men taken in arms against our forces in Canada were some individuals who admitted themselves to be native-born subjects of his Majesty, and who have been sent to England to be tried for this offence. The American Government confined twenty-three British subjects, as hostages for the safety of those persons. Sir George Prevost, in consequence, ordered into close confinement forty-six American officers who were at large on parole; at the same time notifying to the American authorities, that in the event of any of the British subjects detained being executed, a number of American officers should immediately be put to death in the proportion of two for one; (horrred necessity!) It was further stated, that the Commanders of our fleets, &c. off America, in the event of the threats of the American Government being carried into effect, were instructed to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity against all the American cities, towns, or villages.

It is mournful to think that innocent people must suffer for their guilty governors. But this, however lamentable, cannot be avoided; the latter can only be struck at through the former, and we know not but it would be mercy to America.

sick at once to strike the blow. The immediate calamity would indeed be dreadful; but the ultimate overthrow of Madison's party would more than make them amends for the evil experienced in the first instant. It is worse than useless to pretend to make war amicably. The experiment has been tried in the contest with America, and the result has been what might be anticipated. Our hostility has had every epithet of execration and hate lavished on it, which language could supply; and our forbearance has been despised for weakness. It is now time to make them wish that they had not exhausted their vocabulary of abuse so soon; and, if we cannot gain their gratitude for our patience, at least to awake in them something like respect for our power.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, who succeeds Sir John B. Warren on the North American station, is about to take his departure from England, to assume that important command. Preparations have been made on a large scale, to enable Sir Alexander to take with him a very large force, both Naval and Military. He takes with him about 4000 Marines, under the immediate command of Major Nichols, of that corps; the same meritorious officer who so gallantly conducted himself in the island of Abkhaz, and who was afterwards selected for a particular and important duty in Stralsund under the Crown Prince of Sweden. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen, battering artillery, Congreve rockets, Shrapnel shells, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction.

Through the medium of a Bermuda Paper we have received the Message of the President of the United States to Congress. It was transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 7th ult. and is distinguished by a warlike character. It begins by regretting that the mediation of the powerful Sovereign of Russia had been unsuccessful. It complains of the British sending to England for trial any of those citizens who had been naturalized, and threatens retaliation. The mode of war carried on by the English and the Indians is declaimed against, and it is asserted that the American arms have succeeded in destroying or dispersing the Creek savages. It next adverts to the successes on the Lakes; and a new capture is alluded to, but the name of the ship of war taken is not mentioned. The war is to be continued with vigour, as the only means of obtaining an honourable peace. The Militia is to be encouraged, and money to be raised. The next topic which deserves to be pointed out is one which strongly indicates a sort of reluctance to censure Buonaparte; for the only reason assigned for the differences with France

being unsettled is, that no fit moment can be found to lay their affairs before the French Government. Surely time might have been found, had the French Government been inclined to settle those differences. The flourishing state of Manufactures is regarded as compensating for the decrease of Commerce. On the subject of Finance it is stated, that the receipts of the Treasury for the year ending 30th of September, amounted to 37 millions and a half of dollars, of which 24 millions were raised by loan; that seven millions and a half more had been obtained by loans on favourable terms; but that more would still be wanting, as the expenses would be extensive. Mr. Madison concludes by observing, that War, with all its vicissitudes, had illustrated the capability and destiny of the United States to be a powerful nation.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 29. In consequence of the immense fog which has for several days prevailed, a sailor proceeding to Kings-end, unfortunately fell into the Dock, and was drowned. A gentleman, who had benevolently attempted to guide the sailor and a poor old man, also fell in, but saved himself by laying hold of a cable.—A carman belonging to Ball's Bridge, on the following night, missed his way, and with his horse and cart plunged into the dock; and both man and horse were drowned.

At a late meeting of the Catholic Board in *Dublin*, it was resolved that "they never will consent to any interference in the appointment of Bishops, and that no settlement can be final which at all involves any alteration in the Doctrine or Discipline of the Irish Church."

His Majesty's Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, granting unto William Lord Castlemaine, the Office of Constable of the Castle, Town, and Barony of Athlone, the Half Barony of Moycarnan, co. Roscommon, and the territory of Brawney, co. Westmeath.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A disaster almost equally calamitous with that which happened about 18 months ago, has again occurred at *Felling Colliery*. (See vol. LXXXII. Part I. p. 583). About two o'clock on Dec. 24, the foul air took fire; and nine men, 13 boys, and 12 horses, fell victims, and eight men were severely scorched. Among the deceased, is W. Haswell, overman, who was much esteemed. The deceased have left eight widows and 18 fatherless children.—At *Jarrow colliery*, a large stone fell on two pit-men, and crushed them to death: both left families.—Dec. 28, in a pit belonging to Mr. Burdon, of *Hartford*, a man named

named Nicholson, upon whom a large stone fell while ascending the pit, had his head cleft in two, and died instantly; while another, in the same loop, had his thigh dreadfully lacerated, but kept his hold both of the rope and the dead man till they reached the top. Two men at the bottom of the pit were also injured.

Dec. 26. The old part of *Swithamley Hall*, near Leek, co. Stafford, the seat of E. T. Nicolls, esq. was consumed by fire: the new buildings have received no injury. The damage is estimated at nearly 3000*l*.

Dec. 28. This evening a detached building of the *York Lunatic Asylum* caught fire; and notwithstanding every exertion, it is feared two or three of the inmates perished. Two patients made their escape.

Dec. 31. The splendid mansion of Lord G. Spencer, at *Wheatfield*, Oxon, was burnt to the ground, except some detached offices. The greater part of the furniture, books, and paintings, were preserved.

Jan. 6. This afternoon, the paper-mills and dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Horn, at *Buckland*, near Dover, were burnt.

The snow fell on the nights of Jan. 10 and 11 in the West of England, to a greater depth than for the last forty years; it being twelve feet deep in the middle of the road on Hall-down, four miles beyond Exeter. The fall of snow in Wales has been nearly equal.

The fall of snow from the summit of the ridge of chalk hills, in *Kent*, to the distance of nearly three miles on the North-east side, has been greater in many places than within memory. From the 13th to the 15th, the road from the Three Squirrels, in Stockburn Valley, to the top of Debting Hill, was wholly impassable, the snow being in many places from 12 to 16 feet deep.

Jan. 17. Upwards of 100 bags of letters had not arrived at the General Post Office on Saturday evening, the 15th, owing to the obstructions on all the roads from the snow. The mail-coaches from Glasgow, Portpatrick, and Edinburgh, were delayed, and all the mails from below Exeter were due. The Holyhead mail arrived in the course of Saturday, by dint of most vigorous exertions, but most part of the cross post bags in that direction are still due. The drifted snow between Bridport and Dorchester presented such a formidable barrier, that notwithstanding every possible endeavour, no passage could be gained through it, and after four hours' labour, the coach was obliged to return to Bridport.—The inconvenience arising from these delays to merchants and traders, may be easily imagined.

As some labourers were lately grubbing up a hedge near *Bletchingly*, Surrey, the

property of — Perkins, esq. they dug to a pile of brick-work within a foot or two of the surface, the regularity of which attracted their attention; and having extended their labour to the depth of about six feet, the remains of a Roman bath (of an oblong form, with two circular ends, and in size about 14 by 20 feet), were exposed to view; but its pavement was destroyed. Mr. Perkins has carefully preserved the remains, and is prosecuting his research, in expectation of similar discoveries. The arch, through which the water was conveyed from a neighbouring stream, is perfect. Fragments of richly ornamented tiles, of which probably the pavement was formed, are frequently thrown up by the plough.

A labourer at *Clave*, near Worcester, struck his pick-axe into a Roman urn, and out tumbled a quantity of silver coin, about the size of a silver three-pence. Searching farther he discovered another pot filled with gold. The man assigned his prize to the owner of the estate, one of the Canons of Worcester Cathedral. On making the tender, that gentleman, with a noble disinterestedness, refused to accept it, taking only a few pieces to be kept as memorials. The coins were of great antiquity, being 1500 years old. The man has realized, it is said, 900*l*. by the sale.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Dec. 13.

This day the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited on the Prince Regent, at Carleton House, with an Address of congratulation "on the increased prospect, which recent events have afforded, of the complete deliverance of Europe from a yoke, most disgraceful, galling, and oppressive;" on the freedom of Holland, the recovery of Hanover, and the exploits of the Marquis of Wellington: To which his Royal Highness returned a most gracious answer.

Friday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain Clark, on admitting Sir Alexander Cochrane to the Freedom of the City, at his office in Guildhall, addressed him as follows:—"Sir Alexander Cochrane, *I give you joy*; and in the name of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you their unanimous thanks for the great skill and bravery which you displayed at the capture or destruction of the French fleet on the 29th day of February, 1806, and for the very eminent discipline preserved in the British fleet on that memorable day.—Agreeably likewise to a Resolution of the Court passed with the same unanimity, you have

have been admitted to the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire. And, as a further mark of the good opinion this City entertains of your exemplary conduct, I have the honour to present to you this Sword.—Many and eventful years have elapsed since your prowess first attracted the notice of the Court. The action which they have recorded has been succeeded by service brilliant and important. The capture of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, from our late friends, but now infatuated enemies, the Danes: the surrender of *Mariegallante*, the capture of *Martinique*, and of the ship *D'Hautpoult*: the destruction of the French frigates and stores under the batteries of *Basseterre*: and the surrender of *Gaudaloupe*: will hand down with honour the name of Sir Alexander Cochrane to the latest posterity.—Sir Alex. Cochrane, in reply, expressed the high sense of gratification he felt for the distinguished honour done him by the Corporation of London in presenting him with the Freedom of its City, for which he begged leave to return his most sincere thanks; he received, also, he said, the Sword voted to him with the most grateful feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, assuring them he should be ever ready to draw it in defence of his country; and would transmit it to his children for the same honourable purpose.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 1. His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, but his disorder is undiminished."

Monday, Jan. 3.

The density of the atmosphere during the day, and the heavy fog at night, during the whole of last week, in London and many miles round, has been very remarkable, and has occasioned several accidents. On Monday night, the mails and other coaches were delayed unusually long, and proceeded on their way with great difficulty and danger. Many coaches were overturned; the York mail twice, near Ware, notwithstanding the guard and passengers walked to keep it in the road. The Maidenhead coach, on its return from town, on Tuesday evening, missed the road, and was also overturned. A daughter of Mr. Griffiths, a publican in Deptford, fell into the Surrey canal and was drowned. On Tuesday night, a watchman in the parish of Marylebone fell down an area, and was found dead the next morning; and on Thursday night, a sergeant of the West Kent Militia garrisoned in the Tower, fell into the river, and was drowned.—There has been no instance of such a fog as last week pervaded the Metropolis, extending many miles round, since the Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755, when this Country was visited by a fog which had not been equalled for a cen-

tury before, lasting eight days. On Saturday afternoon, between two and four, the obscurity was greater than it had been during the day-time since the commencement, and the evening was equally bad with any that had preceded. Yesterday, however, the fog disappeared, in consequence of a change of the wind.

Friday, Jan. 7.

This day her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales completed her 18th year. In the morning her tutor, and principal attendants paid their respects in due form to her at Warwick-house, and a number of nobility, &c. left their respectful congratulations.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent proceeded in state with the usual ceremonial to Divine Service in St. James's Chapel. His Royal Highness took his seat in the centre of the Royal Closet; the Duke of York sat at his right, in the front; the State Attendants stood behind. Among other distinguished persons present were the Abp. of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury and Carlisle, Lords Liverpool and Bathurst. The Bishop of London preached from Isaiah, chap. xlv. verse 7. "I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace, and create evil; I the Lord do all these things."

The Lord Mayor of London also went in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, where an excellent Sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. William Tooke; and many Churches and Chapels in the Metropolis were fully attended.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

A severe frost of a month's continuance was this day succeeded by a gentle thaw. The streets, owing to the immense quantity of snow, had become nearly impassable; the Thames completely blocked up; and coals had risen to more than double their usual price. The communication with all parts of the Country had been considerably impeded, to the great distress of the trading part of the community.—Some further particulars shall be given in our next.

NEW OPERATIONS FOR CATARACT.—An experiment of the most important kind has recently been tried upon the Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, by direction of the Governors of that Institution, with a view to ascertain the comparative success of the different operations for Cataract. The operation of extraction had been performed, it appears, upon the blind Pensioners for the last fifteen or twenty years, by celebrated Oculists; but not, it is understood, with very satisfactory terminations. The Governors have lately appointed a Gentleman oculist to the Hospital (into which all the blind

mea

men in the Navy are sent when invad-
lided), who has performed a series of
novel operations for Cataract, upon a
large number of patients, with singular
success. We have not been informed of
the peculiarities in his operations, nor
have we accurate intelligence of the re-
sults of these, compared with the old
methods; but these results, we learn, are
decidedly in favour of the former.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS, continued from
our last Volume, p. 696.

Jan. 2. His Royal Highness the Prince
Regent left Cottesmore; and arrived at
Belvoir Castle the same day. The Duke
of Rutland's tenants and yeomen of the
County went out four miles to meet the
Prince, and formed a procession in ad-
vance to the Castle. The number of per-
sons assembled between Denton and the
seat of his Grace the Duke of Rut-
land was immense. It consisted of horse
and foot, with females of interesting ap-
pearance, conducted by brothers, moth-
ers, and family connexions, wearing
their best rustic attire, while others of
higher rank in society appeared in more
fashionable garb. They came with the
design of drawing the Prince's carriage
up the hill to the Castle, as a testimony of
loyalty and respect. It was difficult to
prevent the completion of their wishes,
which was, however, denied, under the
impression that accidents might have
happened, injurious to the good folks
themselves. — The Prince was receiv-
ed by his Grace of Rutland amidst a
Royal salute from cannon on the bat-
tlements of the Castle. A shout of joy
made by the spectators increased the
sound of the ordnance; at the same time
the Royal standard was proudly displayed
on the Staunton tower. The Duke of
Rutland received the Prince Regent at
the door of the Castle, but the key of
Staunton tower, made of gold, and of ex-
quisite workmanship, was delivered to the
illustrious guest in the drawing-room,
soon after his arrival, on a cushion of
erimson velvet, by the Rev. Dr. Staun-
ton, by etiquette of the following order:
—The chief strong-hold of the Castle is an
out-work defence called Staunton-tower;
the command of which is held by the fa-
mily of that name, in the manor of Staun-
ton, by tenure of castle-guard, by which
they were anciently required to appear
with soldiers for the defence of this strong
post, in case of danger; or, if required,
to be called upon by the Lord of the
Castle. It has been the custom, when
any of the Royal Family honoured Bel-
voir Castle with their presence, for the
chief of the Staunton family personally to
appear and present the key of the strong-

hold to such distinguished personages.
This ceremony was performed by the Rev.
Doctor, by virtue of his tenure, with an
appropriate speech, to which the Prince
Regent returned a most gracious reply.

Jan. 4. The day of festivity on occa-
sion of the baptism of the infant Marquis,
was also the birth-day of the Duke, and
was ushered in and marked accordingly.
His Royal Highness rode again round the
domains, and the Duke of York took the
diversion of shooting. The infant was
baptised at 6 o'clock in the evening, by
the Abp. of Canterbury, in the great gal-
lery, in the presence of the whole of the
nobility and gentry at the Castle: the
sponsors were the Prince Regent, and the
Duke of York; and the Duchess Dow-
ager of Rutland, Proxy for the Queen.
The noble party soon after sat down to
dinner. The health of the Infant Heir to
the House of Rutland was drank at the
proposal of the Prince. The Duke of
Rutland returned thanks to the distin-
guished Visitor with great feeling; and
his Royal Highness in reply assured the
Noble Lord that he should never forget
the respectful manner in which he had
been received at Belvoir Castle. The
Noble Host then gave the health of the
Prince, which was received with enthu-
siasm, and succeeded by a dignified re-
ply. Mr. Douglas, the Duke's butler,
entertained the tenantry with an oval cis-
tern of punch, containing 50 gallons.

Jan. 5. His Royal Highness received
Addresses of congratulation on the auspici-
ous state of public affairs, from the Corpora-
tion of Leicester, and also from the Corpora-
tion of Grantham; and both Deputa-
tions afterwards partook of a handsome
dinner provided by the Duke.

Jan. 7. His Royal Highness the Prince
Regent, accompanied by the Duke of
York, left Belvoir at two o'clock, for Bur-
leigh, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea,
a few miles distant. The distinguished
personages took leave of the noble Rut-
land family, evidently affected by the
handsome manner in which they had been
treated, expressing at the same time their
high regard for the welfare of the family.
Previously to leaving the Castle, the
Prince Regent named one of the towers
"The Regent Tower," in remembrance
of his visit; and was pleased to signify
his pleasure, that a bust of himself should
be placed in the centre.

Jan. 10. His Royal Highness and suite
arrived at Buckden Palace, the residence
of the Bishop of Lincoln, where a sumptu-
ous dinner was provided, and where he
slept that night.

Jan. 11. At half-past ten, his Royal
Highness and suite left Buckden Palace,
and arrived in the afternoon at Carleton
House.

THE

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 11. *Narensky; or, The Road to Yaroslaf*; an Opera. The music by Messrs. Braham and Reeve.

PROMOTION.

Dr. H. Gresley Emery, Surgeon to the Forces, from the British Hospital Staff in the Peninsula, to be Senior Staff Surgeon at Plymouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sir H. Rivers, Bart. St. Swithin alias King's-gate R. Winchester.

Rev. John Walker, M. A. rector of Cottered, Herts, Withersfield V. Essex, *vice* Jowett, deceased.

Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M. A. archdeacon of St. Alban's, Archdeacon of London, *vice* Bingham, resigned.

Rev. John Banks Hollingworth, M. A. St. Margaret Lothbury and St. Christopher-le-Stocks united RR. *vice* Whitfield.

Rev. T. H. Rawnsley, B. A. Belleau with Aby R. and Spilsby Cur. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Wm. Wilbraham, a Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. Wm. Hewson, Swansea V.

Lord Chamberlain's office, Dec. 31. The Bishop of London (Dr. William Howley), Dean of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, *vice* the late Bishop.—Rev. John Carlton, D. D. rector of Hardest-cum-Boxted, and of Stansfield, Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, *vice* Smith, deceased.—*Gazette.*

DISPENSATION.

Rev. G. Egremont, LL. B. vicar of Crowle, in the Isle of Axholme, to hold Welton R. near Lowth.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. In New Boswell Court, the wife of Robert Belt, esq. barrister at law, a daughter.

Jan. 8. In Hanover-square, the Countess of Galloway, a son.

Jan. 9. At Fittle Place, Sussex, Viscountess Gage, a son and heir.

Lady Andover, wife of Capt. Digby, a still-born daughter.

Jan. 10. Mrs. Charles Baldwin, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, a daughter.

Jan. 11. At Melbury, the Countess of Ilchester, a daughter.

Jan. 18. At her father's, the wife of Lieut.-col. Harris, 73d reg. a son.

Jan. 19. In Hill-street, the Marchioness of Ely, a son and heir.

Jan. 21. At Brighton, the lady of Sir Geo. B. Prescott, bart. a daughter.

Mrs. Geo. Battye, of Sloane-street, a daughter.

At Broxborne, Herts, the wife of John Holt, jun. esq. a son.

Genl. Mac. January, 1814.

Lately. Lady Mary Shephard, a son.

The lady of Sir Edw. Syngue, bart. a daughter.

At Weymouth, the lady of Sir W. W. Yea, bart. a son.

At Bishop's-court, Exeter, Lady Graves, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. Ellis Needham, esq. jun. of Alpha Cottages, Middlesex, to Anne, second daughter of the late Wm. Bass, esq. of Ashbourne;—and at the same time and place, Wm. Bass, esq. of Ashbourne, to the daughter of Ellis Needham, esq. of Hargate-wall, co. Derby.

Jan. 6. Sir John Chandos Reade, bart. of Shipton-court, Oxon, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late David Murray, esq. brother of Lord Ellbank.

Jan. 7. At Mount Kennedy, F. Jack Needham, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Gen. N. to Jane, 8th daughter of G. Gunn, esq. of Mount Kennedy (Wicklow), and Kilmolena Kerry.

Jan. 8. At North Yarmouth, Capt. G. Wickens Willes, R. N. to Anne, second daughter of Sir E. Lacon, sister of E. L. esq. M. P. for that place.

Capt. Geo. Cadell, of the East India Company's service, to Susan, second daugh. of A. Tod, esq. late of Alderstone.

Jan. 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Baker Richards, esq. to Georgiana, third daughter of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

Jan. 11. Francis Glossop, esq. of Bene't College, Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Farr Yeatman, B. D. rector of Thilve, vicar of East Brent, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

At Hackney, S. Olding, esq. banker, of London, to Miss Aldersey, daughter of J. A. esq. of Hemerton.

Jan. 12. Rev. Hugh Morgan, prebendary of Hereford, to Mrs. Hullett, of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

Alex. Goldsmid, esq. of Clapham, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Israel Israel, esq. of St. Mary-Axe.

Jan. 15. At Heworth, Geo. Wm. Aylmer, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Henrietta daughter of the late Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebburn-hall, co. Durham.

Lately. By special licence, Rich. Lewis, esq. to Emily, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Osborne, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Greensted, Essex, Rev. C. Ord, M. A. to Miss Blagrove.

At Lyme, John Hussey, esq. son of the late Thos. H. esq. of Salisbury, to the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Daniel, esq. of Lyme.

At Loughborough, Rev. M. Carey, nephew of Dr. Carey, to Miss Fosbrook.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF THE LATE COLONEL HAVILLAND LE MESURIER.

Colonel HAVILLAND LE MESURIER was of a family which had been settled in the Island of Guernsey from a very early period; as far back indeed as any authentic records can be traced. The branch to which he belonged has now for more than a century enjoyed the government and lordship of the neighbouring Island of Alderney, which came to them by intermarriage with a niece of Sir Edmond Andros, to whom a grant of the Island for a term of ninety-nine years had been made by Charles the Second. John Le Mesurier, son of John the husband of Anne Andros, in the early part of his present Majesty's reign, having surrendered the existing Patent, obtained a new Grant for ninety-nine years, which is now possessed by another John, his grandson and heir. Havilland Le Mesurier, the father of the Colonel, was a younger son of that John by whom the Patent was renewed, and is well known by the ability and integrity with which he discharged the office of Commissary-general in the North of Germany, in the years 1795 and 1796; and afterwards in the year 1798, in the Southern department of England; and lastly, in the years 1801 and 1802 in Egypt and the Mediterranean. In all these services he secured, in a very peculiar manner, the esteem and the confidence of the Officers under whom and with whom he served; for the strict œconomy and order which he kept up in his department (and by which very large sums were saved to the Government,) never interfered with, but rather promoted the regular and plentiful supply of every necessary to the troops whom he had in charge. How this was effected, he has detailed in his two Tracts: 1st, "The British Commissary, compiled at the suggestion of General Sir David Dundas;" and, 2dly, "Two Letters to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry," published towards the close of the year 1805: and is further to be seen in the Report made by those Commissioners, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 12th of May, 1812. He was enabled the better to do this, probably, by that portion of military spirit which was in him combined with great mercantile knowledge and talents. The former was imbibed by his Son, the subject of this article, in a greater degree than the Father wished: for he had been educated with a view to being a partner in his Father's house of Trade, and for that purpose, after being at school at Salisbury, and afterwards at Westminster, had been taken away somewhat early, in order to be made useful in the business. For this purpose also, towards the Autumn of the

year 1800, being then 17 years of age, he was sent to Berlin, to a friend of his Father's, in order that he might learn the German language, and acquire such other information as might enable him the better to cultivate foreign connexions. This had, however, quite a contrary effect; for the sight of the grand reviews, and all the military pomp which was kept up at that court, had such an effect upon the young man, that he could no longer refrain, but wrote to his Father, earnestly entreating to be allowed to enter into the Army; for which, he said, he had always felt the strongest disposition, but had checked himself, in deference to what he knew had been planned out for him. There were circumstances which so decidedly proved the truth of this statement, that his parents, though with the greatest reluctance, acceded to his wishes; the more readily, however, from the confidence which his Father entertained that the claims which he had established in the course of his service would enable him to procure advancement for his Son: nor was he disappointed in this; for in January 1801, an Ensign's commission in the Staff Corps was obtained for him: this, however, as soon as the destination of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's Expedition was ascertained, he quitted for a Lieutenancy purchased for him in the 20th regiment of foot; and he lost no time in embarking in a Merchant-ship, in the hopes of immediately seeing actual service in the face of an Enemy; which, however, did not happen on account of the Peace: and his Father having not long after followed him in consequence of his appointment to the Commissariat upon the death of Mr. Motz, they returned together towards the close of the year 1802, travelling by land through Piedmont and France. At Turin he met with a remarkable expression of that hatred of the French, which their cruelties and oppression could not but excite wherever they had passed. Being in the inn-yard while post-horses were procuring, he fell into conversation with a Piedmontese gentleman and a French officer; when the latter observed, that he was surprised at their travelling so unattended (having only one servant) when there were such assemblages of banditti overrunning the country! The Piedmontese upon that said, "That it was unnecessary; that that uniform (the English) was quite a sufficient protection; that indeed for the French it was not safe to venture abroad without being well escorted, but that the English might go any where without fear of molestation."—The company to which Lieut. Le Mesurier belonged, having been recruited

recruited from the Militia, was reduced at the Peace; but his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief immediately transferred him to the 83d regiment on full pay; where he served till the month of August in the year 1803, when he was admitted into the College at High Wycomb, where he soon distinguished himself by his application and talents. In consequence, he, together with Mr. (afterwards Captain) Bradford, a fellow-collegian and friend of his, obtained leave to travel, for the purpose of perfecting himself in the German language, and getting an insight into foreign tactics. They were advised to fix at Kiel, in Holstein, where they remained during the Winter; and where he received great pleasure from being asked by a Danish General Officer, whether he was related to the Author of "The British Commissary;" of which book he spoke in high terms. He returned in the beginning of March 1804, with an impression on his mind of the character of the Danes, which may not be uninteresting at this moment. "I saw abundantly sufficient," he says in one of his letters, "to convince me that the Danes have no idea of religious principle, and have therefore (as may readily be conceived) no reason to plume themselves on their moral practice. A most selfish, interested, envious race, I believe I may without injustice or uncharitableness generally name them; though among the subjects of Denmark I would make an exception in favour of the Norwegians, who, as far as I can judge, are a frank, liberal, unadulterated people." In the summer following he passed his final examination at High Wycomb, with the greatest credit, being highly complimented by the Board, and further told that they "should press on the consideration of the Supreme Board his perfect competency to the discharge of the duties of Assistant Quarter-master-general." Having in the month of September obtained a Captain's commission in the 21st regiment, he soon after joined his corps, then in Ireland, where he remained until the month of March following; when, being summoned to London on account of the sudden and much-lamented death of his father, General Brownrigg, in pursuance of a promise made to the deceased, gave him an appointment as Assistant Quarter-master-general; and he served on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, making surveys and discharging the other duties of that office, until the end of the year 1807; when, it being stated that the regiment wanted officers, he was ordered to join, carrying with him, however, the most perfect approbation of his services from the Quarter-master-general. Here he remained only a short time, having, through

the interest of Sir James Saumarez with the Adjutant-general, been appointed on the Staff of that department in the expedition which sailed under Sir John Moore for Sweden. With it he returned, and proceeded to Portugal in the same capacity. And here, on his first approaching the coast of the Peninsula, he was greeted with the unwelcome news of the death of his friend Captain Bradford. Of this he spoke as a Soldier should do: "I am," he writes, "much less affected by his loss, than if it had taken place under other circumstances. If it be God's pleasure that I fall in the course of my present service, I could certainly wish to meet my fate at the close of some great day, which should stamp lasting glory on the British arms. But I have gayer hopes, and look forward to a happy reunion with the dear Friends I have left behind." He did, indeed, once again meet those Friends—but it was only to return to a service where he should meet that fate which he had thus marked out for himself! During the campaign he neglected no means to acquire both the Portuguese and Spanish languages, in which he finally succeeded; but he mentioned, as a proof (among others) of the bigotry of the Spaniards, and their aversion to the Heretics who were fighting their battles, that when in Salamanca, a University where there must have been many poor Scholars, he could not procure a single one to give him lessons on any terms. At the battle of Lugo he had some very narrow escapes, and at Corunna had his horse shot under him. Upon his return to England with the troops, he made some efforts to purchase a Majority, but was diverted from this by the prospect of procuring a nomination among the officers who were to be sent out with General Beresford to discipline the Portuguese troops. This appointment, however, only followed him to the Peninsula, for which he embarked in the middle of April 1809; still as Captain, on the Staff in the Quarter-master-general's department. His Majority is dated April 20th; and it carried with it the further step of a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the Portuguese service.

He had now attained that first great step, to which every military man looks up, as materially altering his situation. He might now indulge the hope, that in the command of a corps he should soon secure to himself that distinction which is desired by all, and by none, perhaps, more than it was by him. Nor was it long before that hope was realized. At first, indeed, he had considerable difficulties, and much that was unpleasant, to encounter. He was attached to the 14th Portuguese regiment, as supernumerary, and so was little more than a cypher. They were left, after

the French had retreated, at Chaves, in most miserable quarters. In this town, "not a fowl, or an ounce of flesh-meat except pork, not a grain of tea, coffee, or chocolate, was to be had at any rate; and even bacon, salt fish, and vegetables, were at such a price, that few officers could purchase them:" even fruit (this was on the 29th of May) could hardly be procured. He had no Englishman within fifty miles, except his servant and two or three sick soldiers; so that his only intercourse was with the officers of his regiment, who were naturally jealous of him. In this interval, it being thought of importance to ascertain the position and motions of the French, he offered himself to Gen. Silveira, and was sent by him into Galicia on a mission to the Marquis Romagosa, who received him with great distinction, and proposed, through him, a plan of attack on the Enemy by the joint forces of the Spaniards and Portuguese. This, however, could not be carried into execution, as Silveira had the most positive orders not to pass the frontier. Having now been promoted to the Lieut.-colonelcy of the regiment, and the Colonel (who was old and inefficient) being called away on the 25d of July, so that he was left commanding officer; he set about the disciplining of the corps in good earnest. It was in a wretched state in every respect; the officers old, and stiff, and stupid for the most part; and of the men from 200 to 400 on the sick-list. The general hospital was in such a dreadful state, that the men concealed their complaints, that they might not be sent there. With great difficulty he established a regimental hospital; and, with the help of a very intelligent Adjutant, who, he said, had more of the Englishman in him than any Portuguese he ever met with, he soon made considerable progress; so much so, that, when inspected by Major-gen. Hamilton on the 21st of October, at Torres Novas, and by Marshal Beresford on the 23d of December, he received the most flattering marks of approbation; the Marshal assuring him that the brigade (for the 13th regiment had also been put under his command) was in no respect inferior to any that he had seen, and directed him to issue a Brigade-order to that effect. He was further encouraged with making the promotion for both regiments; which sufficiently shewed the very great condescendence reposed in him by the Marshal: it extended to 1 Lieut.-colonel, 2 Majors, 11 Captains, and 16 Ensigns,—an extent of patronage at which he himself seemed astonished; particularly as he had before been allowed to name 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 1 Ensign, in his own regiment. Indeed, his merit cannot be sufficiently estimated without adding the circumstance, that he

alone, of all the Commanders of Portuguese corps, had not, up to that time, had the assistance of any one (even non-commissioned) British officer. In the 13th regt. there was only one Captain, by whom indeed he was perfectly well seconded. In fact, he had very early, or rather from the very beginning, discovered the good qualities of the Portuguese, and declared his persuasion that they would make, as they have turned out to be, excellent soldiers. He had by this time gained the confidence and affection of both officers and men, and went on improving them, until, in the judgment of the General Officers who reviewed them, they were become equal in appearance to most British regiments. Towards the end of April 1811, he was recommended by Marshal Beresford to be Portuguese Military Secretary to Lord Wellington, and arrived at headquarters the day before the battle of Fuentes de Onor. Here he found himself suddenly in the charge made by General Stewart with the 14th dragoons; and afterwards, perceiving the 7th Portuguese regiment, which had been ordered to cover Gen. Houston's retreat, without a field-officer, he dismounted, and took the command of the left wing; and, having taken post in a rocky ground, maintained himself as long as was necessary, losing 8 or 10 out of 80 men, and having his arm grazed by a musket-ball. Some time after this, being rather disappointed as to the nature of the situation in which he was placed, he solicited, and, after some delay obtained, leave to return to his regiment; which he did towards the end of June. He found it a prey to internal animosities and dissensions, owing to his successor's having been transported into some acts of violence by the ill-conduct of certain of the Portuguese officers, which had set them and the British at variance. By Col. Le Mesurier, however, harmony and order were quickly restored, and all parties reconciled. He had felt some apprehension lest his quitting Lord Wellington should have operated unfavourably for him in respect of his promotion in our service; but he was relieved from it by his commission of British Lieut.-colonel coming out on the 3d of October. This was followed by his being selected, in the middle of March following, to command the Fortress of Almeida, at a time when Marmont's movements in the North excited considerable alarm for the safety of that place. On this occasion he received the most flattering compliments from Lord Wellington, as well as from Sir Thos. Graham and Sir Rowland Hill: and his Lordship further promised to recommend for an Ensigncy a younger brother of his, who had lately come out as a Clerk in the Commissariat, but who had been prevailed upon by him to throw it

up, and follow a military life, and whom he took with him. No time was lost, immediately on his arrival, in repairing the fortifications, and disciplining the garrison, which consisted of new-raised Militia. But, so completely had the place been dismantled, and so insufficient was this handful of raw troops for any serious defence, that, upon Marimont's appearing before it, every one gave it up as lost. He, however, shewed such a countenance, having prevailed upon his men to accompany him in two sallies, and skirmish with some of the more advanced troops, that the Enemy gave him credit for being stronger than he was, and desisted from any attempt upon the place. The manner in which he proceeded from that time in repairing the fortifications, disciplining the garrison, and discharging all his other duties, drew repeated commendations from Lord Wellington and Sir Wm. Beresford. He was equally beloved by the Inhabitants of Almeida, as by the troops. But all this did not satisfy him. He was impatient under this state of comparative inaction, and anxiously longed to share "the dangers, the toils, and the honours of his companions" in the field. In an evil hour, as his friends must consider it, his repeated solicitations to return to regimental duty prevailed; and he was appointed on the 18th of May to the command of the 12th Portuguese regiment, which he soon after joined; and which he found even superior to his own beloved 14th. By them indeed he was still beloved, for it happened that in their line of march the two corps met; and as he passed the column on horseback, the cheering was universal, and seemed, as he said, "really enthusiastic." He spoke of it with great feeling. Indeed, he had laboured hard to retain his situation in that corps, of which he always spoke with great affection. Some time after, he joined the main army at the Pyrenees, where he was destined to meet that death which he appeared so bent to encounter. Only a few days before the battle, he obtained that step in the Portuguese service which he had for some time expected, being made full Colonel; but, whether of the 12th or the 14th, he had not ascertained. He writes, that "between the two his expectations were balanced; and not only his expectations, but his hopes; for, indeed, the 12th had taught him that there might be even better soldiers than his favourite Algarvians.—In the world," he adds, "there are not such soldiers as the Portuguese: an opinion which is every day gaining proselytes." This letter, however, dated on the 25th of July, bore evident marks of a depression of spirits. He had lately been treated somewhat harshly in a discussion, where he had laboured to obtain justice for his

men, who had not been duly served with their rations; and he had just received the account of a failure in his endeavours to obtain some advantage for that Brother whom he had induced to enter the Army, and who had lost his right arm by a cannon-shot at the Battle of Salamanca. He shewed himself greatly hurt at this, and concludes with saying, "Some persons suppose, from the cessation of firing, that St. Sebastian has surrendered. If the siege continues, I shall endeavour to obtain leave to visit the trenches. I never was in a finer humour to volunteer a storming-party, as, if I succeeded, I should perhaps be able to carry my Brother's point; and really, to carry it, I would give not only the chance of life, but perhaps life itself." He concludes by wishing that the Friend to whom he writes may be happier than he was.

These and many other circumstances have made his death peculiarly affecting to his near connexions and friends. They would almost justify the idea that he had thrown away his life: but the fact does not warrant any such surmise. His corps had scarcely entered into action on the 28th of July, when a musket-shot penetrated the back part of his head (or his temples, according to some accounts) and passed out at his eye, and he fell senseless; nor did he ever afterwards utter a word, or shew that he was sensible, though he lived till the 31st. By some strange chance, he was stated in the Gazette only simply as wounded; so that his friends were tantalized for more than three weeks before they obtained certain accounts of his fate.

When to the above particulars is added that he was little more than thirty years of age when he died, it will not be thought exaggeration to say, that Colonel Le Mesurier was an officer of uncommon promise, and superior military talents and acquirements. His zeal for the service was unbounded; there was no fatigue or privation or danger to which he did not cheerfully submit. His attention to his men was unceasing. A strict disciplinarian, he felt himself bound, even on that account, to study particularly the interests and the comforts of those whom he commanded. They had, therefore, every indulgence which was compatible with discipline; and this made them both orderly and contented. But his views extended to every thing connected with the service. At Almeida, he, in the first instance, planted potatoes sufficient to feed 2500 men for three months; and suggested and carried through a plan by which, on Government account and on Government ground, more corn would be raised within range of the garrison guns than would be sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison. His constitution was not a good one, and he

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he was subject to almost continued fevers and agues when in the Peninsula; but he never complained, nor mentioned them but as they might interfere with his duty, which, however, he never suffered them to do materially. The impetuosity of his temper, which certainly was great, never troubled him, or any one else, but when he was in a state of inaction, either real or fancied. When employed, he was ever cool and collected. In him there was neither selfishness nor concealment. There was never a being more honourable or high-spirited and generous; more kind-hearted or liberal. Warm as he was in his temper, he harboured no resentment, even against those who, he thought, had dealt most hardly with him: and he expressed himself very strongly to that effect in one of his last letters: "a kindness," he adds, "I never, never can forget." To all this Marshal Beresford bore testimony in his General Orders of August 11: "The Death of Colonel Havilland Le Mesurier," he says, "will be felt by the service, as well as by all who enjoyed his acquaintance." Indeed, that such a man should be deeply regretted by his friends, cannot be wondered at. But the same Almighty power which deprived them of him, will vouchsafe them humble and dutiful submission to his decrees. His will be done!

Colonel Le Mesurier, in the year 1809, published a Translation of La Trille's Art of War, with Notes; which has great merit. He was also employed by Marshal Beresford to draw up regulations and instructions for the Portuguese army, which only waited for the Marshal's final sanction to be put to the press.

DEATHS.

1813. AFTER an indisposition of about Sept. 23. fourteen days, at the camp near Ariscoun, in Spain, John Enright, esq. surgeon of the 94th. Mr. E.'s constitution had suffered materially from his long attendance with the regiment in different climates; but he had resolved not to quit the service, till the termination of the campaign; at the close of which, we believe, it was his intention to retire. On his leave of absence, on account of ill health, about a year before, he married at Ayr, in Scotland, after a long attachment, the daughter and only child of the late William Wallace, esq. Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c.; but was obliged to set off for the Peninsula the day after their union. Mr. E. was universally esteemed, not only in his own regiment, who knew best how to appreciate his merits, but by all who knew him, for great professional skill, suavity of manners, and correct and agreeable deportment. He was interred on the 24th, near the Hospital, with military honours,

Lieut.-col. Lloyd reading the funeral service over his remains; and the officers of the 3d division, with the sincerest and deepest regret, attending his body to the grave.

Nov. 24. On board the *Unité* frigate, on his return to England from Sicily for the recovery of his health, in his 31st year, Jos. Smith, esq. eldest son of Thos. Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington. He had been for some years British Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Sardinia, the duties of which office he had discharged with honour to himself, and advantage to his Country; and his private character was adorned with every endearing virtue. His remains were deposited at Cagliari, where every mark of respect was shewn to his memory, not only by his Countrymen, but by all the Foreign Ministers, and by nearly the whole population of that City.

Nov. 29. At her brother-in-law's, Rev. Wm. Baskett, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in her 64th year, Mrs. Ursula Urry Hicks.

Dec. 6. At Nancy, France, Col. Henry de Berniere, 9th foot, who was wrecked on the coast of France, whilst on service in Dec. 1805, since which time he had been a prisoner of war. He has left a widow and three young children.

At New College, Oxford, Sanderson Miller, esq. fellow of that society.

At Hyde-hall, Herts, Alex. Annesley, esq.; formerly of the Inner Temple, solicitor; and Author of "Strictures on the true Cause of the present alarming Scarcity of Grain and other Provisions, and a Plan for permanent Relief, humbly submitted to public Consideration. With an Historical Deduction of the Prices of Provisions, interspersed with various Matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain, together with a Chronological Account of the several Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations, for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engrossing, &c. from the Norman Conquest to the present Era." 8vo. (vol. LXX. p. 1270); "Observations on the Danger of a Premature Peace, 1860," 8vo. (vol. LXXI. p. 58); "A Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and of Insurance against Fire; in which the Mode of calculating Averages is defined, and illustrated by Examples;" a very useful publication, reviewed in our vol. LXXVIII. p. 420.—Mr. Annesley was an able co-adjutor to Mr. Tomlins, in the last Edition of his excellent "Law Dictionary;" and honoured the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" by occasional assistance. He had travelled on the Continent; had a most retentive memory; was extremely accomplished; and was well known in some of the sporting and fashionable circles; and, though severely afflicted with the gout, drove four in hand at Brighton. For the last

last two or three years he had wholly retired from business, to enjoy the large fortune which he had rapidly acquired.

The wife of Thos. Meatyard, esq. of Hartgrove, co. Dorset.

Drowned, whilst skating on the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bath, a son of Gen. Sir W. Cunningham, who had just finished his education, and was on the point of accepting a desirable situation in the East India service; a son of Dr. Briggs, of Worcester, who was on a visit at Sir Wm. C.'s; and Felix, son of — Mogg, esq. of Wincanton. The youngest of the three, Master Briggs, fell in first; and his companion, in endeavouring to rescue him, shared the same fate. Anxious to render assistance to his unfortunate friends, the third youth hastened to the spot; — the fragile surface again gave way, and he also sunk to rise no more.

Dec. 16. At his father's, Finsbury-place, of a decline, aged 17, Samuel Savage Mills, second son of S. M. esq.

Rowland Blount, esq. of Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, formerly of Liverpool.

J. H. Stevens, esq. of Stamford-hill.

At Newport, Essex, aged 86, G. Pochin, esq. many years an active magistrate.

At Bristol, in his 87th year, Richard Lechmere, esq.

At St. Martin's, Stamford, Mrs. Eaton, mother of Stephen E. esq. benchor.

At Brompton, in her 50th year, the wife of Lieut.-col. Herbert Lloyd.

At Great Ealing, Middlesex, aged 10, Francis John, eldest son of Rear-admiral Stephens.

At Bath, aged 82, Robt. M'Clintock, esq. of Dunmore, co. Donegal.

Aged 7, the daughter, and on the 27th, the infant son of P. G. Rookwood, esq. of Coldham-hall, Suffolk.

Suddenly, Capt. Constable, of the East India service.

Mr. John Robinson, steward on board H. M. ship *Adder*. He had been on a visit to his father, in Rutland-street, Leicester, after an absence of nine years, and was returning on board for foreign service; but, missing his hold by the side of the ship, he fell into the deep in Portsmouth harbour, and, through the darkness of the night, was seen no more. He was a fine young man, and his loss is much lamented by the officers and ship's company.

Dec. 18. In Spital-square, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Bloom.

At Kensington, Mrs. Mary Rush, widow of the late Wm. R. esq. and mother of Sir Wm. R. Pall-mall.

At Putney Heath, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Winter, esq.

In his 80th year, Mr. Geo. Sanderson, an eminent mathematician.

At Southampton, Mrs. Nowell, widow of J. N. esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Dec. 19. Aged 84, Mr. Robert Lemon, 47 years chief clerk of H. M. Record Office in the Tower of London.

In Bath, aged 84, David Hartley, esq. M. A. son of the celebrated philosopher, senior fellow of Merton college, Oxford, formerly M. P. for Hull, and author of several political and other pamphlets. The latter period of Mr. Hartley's life had been devoted to a literary retirement; and about five years ago, that infirmity which is the common and inevitable attendant on extreme old age had drawn him into close seclusion. The character of Mr. Hartley was marked by distinction both in public and private life. On the death of his father, the celebrated Metaphysician, he relinquished the views of a profession, and, passing into the Senate, became the laborious servant of the publick. During many parliaments he signalized himself as the ardent and indefatigable advocate of the rights of his countrymen, and the universal liberties of mankind. During the fatal struggle with the Colonies, he fought under the banners of Lord Rockingham, and by the side of Sir George Savile. (See our vol. XLV. and subsequent volumes.) At the close of that ever-memorable conflict, it was his peculiar felicity to be selected by the Crown to negotiate with Dr. Franklin the terms of the recognition of that independence, which he had so strenuously maintained in the House of Commons; and, as Minister Plenipotentiary, he signed at Paris, in the year 1783, the Definitive Treaty with the United States of America. As a public speaker, Mr. Hartley was always animated, always powerful; his elocution was correct and fluent; his action masculine and graceful; and in one feature he was peculiarly distinguished above all others—the brilliant melody of his tones. As a Legislator, it will be recorded to his imperishable fame, that he was the first mover for the abolition of the African Slave Trade, “as a violation of the Laws of God, and the Rights of Man.” The result of his deep philosophical researches, particularly in the branches of chemistry and mechanics, were productive of some signal advantages to society; the chief of which was, his invention for securing buildings from fire. (See Lysons's *Environ*s, under *Wimbledon*.) In private life, Mr. Hartley was truly amiable: his deportment was dignified and unostentatious; his manners had received that high polish which is acquired only by habitual intercourse with the great and good of each sex in the highest circles of society: his private charities were secret and systematic; and that benevolence which glowed in the complexion of his whole character, was the certain offspring of those studies into which he had been initiated by the precepts and the example of his father.

At Trafford House, in consequence of fatigues undergone in the Peninsula, Lieut. E. Trafford, 1st, or Royal Dragoons.

Dec. 20. In Greville-street, in his 73d year, Joel Edwards, esq.

At Wandsworth, Barbara, relict of Frederick Halm, esq.

John Whyte, only son of Capt. W. R. N. of Yapton-place, Sussex.

At Salt-hill, Dr. Henry Whitfield, of Merton college, Oxford, M. A. 1756; B. and D. D. 1772; F. S. A. 1793; rector of the united livings of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and St. Christopher's, London, (1768,) and of Wexham, Bucks.

Aged 62, Rev. R. C. Smith, vicar of St. Paul's Walden, Herts, 40 years a constant resident.

Aged 79, Mrs. Molesworth, relict of Rev. St. George M. many years vicar of Northfleet, Kent.

At Rev. J. Edwards's, Malmesbury, Wilts, in his 74th year, Joshua Ellis, esq.

At Bath, aged 84, Rev. Dr. John Russell Greenhill, of Cottisford, Oxon, rector of Fringford, in the same county, and of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks.

Dec. 21. At Sir Geo. Robinson's, bart. at Cranford, Mrs. Frances Young, sister of Allen Young, esq. of Orlingbury.

In Seymour-place, Mrs. Van der Gucht, relict of the late Benj. Van der G. esq. of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

By bursting a blood-vessel, in a fit of coughing, A. Alpine, esq. Down-street, Piccadilly.

At Turnham-green-terrace, aged 81, Wm. Griffin, esq.

At Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk, John Scott, esq. formerly of the Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Rev. S. James, A. M. rector of Radstoke, and Allerton, Somerset.

Dec. 22. In Portman-street, the wife of W. Traill, esq. daughter of the late Sir Geo. Colebrook, bart.

At Newington-house, Oxon, George White, esq. Clerk of Election Committees in the House of Commons. See in our vol. LXVI. p. 809, a view and description of his house at Newington, in Oxfordshire, which was modernized in 1777 by his father, who had for many years been a highly respectable Officer of the House of Commons.

At Bath, the Hon. Frances Hamilton, relict of Hon. Chas. H. uncle to the present Marquis of Abercorn.

Mary, wife of Robert Whittington, esq. of Swainswick.

M. Woodland, upwards of 35 years in H. M. Customs, Bristol.

Eliza Georgiana, youngest daughter of Sir Geo. W. Denys, M. P. for Hull.

Dec. 23. John Flory Howard, esq. of Winchester-row.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, Mary, wife of Sir Wm. Rule.

At Webb's County-terrace, New Kent Road, aged 83, Richard Payne, esq.

At Westerham, Kent, in his 83d year, Hughes Minet, esq.

At Oxford, in his 86th year, Mr. Rich. Lipscomb.

At Marwood-hill, near Barnstaple, G. Newell Cutcliffe, esq. deputy-lieutenant for the county of Devon, and of the firm of Cutcliffe, Drake, Gribble, and Co. Barnstaple Bank.

At Bristol, in his 89th year, Wm. Parsons, esq. in whom activity and energy of mind were united with benevolence and goodness of heart.

In her 66th year, the wife of Mr. Cornish, of Bristol, daughter of the late Thos. Haynes, esq. of Wick, co. Gloucester; a woman whose whole life exemplified a truly benevolent disposition.

Aged 63, Capt. Jos. Williams, formerly in the African trade of Bristol.

At Shee's Town-house, Ireland, in his 36th year, J. O'Shee, esq. late colonel in the Austrian army.

Dec. 24. At Islington, in her 44th year, the wife of Mr. Procter, furniture-printer, Fleet-street.

At Baron Maseres's, Rathbone-place, where she was on a visit, aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Whitaker, relict of the late Rev. John W. vicar of Frinsbury, Kent.

At Park Cottage, Camberwell, Mary, wife of Robert Chapman, esq.

At Pentonville, Charles Miller, esq. of King-street, Cheapside, whose life was marked by a strict adherence to justice, integrity, and every religious duty.

Elizabeth, relict of the late Rich. Sillico, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

In her 94th year, Mrs. Czens, sister of the late Jos. Gillard, a great florist, of Bristol.

At St. Jean de Luz, of a wound received in action with the Enemy on the 12th inst. near Bayonne, James O. Lantour, esq. 1st foot guards.

Dec. 25. In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late John G. esq. of Woodford Hall, Essex.

Aged 73, the wife of John Green, esq. Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington; late of Croydon, Surrey.

At Bristol, the last surviving daughter of the late Nathaniel Strode, esq. of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies.

Dec. 26. Of an apoplectic fit, the wife of Mr. Joseph Daker, of Whitecross-street, Cripplegate.

At the Great Lodge, Windsor-park, aged 32, Julia Sophia, wife of C. Gwentin, esq. Equerry of the Crown-stables.

At Crouch-end, Hornsey, Anne, wife of Mr. T. Hodgkinson, of Hatton-garden.

At Chipping Norton, Oxon. from the effects of a fall from a first-floor window at Chelsea three years ago, in his 6th year, Samuel Saxon, son of R. Saxon-Hooper, esq. by his wife the noble lady Chiara De Rossi, niece of the Count Badini, of Pordenone, in the Friul.

At Oreston, near Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Edeveain, R. N. last surviving sister of Captains Philip and John Codd.

In Staffordshire, Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Sheppard, bart. of Thornton Hall, Bucks.

Dec. 27. Elizabeth Jane, wife of Jos. Alcock, esq. of Roehampton.

Dec. 28. Of a decline, in his 21st year, William Henry, youngest son of the late John Manley, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and the Temple, London.

At Edinburgh, aged 94, Mrs. Eliz. Shaw, of Muckraw, only child of the late Sam. S. esq. and relict of J. Bennet, esq. Had she lived to the day of her interment, she would have entered into the 60th year of her widowhood. She was born on the day of the interment of her father-in-law, the late Rev. A. Bennet, minister of the Gospel at Muir-avonside, which was in the 20th year of the last century.

Dec. 29. Aged 28, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. surgeon, of New Bridge-street, Fleet-street.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, Lady Sarah Sebright, widow of the late Sir John Saunders S. bart.

At Bredon-on-the-Hill, co. Worcester, John Hackett, gent.

At Stanwell-house, near Staines, T. Raikes, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

Dec. 30. Aged 64, Wm. Ramsay, esq. secretary to the East India Company.

At Brompton, Middlesex, in his 33d year, Thos. Fullarton Warren, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.

J. A. Boney, esq. of Percy-street, solicitor.

In her 62d year, Sarah, wife of Rev. J. King, rector of Winesham, Suffolk, late master of the Free Grammar-school, Ipswich, and formerly second master of Newcastle school, under the late Dr. Møsey.

The wife of Col. Bingham, Dorset militia, of Bingham's Melcombe, co. Dorset.

At Slebech Hall, co. Pembroke, N. Phillips, esq.

Dec. 31. Aged 77, Mr. James Fuller, butler and steward to the late Hon. Henry Cavendish, of Bedford-square.

Aged 75, Benjamin Lacam, esq. of Cecil-street, Strand.

In Suffolk-street, suddenly, in his 71st year, John Casamajor, esq.

In Gloucestershire, in her 85th year, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, widow of Hon. and Rev. G. T. D. D. eldest daughter of Jacob Viscount Folkestone.

GENT. MAG. January, 1814.

At Brighton, of an apoplectic fit, aged 48, C. H. Fraser, esq. formerly H. M. minister in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and Envoy at the Court of the United States of Holland.

Thos. Hornyhold, esq. of Blackmore-park, co. Worcester.

At the Hotwells, the wife of Rev. J. D. Fowell, of Black-hall, Devon, youngest and only surviving co-heiress of the late Peter Knowling, esq. of Washbourn-house, near Totness.

Mrs. Shartman, relict of W. S. esq. of Stoughton Cross, near Wedmore, Somerset.

At Little Dalby, co. Leic. advanced in age, Mr. John Leadbeater, formerly an eminent grazier.

Mrs. Route, an old and respectable inhabitant of Andover; and on the 26th, her friend and companion Miss Glencross; and on the following morning their man servant, who had lived a faithful domestic in the family upwards of 40 years: thus exhibiting the impressive spectacle of three funerals from one house in the short space of three weeks.

In Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Horne, widow of J. H. esq. of Basseudean.

Dec. ... Miss Saunders, the old and faithful servant of the Princess of Wales, who came with her to this country, and has been her constant attendant. The Princess shewed her attachment by the observance of her funeral, which took place Dec. 17, at Greenwich, followed by two of her R. H. servants, as out-riders, in their liveries with hat-bands, mounted on grey horses, the hearse drawn by her R. H. beautiful greys, driven by her own coachman and postilion in their liveries, with hat-bands, followed by two mourning coaches.

Lately, In George-street, Portman-square, the wife of Capt. Mauby, inventor of the means for rescuing shipwrecked mariners, &c.

In St. George's Fields, aged 64, Dr. Andrew Thynne, late of Burlington-street, physician to the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, and many years a very eminent accoucheur in London.

In St. George's Fields, aged 62, Dr. Thos. Bradley, physician to the Westminster Hospital, and many years Editor of "The Medical and Physical Journal," which since 1810 has been conducted by Dr. Fothergill. He was formerly of Worcester, where he was engaged in the business of education, and distinguished for his skill in the mathematical sciences. At this time he was attached to the Society of Friends. His retired habits in early life did not fit him for the great stage of the Metropolis, to which he proved unequal, rather from diffidence than from want of profes-

professional knowledge. He was, in truth, more read in books than in men, and therefore disdained to pursue the arts which ensure success; and, as he always hesitated, like a genuine mathematician, to draw conclusions from uncertain premises, he appeared to less advantage in the sick chamber, than bolder and less conscientious practitioners, who possessed but a small portion of his knowledge.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hester Buckworth, daughter of the late Sir Eversard, B. bart.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Sir Francis Willes.

In King-street, St. James's-square, the wife of John Wilson, esq.; descended from one of the most respectable and affluent families in South Carolina. On the termination of the war which separated the American Colonies from Great Britain, she, without hesitation, bid a final adieu to her native country, and, numerous relations, to accompany her husband, and cheerfully share his fate.

Richard, John, second son of James Denyer, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Aged 16, Wm. Q. R. Soley, son of Thos. S. esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Aged 39, Mr. W. S. Keynell, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, in her 80th year, Mrs. Parsons, relict of the late Henry P. esq.

Wm. Eyton, esq. of the Ordnance-office, only son of Rev. James E. of Chalk Abbeys, co. Derby.

At Pelham-place, Surrey, aged 93, Capt. Dumaresq. He entered the navy in 1732, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1744; and having constantly and actively served until incapacitated by old age, he was placed on the list of supernumerary Commanders in 1796. He was 10 years older than his brother, Adm. L. who died in 1801, an admiral of the Blue.

Immediately after his arrival from the Brazils, Mr. Henry Barthard, son of the late Peter B. esq. of Wandsworth.

At Roshampton-house, aged 70, Mrs. A. Duncan, relict of the late J. D. esq.

William Monk, esq. of Enfield: he had been for some time in indifferent health, but on the day of his decease, had rode in a carriage with one of his neighbours to Cheshunt, and while conversing cheerfully about the houses they passed by, on a sudden fell back, and expired immediately. He married a sister of the Attorney-General, Sir Wm. Garrow, who survives him, with several sons and daughters. He was to be buried Dec. 8; with the Garrow family in Hadley Church.

Barks.—At Windsor, aged 84, Mr. Peter Boggust, one of H. M. Poor Knights.

At Maidenhead, the wife of Rev. Mr. Cook,

At Abingdon, suddenly, aged 67, Rich. Morris, gent.

At Lambour, in his 75d year, Rev. J. Smith, M. A. many years vicar of that parish, some time domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the oldest of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

Bucks.—Rev. Wm. Scott, many years minister of the Baptist congregation in New Land; High Wycombe.

Aged 68, John Spear, esq. of Mortimer, Cambridgeshire.—At Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, aged 71, Mrs. M. Syers, who has left 300*l.* to the poor of that place.

At Chatteris, Isle of Ely, in her 73d year, Mrs. Holden, relict of Rev. Wm. H. Cheshire.—At Overleigh-hall, near Chester, John Nutall, esq.

At Oughtlington-hall, Maria, eldest daughter of Trafford-Trafford, esq.

Cornwall.—At Truro, the wife of Rear-adm. Luke.

At St. Austle, aged 77, Mr. Edey, a member of the Society of Friends.

Thos. Grylle, esq. mayor of Helstone. James Confidine, esq. lieutenant-governor of Pendennis-Castle.

At Symonward, near Bodmin, Rev. R. Baron.

Cumberland.—At Carlisle, aged 65, Anne, wife of Rev. Browne Gridale, D. D. Chancellor of that Diocese, and Prebendary of Norwich.

At Whitehaven, aged 66, Mrs. Routledge, a long-established bookseller.

At Springfield, near Whitehaven, aged 79, Sam. Potter, esq. banker.

At High Thorn, aged 98, Mr. Edm. Robinson: 152 of his progeny followed him to the grave.

At Great Salkeld, aged 47, J. Rebanks, esq.

At Scalesby, aged 47, the wife of James Graham, esq. of Foul Gate, sister of H. Fawcett, esq. M. P.

At Warnell-Hall, aged 72, Thos. Denton, esq. captain in the Cumberland militia.

Derbyshire.—Rev. Nicholas Bayley, vicar of Spondon, and Spon-Michael, Derby.

At Clown, Mr. G. Wilde-Purseglove, a man of eminence in the veterinary art.

At Kedleston, Rev. Thos. Donilthorne, rector of Holme Pierrepont, Notts. and in the commission of the Peace for that county.

Devon.—At Exmouth, aged 90, Peter Hosche, esq. formerly of Exeter, merchant.

At Mamhead, John Waymouth, esq. late of Exeter, merchant.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Rev. Jos. H. vicar of Salcombe.

At Bampton, in full possession of her faculties, aged 95, Mrs. Dadcock, mother of Messrs. D. bankers, Tinton.

Capt. Philip Stoneham, many years commander of the Resolution Excise cutter, stationed at Ilfracombe.

At Honiton, Edw. Harrison, esq.

At Buckland Filleigh, in his 65th year, Henry Hearn, esq.

Mrs. Putt, relict of Reymundo P. esq. of Plymouth.

Dorset—At Blandford, Harriet, wife of John Dansey, esq.

Rev. John Culliford Goodden, B. C. L. rector of Nether Compton and Over Compton, and vicar of Bothenhampton, co. Dorset, and in the commission of the Peace for that county; formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At Great Cranford, where he had lately arrived from France, Capt. Brice, 3d drag. guards, son of the Rev. George Tito B. vicar of that parish. He was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera, and had been a prisoner four years at Verdun. Bonaparte signed his passport, with those of four other wounded officers, at Dresden, the beginning of September.

Aged 83, Mary, relict of the late J. Dampier, esq. of Wareham. Also, aged 68, G. Goodwin, a faithful servant in her family more than half a century, who survived his mistress only three hours.

At Wonford Eagle, aged 60, Mr. John Bridge, an eminent farmer, often visited by the King when at Weymouth.

Rev. Humphrey Evans, M. A. rector of Wotton Glanville, 1793.

Durham—Mrs. Mary Lambton, of Biddick, who has bequeathed to the Bishop of St. David's 20*l.* *per ann.* to be disposed of at his discretion in support of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's.

Essex—At Shalford, R. Marriott, esq. major of the 4th local militia.

At Sturmer-hall, R. Todd, esq.

In his 88th year, Rev. H. Lawell, Dissenting-minister of Redgewell.

Geo. Mackay, esq. fort major and barrack-master of Tilbury Fort.

At Stanway, in a fit of epilepsy, to which he was subject, aged 67, T. Deacle, esq. brother of Rev. Dr. D.

Marianne, eldest daughter of Rev. J. R. Sproule, vicar of Great Bardfield.

At Yeldham, aged 88, Mrs. Ingle, relict of W. I. esq.

Gloucestershire—At Gloucester, Roy-non Jones, esq. eldest son of Roynon J. esq. of Hay-hill.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, John Reid, esq. of St. Julia's cottage.

The wife of Robert Hughes, esq. of Cheltenham, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Price, of Castle Madock, co. Brecon.

At Tewkesbury, William, brother of the late Samuel Trueman, esq.

The wife of G. Rolph, esq. of Thornbury.

Aged 85, John Hes, esq. late of Hyde. Sarah Maria, daughter of R. Donovan, esq. of Tibberton-court.

Aged 80, Mrs. Perry, mother of W. P. esq. of Winterbourne.

At Kingstanley, aged 17, Anne, daughter of Rev. James Williams.

At Stow, Tho. Horde, esq.

Rev. Tho. Jackson, 24 years vicar of Arlingham.

Hants—Aged 76, Mr. Cave, father of Wm. C. esq. mayor of Winchester.

At Portsmouth Dock-yard, Mrs. Nelson, widow of John N. esq.

At Southampton, Mary, sister of Sir J. Pollen, bart. of Redenham.

At her son-in-law's, Rev. G. Burrard, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Cappell, widow of Wm. C. esq. of Jamaica.

At Fareham, Jane, widow of Rev. Richd. Walter, A. M. about 40 years chaplain of Portsmouth Dock-yard, and author of Lord Anson's "Voyage round the World." She was lineally descended from Sir Tho. Parr, brother of Queen Catharine Parr, 6th and last wife of Henry VIII.

The wife of A. Carter, esq. of Ringwood.

At Alton, Mr. B. Trimmer, attorn-at-law.

At Medina, near Cowes, Geo. Gowan, esq. paymaster to the East India Company's military depot, Isle of Wight.

The wife of John Atkins, esq. of Awbridge-house, near Romsey.

At Froxfield, suddenly, Mr. T. Baynton, many years master of the academy there.

The wife of Henry Foot, esq. of Pauncel-foot-hill, Romsey.

At Twyford, aged 86, Geo. Hoare, esq. of London.

Herefordshire—Aged 24, the eldest daughter of Dr. Geary, of Leominster.

At Letton, Jane, wife of J. Freeman, esq.

At Ross, aged 52, Jane, wife of Rev. James Chas. Clarke, rector of Colwall, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Skinner, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

Hunts—At St. Ives, Dr. James Smith.

At Stokeley, near Huntingdon, Rev. Mr. Torkington, prebendary of Worcester cathedral.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Francis Rex, a considerable merchant.

Kent—At Canterbury, aged 72, E. Scudamore, esq. many years a respectable Medical practitioner.

At Canterbury, on his way to join the army under Sir T. Graham in Holland, Major O'Neal, of the Quarter-master-general's department. He had retired to bed apparently in good health, but was found dead in the morning.

At St. Martin's-hill, near Canterbury, Mary, wife of Tho. Hodge, esq. late of Wareborn.

At Rochester, Dr. Blackiston, of the Royal Artillery Barracks.

At

At Maidstone, aged 76, Edw. Argles, esq. many years a respectable magistrate.

At Chatham, the wife of Rev. W. Harrison.

Anne, wife of Rev. Wm. Atwood, minister of the Baptist meeting, Folkstone.

At Faversham, Rev. R. Halke, vicar of that place, and rector of Badlesmere with Leveland.

At Tenterden, aged 81, S. Landsell, esq.

At Eynsford, Alexander Pitcairn, esq.

At Aldington House, the wife of Finch Hollingworth, esq.

At Brompton, aged 67, Mr. Andrews, surgeon R. N. and one of the few remaining companions of Capt. Cook, in his last voyage round the world.

Lancashire—At Lancaster, aged 50, Sarah, wife of Mr. W. Minshull, printer of "The Lancaster Gazette."

In his 66th year, Wm. Townsend, esq. of Manchester.

Suddenly, Jane, wife of H. B. Hollinshead, esq. of Liverpool.

At Preston, aged 79, Mrs. Farr, relict of John F. esq. governor of Nova Scotia.

At Blackburn, aged 44, R. Ainsworth, esq.

At Warrington, aged 88, Mrs. Eliz.

Rawlinson, relict of Rich. R. gent. of Statham, Cheshire, and mother of the late Rich. R. of Liverpool, attorney-at-law.

Rev. Edward Lloyd, of Warrington.

At Walton Breck, W. Tristram, esq.

At Blackpool, aged 73, Mr. Tho. Forshaw, proprietor of one of the principal Hotels.

At Over Kellett, aged 80, Tho. Holme. This veteran was with Gen. Wolfe on the plains of Abraham.

At Kirkby, the wife of Rev. R. Cort.

At Bencliffe-house, Eccles, John Partridge, esq.

At Arrad, near Ulverstone, Miss Jane Penny, sister of the late J. P. esq.

At Oldham, Mr. John Holkyard, an eminent surgeon.

Near Ribchester, aged 84, Rev. Wm. Fisher, Catholic priest. This venerable ecclesiastic was at Lisbon at the time of the great earthquake in 1755.

Leicestershire—At Willoughby Waterless, H. N. Gamble, esq.

Lincolnshire—In his 82d year, John Waxet, esq. senior alderman of Lincoln.

Aged 89, Mrs. Ellison, of Lincoln, mother of Col. E. M. P.

At Boston, aged 73, Mrs. Fyde, relict of T. F. esq.

At Grantham, Rev. Dr. Samuel Herbert. This gentleman's patronymic was Beilby; and the place of his nativity, Kingston-upon-Hull, or its immediate vicinity. He was of Trinity-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1770; M. A. 1774; D. D. 1786. About 40 years ago he was a guest at the celebrated table of John third Duke of Rutland; and was presented, in 1776, to the vicarage of Croxton Kyriel. He was also rector of

Folkton, Yorkshire. On the decease of an elder brother, some years ago, who was said to be in a state of mental incapacity, and died unmarried, the Doctor succeeded to the family estate, and assumed the name of Herbert, in compliment to some female ancestor. He married, first, in May 1792, Miss Rastall, of Newark, a sensible woman, and by her had two or more children. His second wife was the daughter of the Rev. William Manners, of Grantham, by the sister of Sir Thomas Whitehole. She died in child-bed of (it is believed) her first child, or at least in a short time after she had given it birth.

At Holbeach Hurn, aged 81, Capt. Joseph Ward.

At Sutterton, aged 75, Mr. Cabourn, whitesmith, cathedral and church bell-hanger, and an ingenious change-ringer. He began the above branches of business in his early days with 16s. gleaned in Christmas-boxes, and left behind him freeholds, copyholds, and personal property, to his offspring, upwards of 20,000*l.* sterling.

At Gainsborough, aged 88, J. Elwick, esq.

At Saltfleet, Mrs. Anne Sowerby; and the next day, her husband, Lieut. S.

Monmouthshire—At Newport, Mr. R. Rudder, Clerk to the Monmouthshire Canal Company.

Norfolk—In his 63d year, Rev. Marmaduke Ward, M. A. of Trunch, Norfolk, rector of Horsington, co. Lincoln, late fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

At Norwich, aged 59, T. Blake, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Norwich, aged 33, Rob. Lincoln, esq. son of the late governor of St. Vincent's.

The wife of Capt. Murray, of Norwich.

At Norwich, aged 76, S. Pye, esq. attorney-at-law.

Mr. Jos. Lubbock, of Norwich, an eminent cotton-manufacturer, and change-ringer on St. Peter Mancroft ring of 12 bells, and a member of the society of St. Peter's Youths.

At Yarmouth, aged 64, Benjamin Catterton, esq. many years water-bailiff.

At Burnham Westgate, aged 66, R. Frances, esq.

Aged 65, E. Billingsley, esq. of Hucknold-cum-Wilton.

At Swaffham, of the small-pox, which had been designedly brought into the parish, aged 28, Robert Smith. He was inoculated for the Small-pox about 17 years ago, had gone regularly through the disease, and had several pustules, many of which had left their marks still visible upon him. As cases of Small-pox after Vaccination have been industriously circulated, it seems but justice to the publick to have it known, that even the small-pox is not an absolute preservative against having that disorder again; and it must render a similar argument in cases of Vaccination.

tion of very little weight.—It is remarkable that there are in Swaffham two other persons who have had the small-pox twice; and possibly, upon inquiry, many such instances might be found in other places.

At Gillingham, aged 42, Rich. Goddard, gent. leaving a wife and ten children.

At Catton, aged 68, J. Ives Harvey, esq. alderman of Sheriford ward. He served the office of sheriff of Norwich in 1779, and of mayor in 1783.

At South Creak, Charles Turner, gent. late of Caius College, Cambridge.

1814, Jan. 2. At his Chambers in the Inner Temple, aged 67, Thomas Lowten, esq. clerk of Nisi Prius in the Court of King's Bench, and deputy clerk of the Pipe, &c. &c.; a man distinguished for a long series of years, amongst the very foremost of his professional brethren, as a solicitor of talents and integrity. From education he derived few advantages, but Nature had gifted him with an understanding truly masculine, and with powers of mind unusually vigorous and comprehensive. The sagacity he possessed, in his knowledge of men and things, was almost intuitive, and such as could only have resulted from a deep and practical observation of human nature. He perceived the real merits of a cause, in all its bearings; scarcely ever did it happen that the final event contradicted the first impression of his mind: and such was his dexterity in extracting the truth, from matters however complicated, that disguise, whether veiled by bold effrontery or subtle misrepresentation, was quickly unmasked. These qualities, united with great discretion, and a spirit of manly independence, speedily brought him into notice; and his aid and assistance were eagerly sought after, in all cases of moment and difficulty, as well by the opulent and powerful, as the indigent and obscure. In his professional transactions he manifested upon all occasions a most disinterested spirit; the cause of his clients he felt as his own, their interests he protected with courage, firmness, and fidelity; never suffering selfish motives to warp him from his duty, or to impede the progress of his exertions. In his private friendships he was faithful and sincere, nor was he wanting in promoting the prosperity and success of those who possessed his regard and esteem. Very many are the persons now living who can substantiate the truth of this statement, by testifying the solid advantages which they have derived from his valuable advice and well-directed support. The appointment of Clerk at Nisi Prius, which in early life he received at the hands of Lord Mansfield, he retained to his death under both the successors of that distinguished Peer in the Court of King's Bench. In this arduous station the powers of his

mind were frequently called into exercise, both in the decision of disputes between his professional brethren, and in those causes which were left by the Court to his umpirage. In the discharge of the more common functions attached to this office, he displayed a judgment, punctuality, and close attention, that materially alleviated the pressure of business, which within late years has been increasing in that Court, and thus saved the time and labour of those engaged in carrying it forwards. If his private life had been in some respects differently ordered, if a portion of his earlier days had been devoted to the calm enjoyments which intellectual pursuits and a domestic circle afford; the harsher traits in his character would have been softened down, and the many good qualities inherent in his nature would have been wrought to a higher polish, and shone with redoubled lustre. That stern severity of temper, which upon various occasions was expressed more than felt, and which to the modest and humble rendered him an object rather to be feared than beloved, would have been then only exercised in the exposure of fraud and chicanery, and in the defence of virtue and merit, whilst the benevolent feelings of his heart would have stood equally prominent with the uncommon powers of his mind.

Jan. 7. In his 54th year, Francis Edwards, esq. of Leominster; a member of the Corporation, and many years an active but humane magistrate of that borough. He was also a Captain in the 9d troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Hereford. This gentleman's active life was devoted to benevolence and the interests of his friends. His steady attachment and undeviating integrity would alone have secured him respect; but his sincere wish to be "no man's enemy" very deservedly obtained for him, whilst living, universal esteem, and sincere and unaffected regret for his irreparable loss. On the following Friday, the three troops of Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Major Whittaker, paraded, for the purpose of paying a just, but solemn tribute of respect to the deceased; by attending his funeral to Canon Pyon. The hearse was preceded by the band of the 1st Hereford local militia, playing a mournful dirge, and the pall was supported by the Captains of the Troops, and four Captains of the North local militia, friends of the deceased. The ceremony was mournful, and rendered still more deeply affecting by the testimony of all to departed worth. It will, however, long be regretted, that some token of respect was not paid by the Corporation to one who had so long been a member, and whose interests he had always promoted. Such a public profession

of regard would not only have cherished his memory; but have stimulated others to emulate his example.

Jan. 15. In Brayne's-row, Spa-fields, after an illness of several years, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Dixon, upwards of 50 years a member of the Moravian Church; universally beloved and respected.

Jan. 17. At her apartments in Lower Grosvenor-street, after a long and very painful illness, aged 61, Mrs. Hooper, relict of worthy Jas. H. esq. formerly of *The Coventry Cross*, in Bond-street, and lately of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; whose death, Dec. 15, 1813, is recorded in our Obituary, Vol. LXXXII, Part ii. p. 629. The character and conduct of the learned, the ambitious, and the great, among our fellow-mortals, seldom fail to be delivered down to posterity with profuseness of care, and with all the embellishment of venal panegyric. Even such labours are not without their use: for they stimulate the descendants of the illustrious dead to copy after the patterns thus set up to view, and to study to preserve unsullied the glories of their race. But, it is to be feared, the benefit resulting to society at large from these exhibitions of exalted public excellence, in philosophers, heroes, statesmen, and princes, is at best limited, and often precarious; whilst the generality of mankind contemplate the splendid description with careless apathy, if not with incredulous indifference: whereas the faithful representation of a life of private goodness, of common attainment by man or woman in the humbler walks of humanity, cannot fail to interest, and to engage the imitation of numbers. — Mr. and

Mrs. H. were both amiable in their lives, and are much regretted by a large circle of respectable friends in their deaths. As a tradesman, Mr. Hooper was indefatigably industrious, attentive to his customers, grateful for favours, patient under disappointments, moderate in his profits, frugal in his expences, temperate, and even abstemious in his personal enjoyments. Mrs. Hooper admirably assisted her good husband in his calm pursuit of a comfortable independence, by her courteous deportment to all his employers, by her readiness and dexterity in the government of his family, by her skilful management in all the minute details of his household economy, by her cheerful temper and undeviating benevolence to all around her. Blest with a family, of whom five sons (all in business) and two daughters (one married) survive them, they ruled over the interesting pledges of their affection with a lax *silken cord* of love, and never probably gave one dutious child a just cause to sigh, till now — that *they are no more*. May their children emulate their many virtues! May they remember the happiness of having had parents so indulgent, so prudent, so mild, and so impartial.

—“Manibus date lilia plenis;

Puipureos spargam flores, et cingam inani Munere.”

Amicus.

Jan. 20. Suddenly, in Castle-street, Oxford-road, in his 63d year, Mr. William Hughes, formerly faro-dealer at the Ladies Banks. He was much regarded as a man of cheerful obliging temper; and it may be truly said, that he never made an enemy, or deserved one.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.
Dec. 27	27	30	28	30.52	foggy	Jan. 12	20	25	20	29.50	fair
28	27	27	25	37	foggy	13	26	26	20	30.05	fair
29	25	28	27	35	foggy	14	20	24	26	29.62	cloudy
30	25	30	28	26	foggy	15	26	28	28	36	cloudy
31	27	31	26	30	foggy	16	28	32	29	32	cloudy
J. 1	27	27	27	13	foggy	17	25	29	24	15	fair
2	28	31	30	29.83	foggy	18	30	32	30	12	snow
3	30	32	28	68	cloudy	19	32	32	28	10	snow
4	30	31	30	30	snow	20	28	30	20	50	snow
5	30	32	32	17	snow	21	20	26	21	78	fair
6	32	32	26	34	snow	22	24	28	19	75	fair
7	22	27	23	62	cloudy	23	28	31	28	72	fair
8	23	29	25	63	cloudy	24	25	27	26	78	show of snow
9	24	28	18	65	cloudy	25	28	32	27	88	fair
10	15	28	26	80	cloudy	26	32	35	35	43	snow & rain
11	22	27	25	67	cloudy						

* * * Fine Gold fell 3s. on the 4th Dec. and 4s. on 1st Jan. The price now charged by the London Refiners is 54. 6s. per Ounce.—Fine Silver remains at 7s. 6d. B. S.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 28, 1813, to Jan. 25, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	729	Males	896	2 and 5	146
Females	701	Females	784	5 and 10	42
Whereof have died under 2 years old		439		10 and 20	44
Peck Loaf 3s. 10d. 4s. 1d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 5d.				20 and 30	99
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				30 and 40	127
				40 and 50	204
				50 and 60	157
				60 and 70	200
				70 and 80	147
				80 and 90	64
				90 and 100	8

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	77	4	42	2	39	9	30	1	45	3	Essex	73	0	41	0	39	8	28	4	43	6
Surrey	83	4	48	0	42	8	31	2	47	6	Kent	74	8	00	0	40	4	30	2	44	4
Hertford.	74	4	41	0	43	10	32	2	54	9	Sussex	74	2	00	0	38	6	25	3	42	0
Bedford	72	6	40	0	38	10	38	1	49	10	Suffolk	68	0	34	0	38	8	25	7	40	11
Huntingd.	71	1	09	0	39	8	22	8	39	7	Camb.	67	8	42	0	36	10	20	9	37	8
Northamp.	74	4	55	0	36	1	25	11	55	0	Norfolk	64	8	37	4	35	1	23	6	38	8
Rutland	78	0	09	0	37	0	26	6	54	0	Lincoln	71	1	42	0	39	5	21	4	50	4
Leicester	81	0	00	0	40	2	25	7	60	0	York	70	6	52	2	37	6	24	0	58	8
Nottingh.	80	0	50	0	43	0	26	6	57	0	Durham	68	0	00	0	41	0	26	11	00	0
Derby	83	2	00	0	42	8	28	10	65	4	Northum.	69	11	42	2	35	7	25	11	00	0
Stafford	84	8	00	0	45	2	28	10	64	10	Cumberl.	75	8	52	8	41	11	26	9	00	0
Salop	86	8	62	2	45	0	35	6	00	0	Westmor.	81	7	60	0	44	9	28	2	00	0
Hereford	80	3	54	4	40	8	29	7	50	7	Lancaster	85	1	00	0	00	0	31	7	00	0
Worcester	84	6	00	0	44	10	35	3	57	10	Chester	81	11	00	0	54	2	32	4	00	0
Warwick	89	3	00	0	42	8	33	4	63	9	Flint	85	8	00	0	00	0	30	6	00	0
Wilts	78	4	00	0	37	8	27	10	56	0	Denbigh	88	2	00	0	52	1	28	1	00	0
Berks	78	7	00	0	37	2	27	7	46	2	Anglesea	08	0	00	0	42	0	23	0	00	0
Oxford	80	0	00	0	36	9	25	9	51	3	Carnarv.	84	0	00	0	46	0	25	0	00	0
Bucks	78	10	00	0	36	4	28	8	46	3	Merionet.	97	9	00	0	49	0	32	10	00	0
Brecon	83	2	00	0	48	6	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	89	0	00	0	06	10	18	0	00	0
Montgom.	72	9	00	0	41	7	31	5	00	0	Pembroke	68	7	00	0	07	2	16	0	00	0
Radnor	80	6	00	0	44	3	28	9	00	0	Garmarth.	90	0	00	0	43	6	18	9	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	81	5	00	0	37	4	23	4	00	0	
78 6 46 9 41 0 26 11 51 3										Gloucester.	80	3	00	0	41	1	30	4	55	2	
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Somerset	84	4	00	0	42	7	22	2	49	4	
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0										Monmo.	85	6	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon	81	10	00	0	41	9	24	8	00	0	
										Cornwall	76	1	00	0	37	4	21	4	00	0	
										Dorset	78	5	00	0	34	8	28	0	00	0	
										Hants	75	7	00	0	36	11	26	2	52	1	
											76	2	45	1	41	0	25	8	48	8	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 24: 65s. to 75s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Jan. 10 to January 15:
Total 1,672 Quarters. Average 76s. 3d.—6d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 15, 35s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 19, 77s. 10½d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 24:

Kent Bags	6l. 6s. to 9l. 5s.	Kent Pockets	9l. 0s. to 12l. 6s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 11l. 10s.	Farnham Ditto	11l. 0s. to 16l. 16s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 17s. 6d. Whitechapel, Hay 5s. 0d. Straw 1l. 15s.
Clover 6l. 16s. 6d. Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	none.
Mutton	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	7s. 9d. to 8s. 8d.	Beasts about 2,180.	Calves 70.
Pork	8s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.	Sheep	12,150.
			Pigs 200.

COALS, Jan. 26: Newcastle 56s. 0d.—70s. 0d. Sunderland 68s. 0d.—73s. 6d.
SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled 134s. Cured 128s. CANDLES, 15s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. 0d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 11d. Clare Market, 6s. 9½d. Whitechapel 6s. 9d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Jan. 1814 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—
Trent and Mersey Canal, 1180*l.*, 1180*l.* ex Dividend, 25*l.* half year clear.—Grand Junction, 225*l.* ex Dividend 3*l.* 10*s.* half year. Monmouth 130*l.* ex Dividend, 4*l.* half year.—Old Union, 107*l.*—Ashton 85*l.* 82*l.* Ellesmere and Chester, 72*l.*—Kennet and Avon, Old Shares, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 19*l.*—Lower Medway, 79*l.*—Rochdale, 60*l.*—Huddersfield, 14*l.* 10*s.*—Regent's Canal, 20*l.* Discount—West-India Dock, 150*l.* ex Dividend.—East India Ditto, 110*l.*—London Ditto, 100*l.* ex Dividend.—Globe Insurance, 106*l.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*—Strand Bridge, 50*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 5*l.*—Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 200*l.*—Surrey Institution, 13*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 36*l.*

Days	Bank Stock.	Red.	Cons.	per Ct. 4 per Ct. 5 per Ct. R. Long	Ann.	Irish	Imp.	Imp.	India	3 per Ct. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	New Om.	Om.
1	Holiday	62½	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Holiday	62½	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Holiday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Sunday	63	—	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1814.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 4—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



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Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hanst 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Pottery
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of GILLINGHAM CHURCH, Dorset;
of the Church, Bridge, &c. at HENLEY UPON THAMES;
and of COOK'S FOLLY, &c. near BRISTOL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICKRO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

DESIDERATA.—A Continuation of the List of CAMBRIDGE GRADUATES from 1800; and of OXFORD from 1810.

In the Magazine for December last, P. 532. In the article "*Covenant of Seisin*"—Walter (not Ralph) Sneyd is the present lord of Tunstall manor. The particular property in that hamlet adverted to, belongs to the heir of Admiral Smith Child deceased.

P. 23. a. read *Comment trouvez vous nos petits bougres les Carmagnols ?*

P. 38. col. 2, l. 34. for base read case.

We are greatly obliged by AN OLD CAMB-
TAB's elucidation of a *Critical Conjecture*.

We must decline any further interference with DEVONSHIRE PRISONS.

G. B. has taken much pains to prove what, from common sense, and the authority of Dr. Johnson, is become self evident, that ANTIQUARY, and not ANTIQUARIAN, is the proper substantive for a proficient in *Antiquarian* researches.—But it is time to drop the subject.

A. C.'s *Evening Twilight* in our next. The Volume inquired after is in progress at the press.

Mr. JAMES PARKES's View of Old Parr's Cottage, in our next.—The View of St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE, shall appear in our Magazine for May. — REVERSALE HALL, and several other Plates, already engraved, wait only for opportunities of bringing them forward.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept at EXETER.

Dec.	Bar.	Ther. at 8 A. M.	Ther. at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther. at 10 P. M.
21	29.47	37 Foggy; small rain.	49½ Cleared up; fine.	29.42	47 Fine.
22	29.50	43½ Fine; a shower, F. & C.	47 Fair and clear	29.46	42 Ditto; foggy & frosty.
23	29.78	37 Foggy and frosty.	45 Ditto.	29.81	46 Ditto.
24	29.86	45 Fine, but cloudy.	50 Ditto.	29.93	45½ Ditto; some rain; fair.
25	29.94	48 Fine though gloomy.	48 Ditto.	30.05	44 Ditto.
26	30.25	39 Very fine, like frost.	45 Ditto.	30.40	31 Frost.
27	30.91	26 Fine hard frost.	35 Fine, frost.	30.34	33½ Ditto.
28	30.26	28 Fine hard frost.	42½ Ditto frosty.	30.22	35 Frosty.
29	30.20	31 Very fine, sharp frost.	41 Ditto.	30.20	32 Ditto.
30	30.20	34 Thick fog, frost suspended.	42 Foggy and mild.	30.20	37 Ditto.
31	30.20	29 Hard frost.	43½ Frost.	30.18	56 Ditto.
Jan.					
1	30.08	34 Hard frost.	43 Ditto.	29.94	31 Ditto.
2	29.80	30½ Fog, frost suspended.	43½ Foggy and frosty.	29.74	34½ Foggy.
3	29.63	33½ Cold wet fog, & small rain	43½ Ditto; rain.	29.48	34 Rain.
4	29.31	32½ Dark, snow on the ground.	29½ Dark, frost.	29.20	27 Hard frost.
5	29.13	29 Snow, hard frost; ceased sn.	31 Hard frost.	29.10	32 Ditto; snow.
6	29.25	30½ Deep snow, hard frost.	34 Ditto, fine and clear.	29.48	25 Ditto.
7	29.50	25 Hard frost.	27½ Ditto.	29.50	26 Ditto.
8	29.50	28 Hard frost.	30 Ditto.	29.53	50 Ditto.
9	29.59	23 Very fine, hard frost.	31 Ditto.	29.62	16 Ditto. [blowing hard.
10	29.62	20 Hard frost; after 12 gloomy	27½ Hard frost, dark and gloomy	29.60	30 Ditto; much snow &
11	29.59	29 Much snow and wind	29 Ditto ditto.	29.54	30 Hard frost.
12	29.46	29 Fine, hard frost.	22 Ditto.	29.61	19½ Ditto.
13	29.86	17 Fine, very hard frost [snow	27 Ditto.	29.94	21½ Ditto.
14	29.72	23 Frost, gloomy & wind; at 10	30½ Frost but gloomy; some snow	29.51	27 Hard frost.
15	29.48	26 Hard frost but gloomy	29½ Ditto ditto.	29.38	24 Very gentle thaw.
16	29.12	35 Very gentle thaw.	26 Ditto.	29.32	25½ Ditto.
17	29.57	29 Fine sharp frost.	31½ Ditto; gloomy.	29.43	27½ Heavy snow.
18	28.93	31 Gloomy	33½ Ditto; rain and sleet.	28.89	35½ Rain.
19	28.83	32 Gloomy with rain & sleet; fair	32½ Dark, gloomy; snow.	29.00	50½ Snow and frost.
20	29.47	30 Dark, frost with sleet.	30½ Ditto.	29.77	24½ Fine, hard frost.

Note. Early on the morning of the 10th two Therm. in the neighbourhood were at 8 and 9—not in my own observation, but I mention it as curious.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1814.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

AS Mr. Feinagle, and his Art of Memory, have made some stir both in France and England, it may perhaps be curious to some of your Readers to be informed, that the general principles of the method pursued by that teacher are as old as the time of Cicero. In the *Rhetorics*, addressed to Herennius, and always printed with the works of Cicero, and according to the best conjecture written by *Antonius Gniphio*, a Rhetorician whose Lectures Cicero himself attended, we find an account of a System of *Mnemonics*, in substance the same as that of Mr. Feinagle. I quote his words, and then subjoin a translation.

"Nunc de artificiosa memoria loquemur. Constat igitur artificiosa memoria et locis et imaginibus. Locos appellamus eos, qui breviter, perfectè, insignitè, aut natura, aut manu sunt absoluti, ut eos facile naturali memoria comprehendere et amplecti queamus, ut ædes, intercolumnium, angulum, fornicem, et alia quæ his similia sunt. Imagines sunt formæ quædam et notæ, et simulacra ejus rei, quam meminisse volumus: quod genus—equi, leones, aquilæ; quorum memoriam si volumus habere, imagines eorum certis in locis collocare nos oportebit." B. III. c. 16.

This introductory passage may thus be rendered:

"We will now speak of artificial Memory: It consists entirely of *places* and *images*. We call those *places*, which, either by nature or art, are briefly, perfectly, and strikingly determined; so that we can easily understand and connect them; as *a house, a space between columns, an angle, an arch*, and other things similar to these. *Images* are certain forms, notes, and images of that thing which we wish to remember, as *horses, lions, eagles*, which if we wish to retain in memory, we must place their *images* or signs in certain places."

This is exactly the System of M. Von Feinagle, who divides a room into certain imaginary spaces, and fills

it with objects, calculated to recall to mind the things which he wishes to remember.

The Latin Author proceeds to compare the *places* to paper, or other matter on which we write; the *images* to the Letters; the disposition and placing of the images to the writing; the *pronunciation* (by which I suppose he means the mode of reciting the symbols by name) to reading. We must therefore, he says, have many places, for arranging many images; and these places must be arranged in order, that we may not be impeded by any change in the arrangement, but may be able to point out the images required, whether we begin from the top, the bottom, or the middle. This he illustrates by a very apt comparison:

"Nam ut si in ordine stantes notos complures viderimus, nihil nostra intersit utrum a summo, an ab imo, an a medio nomina eorum dicere incipiamus; item in locis ex ordine collocatis eveniet, ut in quamlibet partem, quotoquoque loco libebit, imaginibus commoniti dicere possimus id quod locis maudaverimus."

"For as, if we see a number of persons whom we know, standing in order together, it makes no difference to us, whether we begin to tell their names from the first, the last, or the middle; so having arranged our places, we can, by the suggestion of the images, tell, in any order we please, the things which we have assigned to the places."

He proceeds:

"Quare placet et ex ordine locos comparare, et locos quos sumserimus egregiè commeditari oportebit, ut perpetuo nobis hærerere possint."

"Wherefore we must provide places arranged in order, and diligently reflect upon the places which we have provided, that they may be fixed indelibly in our minds."

It is plain, from this specimen, that the systems are fundamentally the same. But perhaps, if you approve of this specimen, I may be able to send you some other time a further

to

proof, that here also, as in many other cases, *there is nothing new under the Sun.*

MNEMONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Mansfield, Jun. 18.*

AS your pages have ever been liberally devoted to the insertion of any Antiquarian Researches, especially of an Ecclesiastical nature, I am induced to request of you to give room to the following observations, in the hope they may not prove unacceptable to the curious, and convey communication of considerable importance to several persons whose legal rights are hereby particularly distinguished.

BELLA VALLA Priory, Notts.

By accident, the Leiger-Book of this religious house is now in my hands. It appears complete, and perfect in all its parts. From every information I am able to collect, no doubt can exist but that it is the same to which Thoroton had recourse in his "History of Notts:" in his notes to that work he refers to it, and gives extracts from it which exactly correspond with the supposed original. It commences in the 16th year of King Edward III. at which time the Priory was founded for Monks of the Cistercian Order; and contains the Letters Patent for its foundation; an account of the different properties assigned for its support; conveyances of lands, &c.; exchanges; the internal regulations of the house; and what appears of most consequence, and is omitted by Thoroton, the appropriations of, and subsequent endowments of Vicarages in, the Churches of Gysley, alias Griesley, and Selston, in the County of Nottingham, and Farnham, or Fernham, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Diocese of York. These endowments are first given in the body of the deeds of appropriation, and afterwards in separate acts. They took place at a late period, in the year 1343. I am ignorant whether they be registered in the Archbishop's Records at York, in which diocese Notts is; but, as many at this day are not discoverable, to the great loss and detriment of the Vicars, I may perhaps render a service by giving publicity to the repository of these three. Numerous Clergy are at this moment instituting expensive and often fruitless searches for such necessary documents. It is well known

to what causes their so frequent absence is to be attributed.

The identity of this Leiger-Book for legal purposes may perhaps be questioned, as it is not deposited in an Office of Records, but in private hands. This must be decided by abler judgment than I can presume to offer. Its internal evidence, and correspondence with Thoroton's publication, may perhaps entitle it to the rank of an original, and establish its authenticity. If this be the case, it appears of considerable importance to the Vicars whose endowments are enumerated in it. It is a well-known point of Law, that "talibus ordinationibus nullum tempus occurrit;" in other words, that no prescription will invalidate their contents; that they are esteemed in all cases as conclusive evidence to ascertain the Vicarial rights, as if the deeds were of yesterday's production.

Should further information respecting this Chartulary be acceptable to any one who may read these pages, I shall be happy in giving extracts and translations (on account of the abbreviations) on application for that purpose.

T. L. CURSHAM, M. A. Vicar.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

AS there is now some prospect of the restoration of civil order on the Continent; it may be amusing to future English Travellers, to examine whether the following articles of English Antiquity have escaped the destruction of the modern Vandals. The notes are extracted from Breval's "Travels."

At ROME.—In the Vatican, Picture of Ethelwolph, King of England, with an Inscription, vol. I. p. 100.

PAVIA.—Inscription at St. Augustine's on the Monument erected to the memory of Lionel Duke of Clarence, 2d Son of Edward III. vol. I. p. 268, II. p. 170.

TURIN.—A whole length of King Charles 1st, by Vandyke, vol. I. p. 286.

VERCELLI.—The Cathedral thereof said to be built by Henry II. to atone for the death of Thomas à Becket, *ibid.* p. 265.

BOULOGNE.—The great Bell of the Church of Boulogne was brought away from thence by Hen. VIII. as a trophy, and is now at Horseheath Hall, in Cambridgeshire, vol. II. p. 2.

ST. OMER.—White, the Popish Bishop of Winchester, deprived by Queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, lies buried there under a handsome Monument, *ibid.* p. 3.

ANGERS.—In St. Maurice's Church Windows, a figure of Margaret Queen of England, with the Arms of England and Anjou, quartered in a Lozenge just under her. *ibid.* p. 25.

ZURICH.—In the Library there, Letters of Lady Jane Gray, &c. *ibid.* p. 67.

BASLE.—In the Library, a drawing of Sir Thomas More's Family, &c. *ibid.* p. 71.

LYONS.—In the Jesuits' Collection, a gold Medal on Cardinal Pole's being sent Legate from the Pope to Queen Mary, *ibid.* p. 114.

PARIS.—Divers Monuments at the Royal Abbey of St. Antoine. Alexander Hales, an English Franciscan Monk, famous for his learning in the 13th century, *ibid.* p. 277.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Hackney, Jan. 19.

IT is forty years since I read Hanway's Travels, down the Volga, across the Caspian Sea, &c. with his History of Persia: giving the Work a second perusal, I have been astonished at the striking affinity of character between that dreadful scourge Nadir Shaw, and Buonaparte. Their likenesses are so exact, that they differ in nothing but the *pyramids of human heads* raised by the former. As many of your readers of the same standing as ourselves may possibly have the work by them, I would recommend to them a second perusal; and to your younger readers, who may not have it, I would beg leave to say that most Libraries have; to them it will afford this solid fact, that great conquerors of their description are great scoundrels, and that there is *nothing new under the Sun*.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

On the Reasonableness of imputing Sensibility to the Vegetable World in general, or to any specific portions of it.

THAT, wherever there is volition, there is likewise sensibility, no rational mind will pretend to question: and although it be not equally obvious, or equally demonstrable, that sensibility (regarded merely as a passive quality) can in no case exist without volition; yet is it altogether certain that the only satisfactory proof which can be given us by any created substance (distinct from our own persons) of its actual feeling, must be derived exclusively from its *sensible*

exercise of that faculty which we are wont to denominate the *will*; or, in other words, from its affording us, through the phenomena which it exhibits, indisputable evidence of its being endued with an inherent power of self-motion.

I say this on the fully-warranted assumption, that motion, however modified, is in itself invariably and entirely passive—in all cases, I mean, to be regarded as a necessary result, not as an active principle;—and, consequently, can then only with reason be considered as indicating a sentient nature, when it cannot without palpable absurdity be resolved into any other origin, than such as of necessity implies in the substance moved the power of self-direction.

In what manner, indeed, the latent principle of feeling and perception is connected with the power of sensible self-motion, we are confessedly, at present, utterly unable to conceive. Conscious, however, of being ourselves endowed with perpetual sensibility and thought, and not less so that the ordinary movements of our bodies are no other than the immediate result of our mental perceptions and volitions; it becomes morally impossible for us, when we observe in the motions of other creatures phenomena precisely similar to those which are exhibited in the voluntary movements of our own limbs, not to ascribe to such creatures (whatever may be the mode or place of their existence) the possession of a nature at least equally sentient and self-directive with that of man.

Now, such being the case, it must needs be obvious to all reflecting minds, that whether the Vegetable world in general be, or be not, endued with sensibility, is a question capable of being brought into a very narrow compass, and consequently (we might naturally infer) to a no less speedy and certain issue.

For the sole point to be determined being simply this, Whether among the infinitely diversified expansions and contractions in the parts of vegetable bodies, we meet with any thing at all analogous (in respect of its origin) to the ordinary motions of Creatures notoriously possessed of feeling and volition; it seems to me to be no more the exclusive province of *Philosophical Inquirers* to pronounce a decisive

decisive and final judgment on this question, than upon that which should relate to the existence or non-existence of hardness, of flexibility, of colour, or of any other sensible quality that may be remarked as naturally appertaining to Vegetable substances.

If, therefore, mankind in general at present entertain, and in all past ages be well known to have entertained, but one opinion on the subject,—and if that opinion be (as we must needs acknowledge it to be) no less unfriendly to the Darwinian Theory respecting Vegetables, than to the Cartesian respecting Animals,—I know not, for my own part, how it is possible for human ingenuity either to obviate or repel this brief and unsophisticated conclusion on the subject, viz. that the judgment which shall ascribe a sentient nature universally to Plants, and that which shall deny it universally to Brutes, have, in truth, an equally well-founded claim to our serious attention and assent.

And should any one be disposed to compromise the decision of the present question, by denying, on the one hand, the attribute of feeling, to the Vegetable World in general, and by ascribing it, on the other, to certain specific portions of it, in virtue of their superior organization; I shall content myself with observing briefly in reply: First, That every earthly substance which is known to be endowed with sensibility, is (in consequence of such endowment) rightfully to be accounted and denominated a part of the Animal Creation. And 2dly, That since between the possession and the want of feeling there cannot possibly exist, even in imagination, any middle state,—to comprehend in the Vegetable System any individual production whatsoever, which is, confessedly, distinguished by the possession of a sentient nature, appears to me (I must needs own) a mode of scientific classification no otherwise to be accounted for consistently, than by imputing it to the indistinctness of men's ideas on the subject, and to the correspondent incorrectness of their language.

Jan. 27.

OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

IF the following hint is adopted, it may obviate many of the dangers of travelling after heavy falls of

snow. Most of the lives that were lost in the late severe weather, were lost through the impossibility of tracing the Roads, when the banks and low hedges were drifted over; and the unfortunate people fell or were driven into deep ditches, stone-pits, and hollows, not knowing where they went. A few Lombardy Poplars planted on each side of the road, would effectually remove this evil. I would recommend one to be planted at every hundred yards on each side of the road; not opposite to each other, but in triangles. A tree would then be visible, on one hand or the other, at every fifty yards.

This Tree is recommended in preference to all others, for its rapid growth, cheapness, growing in almost all situations, and for its taper form, which occasions no drip or shade that can be injurious to the road. Its form also will render it conspicuous at a great distance, and distinguish it from common trees. Now, as there is none but a dry burning soil in which it will not grow most freely, it is the most proper for universal planting. And even on the very driest soils, it may be made to grow with very little trouble, merely by making channels on the side of the road to take off the rain water, and let a deep hollow be made at every hundred yards, into which the water that runs off the road may flow: in this hollow plant the poplar, and every heavy shower will supply it amply with water. On open commons and heaths, where fencing could not be put round the tree, to keep off the cattle from barking it, plant either large Trees, heading them down to about nine or ten feet from the ground, to prevent their being shaken about with the winds; or else, if trees are too expensive, procure large limbs with rough bark, and plant them deep in the ground. Let both these and the trees be washed over with lime, and keep them covered with it, and no animal will touch it. As a farther precaution, plant a few roots of the common bramble round each tree, and in a few years nothing can reach it.

It is now an excellent time to plant these trees; and before next Winter they will in most situations become conspicuous enough to direct many a doubtful traveller.

VIATOR.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 13.
IN that popular poem "The Bride of Abydos," by Lord Byron, occur the two following lines:

"Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease—
He makes a solitude, and calls it peace."

The beautiful idea expressed in these verses will immediately suggest to the classical reader a very similar passage in the *Agricola* of Tacitus, cap. 30, "*atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*:" indeed this similarity has been pointed out by a writer in the *Monthly Review* for January, 1814; who says, "probably this is an unconscious plagiarism."

For my part, Mr. Urban, I remember no long time since to have met with some very excellent verses in your Magazine, [see vol. LXXX. ii. p. 62.] written by Mr. Crowe, of Oxford, on the occasion of Lord Grenville's installation. Two of the lines towards the beginning, I well recollect, ran thus:

"And where he bids the din of arms to cease,
He calls the silent desolation—peace."

Now, let any of your Readers compare this passage with the one quoted above from Lord Byron's Poem, and let him tell me the result of his labour.

It is very difficult in these days, I am well aware, for an author to steer clear of another's ideas; and experience sufficiently convinces us of the truth of this assertion. Hence we may learn the necessity of using the utmost caution and deliberation, before we bring a charge of plagiarism against any man. That most candid and admirable poet, Mr. Crabbe, tells us, in his preface to "The Borough," that he had written the line

"And monuments themselves memorials need,"

long before he had met with the one in Juvenal,

"Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris."

Yours, &c.

J.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 14.
HAVING sought in vain for historic particulars relating to the village of "Charing," Middlesex, the supposed ancient site of the Cross, I am tempted to doubt that there ever was any village or hamlet so called in the place designated; for, although Northouck and other writers speak

of its existence as if fully ascertained and admitted, I do not find that the elder Historians and Chroniclers, such as Matthew of Westminster, and Thomas Walsingham, speak of it at all: the first, merely saying, in regard to the death and funeral of Q. Eleanor:

"[1290] Quinto Kalen. Decembris obiit Domina Elionora, regina Angliæ uxor regis Eadwardi, filia quondam potentissimi regis Hispaniæ Ferrandi *; et Westmonasterii, juxta feretrum Sancti Eadwardi Regis et Confessoris, 16 Kalen. Decemb. ejus anniversarium celebratur †."

And Walsingham thus:

"—regina consors defungitur in villa de Herdeley juxta Lincolniam, propter quod rex demisso itinere capto versus Scotiam, Londonias funus deducendo revertitur cum mœrore. Conditum est ergo corpus cum aromatibus in Ecclesia Westmonasterii cum honore; cor verò in Choro Fratrum Predicatorum Londoniis est humatum. In omni loci et villa quibus corpore pausaverat, jussit rex ‡ crucem miro tabulatu erigi ad reginæ memoriam, ut à transeuntibus pro ejus anima deprecetur, in qua cruce fecit reginæ dicta Alienora soror Aldefonsi § regis Castelli, nobilis genere, sed multò nobilior morum gravitate."

If you, Sir, and your antiquarian friends would not be shocked at the seeming innovation, I should venture to suggest (in reference to the fond epithets usually applied to the first || Edward's beloved Queen, and to the then prevalency of the French language here), the conjectural reading, *Chere Reyne*, in lieu of *Charing*, cross: and am,
Yours, &c. Y.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 14.
IN proportion to the pleasure, which every virtuous mind must receive from recording acts of goodness and disinterested benevolence; so is it a painful task to mention instances of such conduct as betrays a depraved mind, or an unfeeling heart. But such examples ought to be held up to general abhorrence; and the perpetrator of a bad action should meet with the punishment it merits. There are breaches of morality, and infringements of the great rule of right,

* Query, Fernandi (III)?

† Flores Historiarum, edit. Frankfurt, 1601.

‡ There were, as is well known, originally fifteen of these crosses.

§ Alphonsus X. || Post Conq. which

which no human laws can reach; but public opinion is, in these cases, a very severe Legislator, and has erected a tribunal, from which no criminal can escape. Very little doubt can be entertained as to what judgment public opinion will pass (at least, in this country,) upon the man who could be guilty of the action which you will now allow me to detail to you.

Some time before the amiable General Moreau quitted America, on his last fatal expedition to Europe, he had placed a Nephew of his at a College in Baltimore, superintended by L'Abbè Du Bourg, who ought to have esteemed it a high mark of confidence in the General, and an honourable distinction to himself, to have under his care one who bore a name so eminent in itself, and so dear to all good Frenchmen. After the departure of the General, and of Madame Moreau, this youth remained at the College, from which he was expelled, as soon as the afflicting news of the death of the General had reached the ears of this *virtuous* and *disinterested* Abbè. The conduct of the young man was, I can assure you, in every respect, highly exemplary. He was of an amiable temper, and of very industrious habits; and his abilities are such, as will not disgrace the name of Moreau, and would have thrown a lustre upon the college, had Du Bourg viewed his own interest in a proper light.—When I tell you, Mr. Urban, that the *very name* of this young man was the obstacle to this youth's remaining under the care of the Abbè Du Bourg, you may not be more surprised, but you will be more shocked. As long as the General survived, he was happy in superintending the nephew of him, who might have great influence in a country, which would, in all probability, have hailed him as her deliverer. The moment that this chance failed, by the fall of a man whose loss Europe has already deplored, and will, perhaps, have reason to lament yet more deeply; at that moment he cruelly, perfidiously, and basely expels the unoffending youth from the College! And why? Because he thinks that the present Ruling Power in France may maintain its seat, and that he, by educating the Nephew of a man, who was the virtuous and decided enemy of that Power, may lose all chance of promotion in his native country.

Even if other evidence was wanting, the mode of the young man's dismissal is a sufficient index to the *real* motives of this man, who is, indeed, by this barbarous act, a disgrace to his vocation, as Principal of a College, and a libel upon his sacred profession. He is, in truth, a worthy candidate for honours dealt out to the most unworthy; and such a *decisive* act of unfeeling cruelty and base ingratitude would render him a useful *tool* to the Usurper of Clerical, as well as Political Rights! I am, Yours, &c. R.

MR. URBAN,

I F R. C. in your last volume, p. 635, would review my observations, p. 214, he would see that he has misunderstood them. The consciousness after death is not a part of the doctrine I have espoused or believed. I think the soul is then in a state of rest, waiting for its final resurrection in a glorified body—not a body similar to that in which it is now enclosed, but a purer frame freed from its frailties and infirmities, which are not fit for an ethereal state: St. Paul, who was reserved to reveal this mystery, declares it in 1 Cor. xv. most clearly. Happiness or misery, in this intermediate state, would partake of either reward or punishment, neither of which can precede the final judgment. Its rest is, therefore, unconscious; nor can its locality be fixed during that state. The mind is lost in ascertaining a place for myriads, whose very consciousness of waiting for ages would be a grievous punishment; and if they were conscious, what would mean the sound of the last trumpet awakening them from the dead? But this intermediate rest, distinct from the body, relieves the inconsistency. Whence then has arisen the doctrine of consciousness and immediate happiness? From natural weakness and fear; from soothing affection of relatives; from ministers kindly wishing to afford a last comfort; and from enthusiasm. But I believe there will not be found any passage connected with a context which warrants the principle. The 24 of Matt. the Epist. to Cor. and to Thess. and the Book of Revelation, are decidedly against it; and however traditionally such a doctrine may have been received, it is time it were no longer suffered to lead the public mind astray.

Yours, &c.

A. H.
Mr.

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Cont. May, Feb, 1874, Pl. I, p. 113.



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NEW YORK (NEW YORK) NEW YORK

Mr. URBAN,

JAN. 1.

THE Parish of Gillingham is one of the largest in the county of Dorset; as by survey it has been found to be 41 miles in circumference, and, by geometrical computation, to contain 64,000 acres. It is situated in the most Northern extremity of the county, near the borders of Wilts and Somerset, four miles North-west of Shaftesbury; and, being a deep inclosed country, consists chiefly of pasture for grazing, and the dairies. Weaving of linen is the only manufacture carried on here.

In 1016 an important battle was fought, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, at Penn, co. Somerset, so near to this place, that some historians style it the Battle of Gillingham; in which the Danes were entirely defeated.

The Forest of Gillingham was heretofore part of Selwood forest, co. Somerset. Leland says, it was, at this time, four miles in length, and in breadth. It was disafforested at the beginning of King Charles First's reign.

The Church of Gillingham, which, by the kindness of Mr. B. I am enabled to send you a View (Plate I.) is a royal-peculiar in Salisbury deanery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and is a large fabric, consisting of a body and two aisles of equal height, a chancel, a chapel adjoining to it, and a high tower, in which are six musical bells, a clock and chimes. The nave is 54 feet long and 22 wide, and the roof supported by four pillars, and round arches. Some old woodwork are remaining, carved with the arms of the Stourton family. The tower is 48 feet long, 21 broad, and rises to the eaves. The North aisle is long and 15 broad. The South aisle is 64 feet long and 18 broad. The height is 63 feet high, and about 15 feet the inside.

In the church is a monument for Thomas Jesope, M. D. fellow of Merton college, who died 1615; and his brother Rev. John Jesope, vicar of this parish, who built great part of the vicarage-house, and died 1625. Another for Dr. Edward Davenant, also vicar here, who died 1679, æt. 84. Also other monuments to the memories of Henry Dirdoe, esq. who died

GENT. MAG. February, 1814.

1724, aged 77; Mrs. Frances Dirdoe, who died 1733, aged 34; Francis Devenish, gent. who died 1689, aged 77; John Tinney, who died 1728, aged 74; Rev. John Pern, M. A. 27 years vicar here, who died 1770; and his son, Rev. Andrew Pern, who died 1771, aged 27; William Read, esq. who died 1798, aged 44, a considerable benefactor to this parish; &c. &c.*

Edward Young, LL. B. dean of Salisbury, and father of the celebrated Poet, was prebendary of Gillingham Minor, in the cathedral of Salisbury.

Rev. Edward Davenant, D. D. was born in London, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He was nephew to Dr. Davenant, bishop of Salisbury, and was collated to this vicarage in 1625. During the Civil Wars his house was plundered, and his library, worth 1000*l.* seized by Waller's soldiers. At the Restoration he was restored to this preferment. He was a very learned man; and assisted Abp. Usher in his Chronology, by calculating the Eclipses since the Creation. Dr. Wallis makes honourable mention of him in his History of Algebra. His charity and hospitality still survive, by tradition, in this parish.

The Rev. John Craig, prebendary of Gillingham, was an inoffensive virtuous man, master of a good Latin style, an excellent mathematician, and esteemed by Sir Isaac Newton. He died 1731.

The Rev. William Newton, vicar here, was born at Maidstone in Kent, and had preferments in that county. He repaired the vicarage-house; and published, "A Companion for the Lord's Day, 1716;" several defences of the bishop of Bangor's Sermon; the *l* of Bp. Kennet; "The History of the year, 1741;" and several

other religious tracts. His history of this parish is in London.

The Rev. Edward Emily, dean of Derry, which he exchanged for the mastership of the hospital at East Harnham bridge, Salisbury, was vicar

* All these Epitaphs may be seen at length in the Third Volume of the new Edition of Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire; where is given a very full and satisfactory history of this large parish; and from whence the above particulars are extracted.

here

here from 1783 to 1792, in which year he died, and bequeathed his fortune to the present Bishop of Durham, who settled 6000*l.* 3 per cents. on the poor of that hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Purdy, of whom some Memoirs are given in vol. LXXXII. Part ii. p. 587, was curate of Gillingham.

The present vicar is the Rev. William Douglas, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, son of the late Bishop Salisbury.

By the Population Return in 1811, the parish of Gillingham contained 3 houses building, 11 empty, and 373 houses occupied by 410 families (of whom 211 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 170 in trade), consisting of 929 males and 1063 females; total 1992. Yours, &c. B. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

ST. Nicholas's Church, or the Old Church, as it is called, is supposed to be one of the oldest buildings in Liverpool; I mean that part of the old tower now standing, and from the top of which, on the 11th February 1810, the steeple or spire slipped down.

The other remaining building of any antiquity in Liverpool is the Old Tower, at the bottom of Water-street, which occupied a space fronting Water-street, and bounded on the West by Church-alley, of about 3690 square yards; and nearly equal in quantity to the Chapel-yard of St. Nicholas, before it was enlarged. This dwelling was given to that gallant Knight Sir John Stanley, a famous warrior, who married Isabella de Lathom, by which marriage he obtained also Lathom and Knowsley. He was descended from the Stanleys of Hooton, an antient and respectable family; and became the founder of the Stanleys of Knowsley, afterwards and now Earls of Derby; also of the Stanleys of Alderley Park, near Macclesfield, now of Winington in Cheshire. The House, or Tower, was given to him by Sir Thomas de Lathom, his father-in-law, about 1360, in the reign of Edward III; and he obtained a licence from Henry IV. to fortify it with embattled walls. In 1734, James Earl of Derby was Mayor of Liverpool, and gave entertainments at the Tower.

Leland, who visited Liverpool soon after 1530, when he made his progress through England, and presented to King Henry the result in the 27th year of the same King's reign, says "Lyrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a pavid town, hath but a Chapel. The King hath a Castlet there, and the Erle of Derby hath a Stone House there."

The Castle was granted to the town in 1704, at the rent of *£*6. 13*s.* 4*d.* the constable's salary; and about this time the Parish received a rent from the Corporation for some houses in it. In 1715 an arrangement was made between the Parish and Corporation; on which account the Parish conceded their rights to the Corporation, and upon this spot St. George's Church was built. The Castle was moated round, and the ditch was in a circular form, in part displayed by the circular turn of Castle-ditch and Preeson's-row, to Old More-street, above Fenwick-street, as at this spot the end of that street was called the "Dry Bridge" within these fifty years. From thence round to the top of Harrington-street to the top of Lord-street was the boundary of the Castle.

There can be little doubt then but the Chapel, the tower of which is yet remaining, and, on a comparison of the work with the Old Tower adjoining, was built before the year 1360, about 450 years ago; and about 63 years ago a spire was added to the tower, and built upon the old rotten soft stone, which is evidently shown by the present appearance of the same; but there is no evidence which goes so far as to state the foundation of this Chapel, or by whom founded, that we know of. It is certainly of great antiquity. King Henry the Fourth granted a lease of all the King's lands in Liverpool, as had been done in the time of King John, through the interest of Sir Thomas de Lathom with the King. They had also interest made with the Chancellor of the Duchy, about 1340 to 1350, on behalf of the Mayor, with the assent of the said Mayor, and of all the good men and commoners of the same town, praying "to get the same at as low a rent as the same can be got by his good labour, and to get an annual fayre, and to get the said Mayor and us ppower to take a mon by his body, &c. &c.;" yet we see, it

was

was not always the Corporation had the grant of the town rents, for in 1422, 8 Hen. V. a grant was made by the King to Henry Bretherton, chaplain, and Richard de la Crosse. — "A grant by Robert de Bonnel to Robert Cawdry, our attorney, to give possession of all our messuages, lands, and tenements, with turbary and pasturage, and all their appurtenances, &c. in the town of Lyverpull, Monday after St. John's day, anno 1442."

The following is from an antient manuscript, in the possession of Matthew Gregson, esq.

"At the Dissolution there were four Chantries in the Chapel of Liverpool;

1. 'viz. The Chantry of the High Altar, of the foundation of Henry Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the souls of himself and his ancestors, which is observed accordingly, and the grant is for ever.' [1344 to 1352.]

"When the commissioners (Hesketh and Ashurst) met at the dissolution of the Chantries in 1533, Ralph Howard, incumbent, was of the age of 50, hath yearly £5. 19s. 10d. in lands and tenements, besides his living £10.

2. 'The Chantry of St. Nicholas within the Chapel of Liverpool, of the foundation of John Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the souls of himself and ancestors, and to make one yearly Obijt for his soul, which is observed according, and the grant is for ever.' [Established about 1380.]

"Richard Frodsham is the incumbent, of the age of 80, and hath for his salary about 5l. 14s. 7d. besides his living 40*.

3. 'The Chantry of the Altar of St. John was of the foundation of John of Liverpool, there for the souls of him and his ancestors for ever, which is done accordingly.'

"John Hurd is the present incumbent, aged 50, and hath the clear yearly income of £5. 6s. 3d. and his living, besides £2. The ornaments belonging to the Chantry of St. John are valued to 40s. besides viii oz. of plate for Chalice.

"The Chantry of the Altar of St. Katherine's, in the Chapel of Liverpool, of the foundation of John Crosse, to celebrate there for his soul, and to doe

one yearly Obijt, and to distribute 3s. 4d. to poor people, and also to keep a schoole of grammer free for all children bearing the name of Crosse, and poor children,' (which is not observed.)

"Humphry Crosse is the incumbent, and hath for his salary the profits thereof, being 6l. 2s. 10d. being 50 years of age, and his living, besides £2. The ornaments belonging to his Chapel 3s. besides 12 oz. plate.

"The King's rent at the same time of the Dissolution, 1533, or 1536, was £10. 1s. 4d. exclusive of the Chantry Rent aforementioned, out of which the sum of five pounds, or thereabouts, was reserved for a Schoolmaster, for ever, which sum was until lately paid to it. Mr. Bains the free-school master, formerly had a seat, next Mr. Gamon's, reserved to him in the Old Church."

The date of the earliest parish records begins 1681. Formerly mortuaries were here paid, but ceased in 1738.

In 1699 an Act of Parliament was obtained, to make the town of Liverpool a parish separate from Walton, in which parish it was formerly a Chapelry only. About the year 1690 the Church-yard was on the East side inclosed, before this it must have been open. About this time the Church-yard was over-run with weeds, for 14d. is charged in the churchwarden's account for a besom, and for weeding the church-yard. Now not a blade is to be seen.

In 1718, the out aile was determined to be built, and was built by the Corporation, Thomas Johnson, Madam Willies, and other proprietors of the present out aile.

The set of six bells was fixed in 1755. Charge £257. 10s. besides four old bells.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Tenor.....	15	1	12
Fifth.....	12	0	10
Fourth.....	9	2	6
Third.....	8	1	20
Second.....	7	0	3
First.....	7	1	5

The first four bells, it is said, came from Drogheda, the last from Bristol. 1736 — The spire was projected, which is just fallen.

1745—Thomas Gee drew a plan of a spire.

1745—Henry Sephton and William Smith delivered proposals.

1747—Five receipts for building the same are charged £310.

* Harl. MSS. No. 2042, "anno 1378, 21 Nov. Hugo Botyl (now Bootle) Vicarius grants 13s. 4d. to Chapell St. Nicholas, and 10s. to St. Mary's, Walton."

The Mores have been resident since the year 1260, at Moore Hall, and Bank Hall.

1749—The church-yard was extended, the land taken in to the Strand, which cost £111. 14s. 8½d.

1759—Leave given to Government to make a battery in the old church-yard.

1760—A battery of 14 guns was made; this was taken down in 1772.

1774—The Old Church was altered by a faculty; the old walls, roof, and Gothic pillars taken down, with the old blue ceiling, black and white clouds, golden sun, moon, and a number of golden stars of different sizes, painted and gilt upon boards nailed up to the ceiling and roof, joists and spars.

1769—The steeple was surveyed, upon being thought in a dangerous state: it was therefore ordered to be repaired; and Mr. Thomas Wainwright repaired it for twenty pounds, under the direction of the late Mr. John Hope.

Church Expenses in 1681..	£. s. d.	75 10 8
— Ditto .. . 1781..		749 14 1
Yours, &c.		M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Middle Temple, Feb. 1.*

AS the very interesting question respecting the Presentation of Books to the Public Libraries is likely soon to become the subject of Parliamentary discussion; permit me to refer your Readers to a satisfactory account of the origin of the Bodleian Library, which (in vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 150.) you have extracted from Mr. Chalmers's excellent History of that University; to which, perhaps, you may have no objection to add a short quotation from Wood's Annals (ed. Gutch, vol. II. p. 920):

"Duke Humphrey's Library remaining desolate from the reign of Edward VI. till towards the end of Queen Elizabeth, it pleased the thrice worthy Thomas Bodley, esq; sometime Fellow of Merton College, to restore it. At Easter 1598 he came to Oxford, to view the place on which he bestowed his bounty. By this time [1602] there were in this place (where for many years was neither Book nor Student to be seen), 2000 and above of excellent choice volumes set up and reduced into a Catalogue. King James, in his Charter of Mortmain for the endowment of it, in the second year of his reign, did worthily stile and declare Sir Thomas Bodley (lately knighted by him) the *Founder* thereof.... So great was his zeal for obtaining more

books, and for the furnishing of it in after-ages, that he did not only search all places in the nation for antiquated copies, and persuade the *Society of Stationers in London*, to give a copy of every book that was printed (since confirmed by the Charters of Kings); but also searched for Authors, whether public or private (so that they were of good note) in the remotest places beyond the sea."

The subject, Mr. Urban, will be somewhat further illustrated, by an extract from the Records of the Stationers' Company.

"14 Nov. 1610. Received from Oxon, by the delivery of Mr. Doctor Kinge, Dean of Christ Church, the Vice Chancellor of Oxon, the Certificate, under the University's Seal, of an indenture (before sealed at Mr. Leak's house in Paul's Churchyard under the Common Seal, 15 Novemb. ult.) for one book of every new copy to be given to the Public Library at Oxon—that they appoint Sir Thomas Bodley to receive the same."

This, on the face of it, appears to have been a private transaction between Sir Thomas Bodley and the Company of Stationers; who, in return for some favour done to them by his interest at the Court, complimented the munificent Knight with a *voluntary gift*, towards the furnishing of his new Library at Oxford.

From this foundation*, however, arose the following oppressive Clause, in a Decree of the Star-Chamber, July 11, 1637:

"Whereas there is an agreement betwixt Sir Thomas Bodley knight, Founder of the University Library at Oxford, and the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Stationers; (*viz.*) That one Book of every sort that is new printed, or reprinted with additions, be sent to the Universitie of Oxford, for the use of the Publique Librarie there: The Court doth hereby order and declare, That every Printer shall reserve one Book new printed, or reprinted by him with additions; and shall, before any publique venting of the said Book, bring it to the Common Hall of the Company of Stationers, and deliver it to the Officer thereof, to be sent to the Librarie at Oxford accordingly, upon paine of imprisonment, and such further order and direction therein, as to this Court, or the High Commission Court respec-

* The earliest Entry of Copies at Stationers Hall is in 1585; the Title only, without the delivery of any Books.

tively,

tively, as the severall causes shall require, shall be thought fit."

Though this delivery of a single copy to the Bodleian Library, originating out of a private transaction, was now become a serious matter of obligation, it seems to have been not very punctually complied with; as the following entry will evince:

"Feb. 1, 1662-3. A Letter from the Vice Chancellor of Oxford was presented to the Court; whereby the Vice Chancellor reminded the Company of their Engagement and Obligation that laid upon them, to send a copy of every Book they print to their Public Library; complaining of the little care that hath been thereof taken for several years: That, as they desire not to take any violent course for the performance of that Obligation; so they hope the Company will prevent it, by sending such Books as are in arrear."

The Tax (for such it now became) was in the mean time *tripled*, by an Act of 13 and 14 Car. II. which, amongst several other obnoxious Clauses, directed, that, in future,

"Every printer should send three copies of every book new printed, or reprinted with additions, to the Stationers' Company, to be sent to the King's Library, and the Vice Chancellors of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the use of their Public Libraries."

The first Entry which appears on the Stationers' Records, after the passing of this Act, is thus worded.

"Dec. 1, 1663, several Books were delivered into the Court of the Company, to be disposed of in several Libraries, according to the Act."

In 1668, the Company of Stationers gave directions,

"That the Beadle do give notice to every Printer, to reserve in his custody THREE of every Book by him printed, of the best and largest paper, according to the Act of Parliament at Oxford in 1665."

In 1693 an Order was issued, "for prosecuting all Booksellers, Printers, and others, who neglect to send in their Books for the Three Libraries."

In the following year, these oppressive Statutes were wholly repealed; and it was not till the *Golden Age of Literature*, in the Reign of Queen Anne, that, by an Act expressly passed "FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING," a grievous Penalty was laid on Authors, Printers, and Book-

sellers, by the Delivery of NINE COPIES of every Book that should be entered at Stationers' Hall. Still, however, there was a choice left, at least by common usage and acceptance, to those who did not care about the protection of their copy-right. Those who sent the Copies, were protected by the Law. Those who withheld them, submitted to the chance of having their Books reprinted. And it is not a little remarkable that scarcely a single Book was ever entered at Stationers' Hall by any resident Member of either of the Universities.

After the lapse of a Century, it was reserved for the present Age, to add two more to the Copies already required; and to expound the Law to be obligatory on those who cared not about their copy-right, as well as on those who did. And, unless the Legislature shall condescend to afford relief, the Tax of ELEVEN COPIES remains the expounded Law of the Land, and must be obeyed. CARADOC.

To those Gentlemen who not only assume the title of BIBLIOMANIACS, but read the Books they purchase.

SIRS,

Jan. 20.

MANY of you, I doubt not, may have heard of that truly egregious Virtuoso, who attended at a sale of choice medals, and purchased at an enormous price one article which was stated to be an *unique*. When the treasure was completely transferred to him, the happy possessor battered it into an undistinguishable mass of metal before the eyes of his astonished competitors, exclaiming with transport, that "Now there existed but *one* specimen of the kind, and that was *locked up* in his own cabinet." Let Messrs. A. B.; C. D.; E. F. &c. if they please, make the obvious application. I own myself no enemy to the justly-renowned members of the "KOBURGHE CLUB:" and, as far as my judgment allows me to appreciate the value of their patrician labours, I confess, I see no possible benefit or injury that will result from their limitation of copy, edition, sale, &c. &c. to the cause of genuine Literature.

Every Library has its toys equally with its jewels and pearls of price; and I would no more quarrel with a "CLUB" of amateur bookmen under any of their Champions, than with a "CLUB"

"CLUB" of amateur actors under Colonel F. G. for the little *pic nic* imaginary rarities they severally may condescend to contribute towards a private feast of harmless good cheer, for their mutual comfort, solace, and entertainment. In my humble opinion, Gentlemen, general scholars are not in the remotest degree concerned in the transactions of one jovial association: and I am sure Mr. Kemble will readily attest the innocuousness and insipidity of the other. *Verbum sat sapientibus.* I pass on to the main purport of this short address.

Sirs, In consequence of the unsettled state of the Continent of Europe, no doubt can be entertained, but that property of every description has sunk in estimation; and that Books printed, and MSS. especially, have almost been treated as drugs, amidst the clamours of war and the clash and din of arms. Commerce has, universally, languished: but THE COMMERCE OF THE MIND (the interchange and barter of knowledge and the *belles lettres*) has felt, very severely indeed, the numbing operation of the Napoleonic Code. In Holland, that quondam grand emporium of printed science, vast piles of learned works are stored, for which the much distressed proprietors would rejoice exceedingly to receive any sum at all resembling a moderate equivalent. Here, Gentlemen, is a channel open for your liberal enterprize! a channel, too long unexplored, which presents the most delightful prospects to your view. To a CLAYTON CRACHERODE such an opportunity of doing a two-fold act of humanity, by relieving the woes of strangers, and enriching the understandings of his countrymen, would have proved [as to many of you, I trust, it will prove] a source of inexpressible pleasure. I presume not, pedantically, to attempt to dictate to others what process they ought preferably to adopt in so favourable a conjuncture; but, I hope, I may humbly venture to suggest the *advantage of dispatch.*

With no ill-will towards "CLUBS" or "BIBLIOMANIACS," I remain,

Most respectfully, Sirs,

Your honest adviser,

Poet's } SHENKIN AP' JONES.
Corner. } W. B * * R.

WINTER REMINISCENCES.

Christmas Carols. — Christmas Eve. Frost Pictures. — Former Seasons.

THE little popular or vulgar Carol, to commemorate "the merry time of Christmas," which brings tidings of comfort and joy, that is annually sung by the children of the poor at the door of every village in the kingdom, how ever deficient in poetical merit, is perfectly calculated to find its way to the breasts of all who cherish any tender remembrance of their earliest days; and, exclusive of its spiritual import, never fails to excite in me a momentary renovation of the pure delights of that enchanting period when the heart was always open to mirth and joy, and before it could be said to know or require comfort, having never been seriously afflicted. Comfort, however, is the feeling which sooner or later we are sure to stand in need of, when mirth and joy, like the pleasures of Spring and Summer, have taken their departure.

The simple productions of the "unlettered Muse" are often more exquisitely touching than the most correct and finished compositions of the Classic Poet; and I much question whether the verses which Cowper undertook to write for the Bellman, though undoubtedly adapted to the presumed qualifications of the supposed Author, and to the natural feelings of the untutored readers for whom they were immediately intended, were equal in their proper effect to some of the most common productions of persons in that humble station of life. I do not mean to instance the Carol above mentioned, and of which I remember little but the burden or chorus of "tidings, &c." as possessing any peculiar force in affecting the feelings, other than from the sound of youthful voices singing the same words to a tune which the ear has been accustomed to at the present season, from the earliest period of its admitting or noticing any melodious or tuneful sounds. Having no scientific knowledge of music, I am far better pleased with the rustic strains of "the merry plough-boy" who sings or "whistles o'er the lea," or "the mower singing blithe," and infinitely more affected by "the plaintive

tive ditty" of the milk-maid forsaken by her faithless swain, or even the most common ballad, than with the finest airs of the most admired performers, whose powers to please the mind, or interest the hearts, are far above or beyond my comprehension. In them I never found that species of harmony which indisputably conveys one of the happiest effects of music, that,

"With Nature's force, can open all the cells

Where Memory sleeps." COWPER.

I do not, however, consider myself competent to say that no such effect can be produced by scientific performances on those who are instructed in them; but, perceiving no effect whatever on the audience, even at an English Concert, but what has more the appearance of an affected taste than of real feeling derived from either sense or sound, I must retain my preference of those inferior and common productions of the untaught musician, or the poet of Nature, which make so strong an impression on the lower orders of the people, and all in whom the genuine feelings of Nature most evidently and forcibly prevail.

When, at the close of one of those "dark days before Christmas," which I made the subject of an Essay in 1812, I am sitting in a pensive mood by a comfortable fire enjoying that sort of light so favourable to meditation, which the above interesting Author, in his poem of the Task, terms parlour twilight; or when a keen frost is beginning to delineate on the windows those exquisitely fine landscapes which the morning sun is to exhibit in a degree of picturesque beauty that no artist can attain; when, at such an evening hour, I hear the children of the village caroling at the door, for which a few pence will reward and delight them—I feel most sensibly the gratification which the Poet alludes to in having the stores of Memory opened; from which I can select an abundant feast of recollections of many former periods of my life, either in Childhood, Youth, or later years. Of the first description was the joyous Christmas Eve at my Father's rectory:

Where, when the nipping frost has chased
The birds of every spray,
A Winter parlour then supplied
The comforts of the day;

Around the sides a paper flock'd,

Of firmest texture wrought,
Whose ample leaves* seem'd horses heads
By childish fancy sought.

Retrospect of Life.

This room, though it had no decorations of taste or elegance, had a respectability in its appearance, which was answerable to that of its revered master. I am still partial to the costume of the Clergy of the middle of the last century, and the style of their habitations, which were both distinguished by an appropriate agreement with the situation they held in society—before the coat of a Clergyman made him look like a smart tailor exhibiting his newest fashion, or the venerable peruke had given place to the monkish tonsure of a modern divine; and their studies and parlours were converted into elegant book-rooms and splendid drawing-rooms: which is now the case with every Incumbent of a moderate benefice, vying with the fashionable world in all his domestic arrangements. But to return to the old parsonage, about the year 1760, on Christmas Eve. The good Rector seated by his own fire-side, where every English subject is a sovereign, and cannot be invaded with impunity, smoking his evening pipe (a prerogative now nearly obsolete, except amongst the lower class), or playing at piquet with his eldest daughter; the younger children running every minute to the door to listen to the little half-frozen songsters, and take in a supply of berried holly for the windows; the mistress of the family with exemplary notability superintending the preparations in the kitchen for the next day's festivity, and bringing in a foretaste in a little silver saucepan that was always used for niceties. By those who have no pleasing or tender remembrance of their childish days (if any such there are) I shall be thought too minute in relating these particulars, and may be asked what interest I can possibly suppose the publick to take in the domestic amusements of an obscure Country Parson and his family, forty or fifty years ago, on Christmas Eve? It is true I cannot expect to interest the superior orders of society, whose habits of life are very different; but the superior orders form but a small part of the community; the

* The old flock papers were of very large patterns.

middle and lower classes are those whom my descriptions generally apply to; to whom the minister of a parish is individually of more importance than a minister of state; and the little biographical anecdotes of such a family, having a nearer resemblance to their own, will consequently be read with an interest proportionate to the recollections it will call forth respecting the early occurrences of their father's house. This is my apology for these "short and simple annals" of private life, to those who may conceive they require any. The paternal dwelling, however humble, and all its dear connexions, will retain in every mind, that has not been utterly corrupted or depraved by vanity or vice, a very deep impression of reverential gratitude and tender regard: Those who have risen to the most distinguished stations, unless they are absolutely unworthy of their advancement, look back to the companions of their youthful days, and the occurrences of their native home, not only without disdain, but with an innate partiality that no advantages of fortune have power to dispossess them of: while those who are reduced from the situation in which they were born, although they may have met adversity with fortitude, and submitted to it with perfect resignation to the decrees of Providence, will experience a pensive and soothing gratification in tracing in the picture I have drawn (though an evening piece) some perceptible likeness of the fair morning of their days; which they may correct with the pencil of Memory till it becomes a more faithful portrait of some very dear friend, and the joyous scenes of long-departed years. To conclude the appeal, I wish to make to the feelings of Nature and the sentiments of every serious mind: Those who have been conducted through all the intervening stages to the middle or decline of life, and been enabled to maintain an equal station in the world to that which their parents held; who have renewed with their families for many successive years the moderate festivities and cheerful enjoyments of the season, although it is impossible they should have been exempt from those calamities which inevitably interrupt, and for a time destroy, the pleasurable scenes of human life, exclusive

of the common cares and anxieties which are felt in every period but childhood and early youth; those who have been thus far blessed, and whose consciences acquit them of any gross or habitual crimes unforsaken, must consider themselves to possess a very favourable lot, and may cherish the sweet remembrance of their days of innocence, and the joys of their father's house, without any deep or lasting regret that they are gone; for, though they never can be literally, they may be more than figuratively, more than ideally restored, when they have attained, through Divine grace, as far as human frailties will permit, another state of innocence, similar in purity, but superior in principle, which is required to prepare them for the eternal mansions of their heavenly Father; from whence they never shall depart to feel any more the anguish of separation from those they fondly love, or the grievous and trying changes of this variable world.

W. B. *Northiam, Dec. 17.*

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

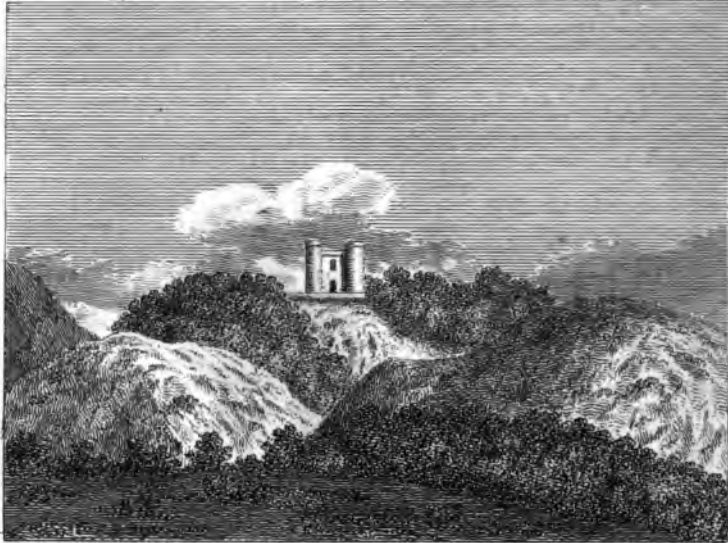
IT is recorded by an old Historian, that at the second battle of St. Alban's, February 17, 1461, there "were slain 2300 men, of whom no nobleman is remembered, save Sir John Graie, which the same daie was made knight, with 12 other, at the village of Colneie." Holinshed, vol. III. page 660. --- If any of your numerous and learned Correspondents can give the names or any account of the above-mentioned 12 persons so knighted, and whether any or all of them were made knights banneret, it will greatly oblige.

B. E.

* * "An Occasional Correspondent" has favoured us with the following extract from the Register of Sedgley, co. Stafford, as entered by the late Rev. J. Best, vicar:

"1812, June 25. Thomas Medcalf, M. D. Woodsetton. The above Gentleman came to reside in this Parish a few months ago in an obscure situation. It has been reported of him that he was educated in one of our Universities, that he had lived in affluence, had served as Consul General at Leghorn, and held correspondence with many respectable persons of Rank. Most certainly he appeared to be in his deportment and conversation a gentleman and a scholar."

Mr.



COOK'S FOLLY, near BRISTOL.



VIEW at HENLEY UPON THAMES.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.
I SEND you for insertion two small drawings: (*see Plate II.*) The first is a romantic view between two and three miles Westward from Bristol, on the North bank of the Avon, with *Cook's Folly* on the summit of the precipice. That gentleman, who built this imitation of part of a Castle in 1693, evidently intended to have a pleasing object, suited to its situation, for contemplation on approaching, and a considerable elevation whence to observe with greater effect a most interesting distant prospect of England and the Principality of Wales. The Vulgar, who perceived no advantages to be derived to them from the structure, stigmatized it with the term of the Folly, and invented the following ridiculous story, detailed in the Bristol Guide: "This building, which greatly embellishes these parts and prospects, is called *Cook's Folly*, from a story current thereabout, that one Cook dreamed that he should die by the bite of a viper, and therefore built and confined himself in this place. But all his caution could not avert his destiny: for, as he was sitting by the fire, a viper sprung from some faggots, and bit him so effectually as to occasion what he had been at so much expence to avoid."

Many of your Readers must be familiarised to the other view, which shews the West end of the Church, the ascent of the bridge, and the hills beautifully covered with woods, Eastward of Henley upon Thames. It was taken from the bow-window of the adjacent Inn at Henley.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

LETTERS TO A FRIEND.

LETTER II.

DEAR SIR, *Stonor Park, Oct. 20.*
IT is with some apprehension of my former Letter's having exhausted your patience, that I venture on another.

During my stay with you, I have perused with great attention, Mr. Blair's late publication of "THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FORMATION, OBJECTS, AND PLAN OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE SOCIETY," and I take the liberty of troubling you with some Observations on the following parts of it:—I. His charges against

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us of not noticing his First Circular, and of my withholding information from him on the subject of our Bible-Committee: II. His Assertion, that the Editions of the Bible, authoritatively issued from the Catholic presses abroad, and named in Le Long's Catalogue, are either in the learned or foreign Languages, or burthened with notes: III. His Animadversions on the Harsh Expressions in the notes to the Original Rheinish version of the Bible, and in Dr. Challoner's notes to his edition of it: IV. The Charge of Duplicity, brought in his work, against the Roman Catholic Bible Committee: V. And his Misconception of what is asserted by Roman Catholics, of the Unchangeable Nature of their Doctrine.

I. Mr. Blair seems displeased, that *No notice was taken by the Catholics of his first Circular.*

In answer to this charge, permit me to observe, 1st, that, in these days, when circular applications in print are so very common, a neglect in answering any one of them, cannot be justly construed by its Writer, as a want of civility in his regard.---2dly, That Mr. Blair's first circular contained some expressions,---(as, where he mentions, "our drinking turbid streams, and sitting in darkness and the shadow of death"), which would naturally make a Catholic suppose that it came from no friendly hand. This was my impression on reading it; I have not met with a single Catholick on whom it did not make a similar impression:—this was particularly noticed to Mr. Lefroy, both by Mr. Gandolphi and Mr. Blake.

As to his charge of my *withholding information from him*, or Mr. Lefroy, I can assure you, that there is not the slightest ground for it, as I possessed no information to give them. This, when Mr. Lefroy did me the honour to call on me, I mentioned to him. I told him most explicitly, that, "owing to the great weight of business, which then, and for some time past, had pressed upon me, I had not been able to give any attention to what the Roman Catholic Bible Committee was doing, in respect to their intended publication of the New Testament; and that some time must elapse before I could attend to it;" I therefore referred him, for the

the information he wanted, to Mr. Blake, who had moved the Resolutions, which passed on this subject, at the Catholic Board, as the person whom I thought most able to give him the information he wanted. -- My inability to attend to the concern in question, I also noticed in my Letter to Mr. Blair.

The fact is, that down to this moment, I have taken no part in the business, except by writing to Mr. Blair the letter which he has printed. I am aware of the assertion in print, that Dr. Poynter's Address was composed by me: but I can assure you, that this is altogether a mistake, as I neither wrote or suggested a word in it. The only meeting of our Bible-Committee which I attended, was, I believe, the last which the Committee held. My attendance at it was accidental, and the only part I took at it, was, to ask, -- why the intended Stereotype edition of Doctor Challoner's version, was printed from the edition of 1749, (the first edition of it), instead of being printed from that of 1777, which, I believe, was the last printed in his life-time, and which must naturally be supposed to have had his latest cares. To this, a satisfactory answer was given: It was replied, that, in every subsequent edition there was some alteration of the first, -- that there was no evidence of Doctor Challoner's having himself made, or approved of any of these alterations; that there was reason to suspect he was dissatisfied with some of them; and that the first was therefore the only edition, which it was quite safe to publish, as the authentic work of Dr. Challoner. I mention this circumstance, as, in our little Biblical history, it should be generally known.

With respect to my Letter to Mr. Blair, which that gentleman has published, the occasion of my writing it was, -- that, from various quarters I heard, that the conduct of the Roman Catholic Bible Committee had been represented to be highly reprehensible: a mine, it was said, was to be sprung under us, which would blow us up; and prove to the world, that we were wholly unworthy of the relief we were then soliciting. Other expressions of a similar import were communicated to me, by some of my respectable Protestant friends: -- and it was on this occasion that I first heard

the assertion, adverted to in my former letter, that it was contrary to the principles of Roman Catholics to print the Bible without notes.

Being a total stranger to every thing which had been done, or was doing, in the business, I applied, as soon as I received this communication, for information concerning it to an active member of our Bible Committee, and received from him, the account which I transmitted to Mr. Blair. All the enquiries which I have since made have satisfied me of the perfect accuracy of every part of that letter. Whatever might be the opinions of individual members of the Committee, and however well-grounded might be their anticipation of its final determinations, it is most certain, that among the points, which in my letter to Mr. Blair I stated to be uncertain, there was not one, on which the Committee had then come to any resolution. This I accordingly intimated in my letter to him: I never expected to see it in print; but it will speak for itself. Its object was "to spread friendships and cover heats." And such, I hope, the obvious tendency of it will be admitted to be by those who peruse it. At all events, I am quite sure that the facts mentioned in it will be found to be perfectly accurate.

II. In my letter, I observe in it, that we, (the Roman Catholics,) had not been idle in the great and noble project of the propagation of the sacred Volume; and, in proof of this assertion, I referred the gentleman to whom I was writing, to "Le Long's Bibliotheca Sacra," where he would find an account of the numberless editions of the whole Bible, or of the New Testament, which have issued from the Roman Catholic presses abroad. In answer to this, Mr. Blair says, that "he is not ignorant of one of those Biblical Works," and adds, that "if his memory does not deceive him, all the numberless editions authoritatively issued from the Roman Catholic presses abroad, and named in Le Long's Bibliotheca Sacra, are either in the learned and foreign languages, or burthened with Notes, and therefore unfit for the use of οἱ πολλοί."

I wish Mr. Blair would again look into Le Long. The Edition before me, is that published by Boerner, at Leipsic, in 2 Volumes 8vo, 1709. In the Second Volume of it, ch. V. Sect. ii.

ii. p. 36, Mr. Blair will find an article, with the title, "*Biblia Gallica à Catholicis Edita.*" He will see by it, that, before that work was printed, there had been in the French language Nine original versions of the whole Bible; that many editions of several of these versions are in 8vo, and the smaller sizes;—that there had been Twelve original French versions of the New Testament; that there had been several editions of most of those versions;—that almost all these editions are in octavo, or in a smaller size; and that there had not been fewer than 200 editions, of different parts of the Old and New Testament, particularly the Four Gospels and the Psalms, from one or other of these versions. Which of these editions are, or are not burthened with notes, I cannot say; but it is evident, from the sizes of them, that far the greater part of them can have none: and it is fair to infer that the proportion of those, in which the notes can with any propriety be said to amount to a burthen, must be small indeed.—I must add, that all these versions and editions were anterior to the year 1709. Now, reading of no kind was, before that year, so common as it has since been. There is, consequently, no reason to suppose, that the versions subsequent to that period have been proportionably fewer, or the new editions of them proportionably less numerous, than those which preceded it. An equal number of versions and editions had not before that time been printed in England.

I also wish Mr. Blair to read what I have written in my former letter to you, on the Early Versions of the sacred text into the other vernacular languages of Modern Europe. Surely he will allow, that, what I have said in that Letter and what I say in the present, abundantly justifies what I mentioned in my letter to him, that "Roman Catholics had not been idle in the great and noble project of propagating the sacred writings."

I beg leave to add, that, having lived long in France, and been intimately acquainted with the literary and devotional habits of that people, I am perfectly convinced that the Bible was as much read, as much explained, and as well understood in France as it is in England. I will however admit, that it was not read at so

early an age in France, as it is among English Protestants. But (*absit invidia verbo*), I will presume to say, that, taking a Protestant boy of 10 years old, who has read the Bible, in the manner in which it is usually read, before that age in England, and a Catholic boy of the same age, who has been taught the French Catechism, and particularly Fleury's Historical Catechism, in the manner in which it was usually taught in France, I am quite confident, that the latter will be found to have quite as full and as clear a knowledge of the history, the morality, and the religion, of the Old and New Testament, as the former.

III. I am far from attempting to defend any *Harsh Expression*, justly deserving that epithet, in the *Notes to the Original Rheimish Version*, or in *Doctor Challoner's Notes*, in his edition of it.

But when the harsh expressions of the Rheimish Annotators are brought forward, — the dungeons too, the racks, the gibbets, the fires, the confiscations, and the various other modes of persecution, in every hideous form, which the Catholics of those days endured, should not be forgotten. That these should have produced some expressions of bitterness from the writers in question, cannot be a matter of surprise; if something of the kind had not fallen from them, they would have been more than men. But permit me to ask, whether the language of their Protestant Adversaries, (who had no plea of this kind to urge,) were more courteous? To ascertain this, I wish you only to turn to the first and last pages of Doctor Fiske's "*Texts of the New Testament*:" — In the first page of it, he tells the Rheimish Translators, that "they had perverted the Bible, by their partial translation, and poisoned it with their heretical and blasphemous annotations;— that they craftily begged of their favourers in England larger exhibition, upon colour of printing their translation of the Bible:" In the last page he tells them, that "the words of their prayer were good and godly; but that they proceeded not from a faithful heart, not only their wilful and obstinate maintaining of errors, against the most clear light of truth, with their intolerable licentiousness of lying and slandering the saints of God,

God, did sufficiently declare." That, "though they could speak good words on hypocrisy, yet their heart knew, and their cauterized conscience could not but bear witness, that they dared not abide the trial of God's judgment, howsoever (as all wicked offenders did commonly) they appealed to it." Are these passages exceeded by any contained in the Rheimish Annotations? If they are not, permit me to ask, why the Roman Catholics of the present day should be criminated for an alleged intemperance of some of the Rheimish Notes? Why should not the Protestants of the present day be alike liable to crimination for the equal intemperance of the antagonists of the Rheimish Annotators?

Dr. Challoner's Notes are said by Mr. Blair, to be hostile to the Protestant Church. I apprehend it to be universally allowed by Protestants, that every denomination of Christians has a right to establish its own interpretation of the Sacred Writings by fair argument. I must therefore suppose that this is not the hostility of which Mr. Blair complains. But, in a subsequent part of his publication, (page 34,) Mr. Blair intimates that Doctor Challoner's notes are "hostile to Protestant principles and establishments of every kind." This sounds as if Mr. Blair thought that Doctor Challoner's notes had a disloyal tendency, and contained something inconsistent with the principles of allegiance and fidelity which every true Englishman holds in respect to his king and his country. This is a serious charge; and it is the more serious, as, in consequence of Doctor Challoner's having taken the Oath of Allegiance, contained in the Act passed in 1778, for the relief of the English Catholics, it necessarily involves in it, an accusation of perjury. Permit me, through the medium of this letter, to request Mr. Blair, by the duty we owe the dead, to explain his words, and, if they were intended by him to convey the charge I have mentioned, to copy the notes on which he founds the charge.

But I am willing to hope his expressions mean no more than that some of Dr. Challoner's Notes are illiberal or uncharitable. I doubt whether any of them, if they were construed in the sense in which the

venerable prelate himself understood them, would be found to merit either of these epithets. This, however, cannot be settled, without a minute discussion of each note. But if any passages, really exceptionable on either of these grounds, can be found in them, it must be allowed that these passages are not numerous: and it must also be allowed, that, *even now* Roman Catholics are occasionally treated by their Protestant opponents, with expressions of at least equal asperity. The first sentence of the preface to the work entitled, "*Roman Catholic Claims*," (published but a few months ago,) politely informs us, that "misrepresentation, evasion, and untruth, are the usual weapons of controversial popery."

It is full time that this polemic rudeness should cease. The Roman Catholic Board, by their Resolution of the 9th of last February, declared, "That they decidedly disapproved of every publication, either illiberal in language, or uncharitable in substance; injurious to the character, or offensive to the just feelings of any of their Christian brethren." That every denomination of Christians should adopt and act up to this Resolution, must be the wish of all who possess real charity, or a real love of truth.—It was a golden observation of St. Francis of Sales, that "a good Christian is never outdone in good manners."

IV. In one part of Mr. Blair's Publication, the language of the first resolution of our Board, by which the members of it express their opinion, "that it was highly desirable to have a subscription entered into by the Roman Catholics of Great Britain for the purpose of promoting a *gratuitous* distribution of the Holy Scriptures," is commented on, as "meaning to convey to Protestants the notion of an intended indiscriminate distribution of the Scriptures among the poor, when, at most, a very different distribution of it was intended." Mr. Lefroy, on understanding from Mr. Gandolphi, that "the advertisement of the Catholics did not mean that the Roman Catholics should, in future, distribute the Holy Scriptures indiscriminately; but merely that those poor people, to whom their priests thought fit to intrust the Scriptures, (published with

explana-

explanatory notes), should be supplied for nothing;" -- observes that, "in that case, the *Advertisement of the Roman Catholic Board operated as a complete deception upon the Protestant Publick, and that it was apparently published with the intention of imposing.*" This is a serious charge, and, if it be proved that the gentlemen who framed, adopted, or published the resolution, did it with the intention ascribed to them, they deserve the censure of all good men. But surely the charge cannot be supported.

In answer to it I must observe, 1st, That nothing is better known by the Protestant Publick, than that the Roman Catholics consider it a part of the discipline of their church, that the perusal of the Bible, in the vulgar tongue, should not be indiscriminate. This is perpetually charged against the Roman Catholics by the Protestants, and the Roman Catholics always admit the charge. -- Was it not therefore natural for the Roman Catholic Committee to suppose, that the gratuitous distribution of the Bible, mentioned in the resolution, would be construed to mean a gratuitous distribution of it among those to whom, by the rules of their discipline, it is distributable? 2dly, I must next observe, that no secret was made by the Roman Catholics of their construing the resolution in this sense. It was mentioned by Dr. Poynter to Mr. Blair, and by Mr. Gandolphi to Mr. Lefroy; and both Dr. Poynter and Mr. Gandolphi must have been aware that they could not make this construction of the Resolution more public, than by communicating it to those gentlemen. 3dly, I must add, that the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, on which this construction of the resolution is founded, forms a principal article in Dr. Poynter's printed Address; -- and 4thly, That this Address was generally circulated by the Committee. I might also add the very respectable rank and character of the gentlemen, of whom the Committee was composed. -- But, without resorting to any argument, from that circumstance, (which, however, every gentleman must feel to be of some weight), I think no reasonable person can, for a moment, think that a point, distinctly published by Dr. Poynter in an Address, in-

tended for general circulation, and previously distinctly announced by him to Mr. Blair, and by Mr. Gandolphi to Mr. Lefroy, by whom it would be immediately communicated to the Protestant Committee, could have been intended to be either concealed or disguised.

V. Referring to his selection of Dr. Challoner's notes, Mr. Blair observes, (page 54), "that the *doctrines of the Romish Church, though veiled for a time, are unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and can never be renounced by her sons.*"

Of the many misconceptions of their tenets, of which the Roman Catholics complain, they feel none more than that which seems to be implied by these lines. It is most true that the Roman Catholics believe the doctrine of their church to be unchangeable: and that it is a Tenet of their Creed, that, what their faith ever has been, such it was from the beginning, such it now is, and such it will ever be. But this they confine to the Articles of their Faith; and they consider no doctrine to be of faith, unless it has been delivered by divine revelation, and been propounded, as such, by the Church. This the Roman Catholics wish their adversaries never to forget.

When any of their adversaries finds, in any Catholic writer, a position which he thinks reprehensible, he should enquire whether it be an article of Catholic faith, or an opinion of the writer. In the latter case, he should reflect that the general body of the Catholics is not responsible for it, and should therefore abstain from charging it upon the body.

If he take the higher ground, he should first endeavour to ascertain, that it is an article of the Roman Catholic Faith: but here again, he should carefully examine, whether it be the principle itself, which he means to impute to the Catholics, or a consequence which he deduces from it. These are widely different, and should never be confounded. If it be the principle, he should then enquire, whether it have ever been propounded to them, as an Article of Faith, by the church. A wise method of ascertaining this would be to read the "Catechism of the Council of Trent." A proper perusal, however, of that work requires attentive study: if

if he be unable to give it such a perusal, let him read Bossuet's "Exposition of Faith;" and consult, (if not the work itself), at least, the Abridgment of Mr. Gother's "Papist Misrepresented and Represented;" let him also read Doctor Challoner's "Three short Summaries of Catholic Faith and Doctrine," prefixed to his "Garden of the Soul," the most popular Prayer-book of the English Catholics. Having read these, let him ascertain whether the doctrine, with which he charges the Catholics, be, in terms or substance, stated in any of them, to be an article of their faith. If he conceive that it is stated, in any of them, to be such, let him insert in his publication the passage, in which he professes to discover it, mentioning explicitly the work, the edition of it, and the page in which it is to be found. Should the passage be found, in terms or substance, in any of the works I have mentioned, then it will be incumbent on the Catholics, either to shew that the writer, in whose work the passage is found, was mistaken, (which from the acknowledged character of all the works I have mentioned, will not, I think, ever happen), or to admit that it is an article of their faith; and then the Roman Catholics will be justly chargeable with it. Whatever other opinions can be adduced, though they be the opinions of their most respectable writers, though they be the opinions of the Fathers of their church, still, they are but matters of opinion, and a Catholic may disbelieve them, without ceasing to be a Catholic. Would it not be both a fair and a short way of ending the controversy, between the Protestants and Catholics, that every person who charges the general body of Catholics with any religious tenet, should be obliged to cite from the Catechism of the Council of Trent, or from one or other of the works I have mentioned, of Bossuet, Mr. Gother, or Dr. Challoner, the passage in which such tenet is contained and propounded as an article of Faith?

But it is time that I should finish this letter insensibly swelled to a size far beyond what I had expected. I trust you will excuse its length, and believe me, with the greatest respect,
Yours, &c. C. B.

P. S. Since my former letter appeared in print, I have received information of another English Roman Catholic Version of the New Testament. It is printed in one Volume 8vo, with a few (but very few) notes; some of them in the margin of the text, and others under it. The translator of it was Doctor Cornelius Nary; it has prefixed to it the approbations of Doctor John Farely, President of the Irish College at Paris; M. Fogarty, Doctor of Sarbonne; M. Morus, Vicar General of Doctor Russell, Titular Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and afterwards Librorum-Censor in Italia, and Francis Walsh, a Roman Catholic priest at Dublin. It was probably printed at Paris: and is called by a respectable gentleman, from whom I received this information of it, an excellent translation.

MR. URBAN, *Banwell, Aug. 1.*

IN your Magazine for October 1811, page 319, is a paper relative to that great palladium of British Liberty, the Trial by Jury; and as in that paper I find a quotation from one of the great Fathers of the Law (Bracton), I shall, by your permission, lay a somewhat similar one before your Readers, copied from "The Dialogue in English between a Doctor in Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England." I lately by accident met with a complete and well-preserved Black-letter Copy of this excellent little work, published in London for the Company of Stationers, 1623. 21 Jac. I. As it is often quoted by Sir William Blackstone in his celebrated Commentaries, and by many other writers upon the Laws of this Country, we must presume it is a book of authority; but, as no author's name appears, I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who will inform me when and by whom it was written. The words "*in English*" occur in the title page: it is therefore not unlikely but it might have been originally written in Latin or Norman French, and that the present work is a translation. As a specimen of that work, take the following

"Question of the Doctor, whether it stand with conscience to prohibit a Jury of meat and drinke till they be agreed?"

"If

"If one of the 12 men of an enquest know the very truth of his owne knowledge, and instructeth his fellowes therof, and they wil in no wise give credence to him, and thereupon because meat and drinke is prohibited them, hee is driven to that point, that either he must assent to them and give their verdict against his owne knowledge, and against his owne conscience, or dye for lacke of meat: how may the Law then stand with conscience, that will drive an innocent to that extremity, or be either forsworne, or to bee famished and dye for want of meat?"

"*Student.*—I take not the Law of the realme to be, that the Jury after they be sworne may not eat nor drinke 'till they be agreed of the verdict: but truth it is *there is a maxime, and an old custome* in the Law, that they shall not eat nor drinke after they bee sworne till they have given their verdict, *without the assent and licence of the Justices*: and that is ordeined by the Law for eschewing of divers inconveniencies that might follow thereupon, and that specially if they should eat or drinke at the costs of the parties, and therefore, if they doe contrarie, it may be laid in an arrest of the Judgement: *But with the assent of the Justices they may both eat and drinke.* As, if any of the Jurors fall sicke before they bee agreed of their verdict so sore that hee may not commune of the verdict, then by the assent of the Justices he may have meat and drinke, and also such other things as be necessary for him and his fellowes also, *at their owne costes; or, at the indifferent costes of the parties* if they so agree, or by the assent of the Justices, may both eat and drink; and therefore if the case happen that thou now speakest of, and that the Jury can in no wise agree in their verdict, and that appeareth to the Justices by examination, the Justices may in that case suffer them to have both meat and drinke for a time, to see whether they will agree; and if they will in no wise agree, I think that *the Justices may see such order* in the matter, as shall seem to them by their discretion *to stand with reason and conscience, by awarding of a new enquest*, and by setting fine upon them that they shall find in default, or otherwise, as they shall thinke best by their discretion, like as they may doe if one of the Jurie dye before verdict, if any other like casualties fall in that behalfe. But what the Justices ought to doe in this case that thou hast put in their discretion, I will not treat of at this time." *Doctor and Student*, Ch. LI. p. 154. book ii.

I humbly presume, Mr. Urban, that the very plain and explicit terms in which the Law upon this subject is set down by the Student, in answer to the Doctor's question, will satisfy the mind of every well-informed reader, that the Law of Juries as it now stands (and which has been the glory of this only free Country upon the face of the globe for ages upon ages) is amply sufficient for the truly important purposes for which it was intended, without any alteration or innovation therein whatever. As to what the Americans or any other Foreigners may say or think upon the subject, it is nothing, worse than nothing! *Englishmen* are well convinced of the celestial treasure they possess, and will, I have no doubt, unite hand and heart for the purpose of sending it down unaltered and uncontaminated to the latest posterity.

Yours, &c.

ALFRED.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

SINCE my letter to you of Nov. 3. was written (see page 32), in which I transcribed from a *Booke of Presidents*, printed by Tottell in 1576, a *Royal Licence* to use the Game of *Closing*, and requested an explanation; I have received an intimation from an ingenious Correspondent of yours (to whom I had mentioned the Licence) that Dr. Cowell (edit. 1658.) says, "*Closhe* is an unlawful game forbidden by the Statute 17 Edw. IV. which is casting a bowl at nine pinnes of wood, or nine shank-bones of an ox or horse;" and he supposes that *Closhe* (so described) and the *Game of Closing* were the same.

I do not absolutely reject this supposition, but I am free to say that I do not *admit* it absolutely, for the reasons I will now give, and shall therefore thankfully receive further hints upon the subject.

Dr. Cowell's Book is not in my possession, but I have Manley's *NOMOETHES* (1672), which is an enlargement of his work in which *Closhe* is thus explained:

"An unlawful Game forbidden by the Statute made 17 Edw. IV. cap. 3; and it is inhibited also by the Statute of 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 9; but *there* it is more properly called *Clash*, for it is the throwing of a bowl at nine pins of wood, or nine

128 *Game of Closhe, &c.--Licence to be absent from Parliament.* [Feb.

nine shanke bones of an oxe or horse, and it is now *ordinarily* called *kailes* or nine pins."

On referring to the Statute of 17 Edw. IV. cap. 3; I find the enactment against unlawful games in these words:

"Nostre Seignur le Roy del advys des Seignurs espirituelx et temporelx et Communes en le dit Parlement assemblees et per auctorite dicelle, ad ordeigne qe a la Feste de Pasqe prochein veignaut nulle persone occupiour ou gouvernour dascun meason teneiment jardin ou autre lieu deinz cest Roialme voluntierment soeffre aucun person doecupier ou jeuer aucuns des ditz *Jeuez* [the Games had been mentioned in the Recital] appellees *clache*, *keyles*, half-bowle handyn et handoute, ou queke borde, ou ascun de eux, deinz ascuns de lour suisditz measons, &c. &c. *sur la peynes*," &c. &c.

I find the Game of *Keyles* prohibited both by Stat. 12 Rich. II. cap. 6. and 11 Hen. IV. cap. 4. with other games; but *Closhe* is not named in either of them.

By the Statute 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 8, sect. 11, no person shall, for gain, lucre, or living, keep, &c. any common house, alley, or place of bowling, coyting, *CLOYSH-CAYLS*, half-bowl tennis, &c. And by the same Act, sect. 16, no manner of artificer, &c. shall play at tables, tennis, dice, cards, bowls, *clash*, coyting, logating, &c.

Now though *Closhe* and *Keyles* stand in the Act of the 17 Edw. IV. as it were *contra-distinguished*; and in 12 Rich. II. and 11 Hen. IV. *Keyles* alone is mentioned; yet, giving credit to the expression in the more modern Statute of 33 Hen. VIII. by which they are compounded into *one* game, there called *Cloysh-cayls*, I am willing to allow that *both* may now be fairly interpreted to mean the game of *Nine-pins*. But it by no means follows that the game of *Closing* must be the same. For the name *Keyles* having clearly obtained the ascendancy (and was the popular name from 1477 to 1541,) how comes it, that a licence for the game of *Nine pins* (if so it was) in 1576, should be given by a new name "*Closing*," and not by either of the old names *Closhe* or *Clash*, but more especially by its then acknowledged and ordinary name of *Kailes*, which it had retained down to Manley's time in 1672?

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I AM inclined to think that the "Booke of sundry Instruments," from which I sent you an extract some time ago, is a reprint of the Book of Presidents which your Correspondent Mr. Holmes mentions, p. 32, of your last Magazine. It contains the Licence Mr. Holmes has extracted, *verbatim*, but not *literatim*. The game in my copy is spelt "*Closing*." It also contains "A Licence for Apparell, and to shoot in Crosse-bow and Handgunnes," and "a Place for a Crosse-bow," and divers other curious instruments, particularly a "Licence to be absent from the Parliament," as follows:

"Trustie and welbeloved, we greet you well. And forasmuch as we be informed, that ye, by reason of your age, impotencie, and other sickness, cannot conveniently, without your danger, travail or labor to our high Court of Parliament: We therefore, in consideration hereof, licence you by these presents to take your ease, and to be absent from our said Parliament during the continuance or prorogation of the same: Any act, statute, or ordinance heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. Given, &c.

To Sir T. C. Knight of the Shire of our Countie of E."

A Calender is prefixed to the Volume, and begins with "A necessarie and perfect Rule to know when the Termes begin and end, and how many Returnes are in every of them.

"Eight days before any Terme be,
The Exchequer openeth for certaintie,
Except the Terme of Trinitie,
That openeth but foure dayes before truly."

Then gives the Rules, and concludes with the following Note:

"In this Calender following you shall oftentimes finde this letter B, the which signifieth such dayes as the Egyptians note to be dangerous to begin or take any thing in hand, as to take a journey, or any such like thing."

Yours, &c. HUGH CALPERS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

YOUR respectable Correspondent has given you a very particular account, p. 3, of two curious old Packs of Cards; I also possess an old Pack of Political Cards, published, I suppose, about, or soon after, the Revolution, and

and which has probably been in the possession of my family from their publication; they are numbered 1 to 52, but 2 and 47 are lost. No. 1 is the Knave of Clubs, and represents the "Lord Chancellor (as he is mistakenly called) condemning Protestants in the West;" others represent the Inscription taking out of the Monument, Oates whipt from Aldgate to Tybourn, Hanging Protestants in the West, Two Bishops and Judge Jenner speaking rudely to Dr. *Huff* (Hough), Magdalene College Scholars turned out, Trial of the seven Bishops, the Popish Midwife cutting her Husband to pieces, Prince of Wales baptized, giving Audience, Prince of Orange landing, Father Petre burning his Papers, Burning the Popish Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs waiting on the Prince at Windsor, Tyrconnel arming the Papists in Ireland, Lord Chancellor in the Tower, &c. &c. But enough.

Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

THE pleasing description communicated by Mr. Giddy in p. 3. of two curious Packs of Cards, reminded me of having in my possession one on the plan of the *second* pack, distinguished, as that is, in the usual suits. It may not be unacceptable to your Readers, if I concisely add another "*Specimen of the Times.*" This engraved Pack is illustrative of remarkable events in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Ace of Hearts represents "Her Majesty proclaimed at Charing Cross, March 8, 1701-2.

The Five of Hearts—"The Queen's Arms with the new Motto *Semper Eadem.*"

The Nine of Hearts—"Her Majesty touching for the Evil." Her right hand is placed on the head of a little boy, who is kneeling before her. This, Mr. Urban, will bring to your recollection one head which, all must allow, dishonoured not the Royal hand.

The Eight of Spades exhibits—"The dreadful Storme, Nov. 26, 1703."

The Nine of Spades—"The taking Gibraltar by Sir George Rook, 24th July 1704."

The *Knaves* in each suit are very appropriate:

The Heart—"Admiral Bembo cowardly betrayed by some Captains in his squadron."

The Club—"The Duke of Bavaria traiterously declares for France, and seizes Ulme."

The Diamond—"Captains Kerby and Wade shot to death on board of the Bristol, April 16, 1703."

The Spade—"Port St. Mary's plundered against the General's express command."

The remainder of the Pack portrays, principally, the victories of the famous Duke of Marlborough—Victories, though splendid, yet in our time surpassed by those of the immortal Wellington.

On one Card the name of the Engraver appears—"R. Spofforth sculp."

Yours, &c.

G. W. L.

Mr. E. H. BARKER'S *Defence of his "Classical Recreations"* examined.

Ἀγαν ὑβρίζεις, καὶ νικητὰς λόγους
Περὶ τῶν ἐς ἡμᾶς, οὐ βολῶν οὕτως ἀπαι.

EUR. *Alcest.* v. 682.

"Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. Accusatio enim crimen desiderat, rem ut definiat, hominem ut notet, argumento probet, teste confirmet. Maledictio autem nihil habet propositi, præter Contumeliam, quæ si petulantius jactatur, convitium, si facietius urbanitas nominatur." CICERO.

— "one that feeds

On objects, arts, and imitations,
Which out of use, and stal'd by other men,

Begin his fashion."

Julius Cæsar, Act IV. Sc. 1.

WE entered into an examination of Mr. Barker's massy and elaborate * publication, entitled "*Classical Recreations,*" with the freedom that is necessary both to the candour

* In the eleventh Number of the New Review Mr. Barker desires to know what we mean to insinuate by calling his "*Classical Recreations,*" an "*elaborate publication.*" Will he have the goodness to allow us to ask him in return what he meant when he applied the same epithet to J. H. M. in a note in the eleventh Number of the *Classical Journal*, p. 156? "The Scholar who so elaborately reviewed my edition of the two Tracts in the *Gent. Mag.* for May 1812, &c."

Gent. Mag. February, 1814.

and effect of our criticisms; and we hope without any mark of disrespect towards the talents and quaint erudition of its Author. It was natural then for us to expect the same *ταπνοια* from Mr. Barker in any distribe which he might put forth by way of reply to our strictures: and be it observed, that the defence which he has made against us, and which is inserted in the New Review for July, August, and Nov. last, carries with it the distinguishing traits of all Mr. Barker's writings, a mixture of arrogance and self-sufficiency. Nevertheless it displays a fair portion of learning; and viewing the situation of each party, we can sometimes allow for the finger which we cannot approve. Certain observations of Mr. Barker, however, bear with them such an outward show of plausibility, that they seem calculated, if not thoroughly sifted, to leave a favourable impression on the mind of the reader, in many cases where they by no means deserve it. This has been the chief cause of the following remarks; and for the satisfaction of Mr. Barker, who is perpetually complaining of our want of specification, we shall on the present occasion enter more minutely into his errors.—The first paragraph on which I shall touch is the following:

"In reply to what is added by J. H. M. that 'they [the Class. Recreat.] were written in his presence [Dr. Parr's], and received, we presume, in some degree the benefit of his powerful hand, which is at once comfortable and pleasant,' I beg leave to state, that though many of them were written in his presence, while he was reading, writing, thinking, smoking, or sleeping, yet as not one of them was shown to him till after the work was printed, they could receive in no degree the benefit of his powerful hand. Whatever merit or demerit there may be in the book, it is all my own."

I readily give Mr. Barker due credit for these assertions, and am bound to inform my readers that Dr. Bellen-den (as Porson used facetiously to call Dr. Parr) had no finger in the pie. So it is!

'Veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.'

The *Recreator* next observes,

"J. H. M. is pleased to intimate that as a Commentator I appear to good advantage, but that as a Critick I do not stand on very high ground; and adds, that I have neither the brevity of a Porson, nor the critical acumen of a Blomfield."

This is perfectly true, and we beg leave to repeat that Mr. Blomfield's notes are quite sufficient, without any remark of ours, to stamp his character as a scholar, as a man of ingenuity, of sagacious judgment, of taste, of comprehensive and powerful intellect, of acute discrimination, of rich and varied knowledge, of great industry, and of retentive memory*: and we may almost venture to say,

"Omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta."

We studiously forbear from drawing any invidious comparison between the merits of Mr. Blomfield and Mr. Barker; for it would be idle in us to point out in what the inferiority of the latter to the former consists. But Mr. Barker is *egregiously* mistaken, if he supposes that we ever gave him the preference, *πολλου γι και δε +*. His critical merits may be summed up in these remarkable words, "Criticus non est, neque esse potest, utpote neque ingenio, neque judicio, neque, si verum dicere licet, doctrinâ, satis ad eam rem instructus." Still, however, (and it is a thing which gives us sincere pleasure to remark) Mr. Barker, as we have before told him, deserves very high praise as a *commentator*, or rather as a philosophical scholar (a title which we know he delights in). We will venture to hazard a conjecture that, if he continues with equal perseverance in his studies, Mr. Barker will become of great service to the cause of Literature, and as such he will ever demand our attention. With him then let us indulge a pleasing hope that the time is not very distant, when ample justice will be done to him for whatever merits as a critick, and a commentator, he may be found to possess.

I shall now proceed to answer the question proposed by Mr. Barker.

"I am utterly at a loss," says he, "to conceive what J. H. M. means by saying that I am completely out of my element, when I write prose: have I then ever written verse? But I am in haste."

What J. H. M. means, amounts to

* "He is a better scholar than I thought he was,

He has a good sprag memory."

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV. Sc. 1.

+ See the entertaining Correspondence between Mr. Gilbert Wakefield and Mr. Fox, p. 190.

this,

this, that when Mr. Barker is writing English prose, he is too verbose, and unable to contract his thoughts; and hence he appears out of his element, which probably would not be the case, were he to circumscribe himself by writing his remarks in Latin. For the trouble of wading through 492 pages of heavy matter, we look for something besides the bulk of the book to reward our pains, some interesting piece of information,

—————"which shines
'Mid the dry desert of a thousand lines."

Now though we do not expect Mr. Barker to enliven his critical commentaries with a country dance, yet we look for more spirit than is to be found in the major part of the notes. Some of these said notes put us strongly in mind of Bish's Lucky Lottery Office; *i. e.* they begin with something out of the way, which excites our curiosity; and when we have waded through some lines, we discover the evident puff with indignant vexation. Again, how often, after we have sufficiently laboured to cull a flower or two for our pains, are we dismissed with a reference to the Classical Journal! The truth is, that when he labours to be profound, he becomes at once perplexed and obscure. I shall now say a word by way of reply to Mr. Barker's wise question, "have I then ever written verse?" When this query was put by Mr. Barker, we are afraid that there must have been a certain haziness in his intellectual atmosphere; for he himself had just before told his readers gratuitously, that he had but *one single medal to exhibit*. Thus then it appears, that without desiring J. H. M. to unravel the question, Mr. Barker might have solved it himself, and answered, 'I have written verse.'

To the following observation made by J. H. M.,

"We have scarcely heard of the many works cited by Mr. Barker, or the names of some Lexicographers, which are allowed to hold a place in this limbo large and broad."

Mr. Barker replies, "This is paying a compliment to my learning at the expence of his own."—But, with all due deference to the opinions of this wise man of Gotham, we have to observe, that this is paying no such thing; and surely Mr. E. H. B. might

have saved himself the trouble of penning such a frivolous remark, which is far from being "worth even a Jew's eye." Though J. H. M. does not openly profess a deep acquaintance with Mr. Barker's friends, the dusty commentators of ancient lore, he may still have some acquaintance with them, ay, perhaps as much as the worthy *Recreator*. The assertion of having scarcely heard of these gentlemen by no means implies an utter ignorance of their labours, as Mr. Barker through some strange defect of intellect imagines.

Upon the following passage in C. 7, "Ad matres, ad conjuges vulnera ferunt, nec illas numerare aut exigere plagas pavent;" we remarked, "Every difficulty will here vanish, if we at once embrace the explanation of *exigere* as given by Heinsius, '*Exigere, i. e. diligenter examinare, an plagæ et vulnera sint leviora, an graviora an periculosa*, Suet. Jul. 47.—'Sua manu exegisse pondus.' Mr. Barker sides with us, but he has given the credit of this discovery to Gesner, who in fact purloined it from the above Gentleman. Dr. Aiken, a very confident scholar, and of whose translation we have a different opinion from Mr. Barker, translates *exigere* 'to require,' which meaning is certainly not required here: Murphy prefers *exugere*, the reading which is found in the Arundelian MS."

To this Note Mr. Barker archly replies,

"J. H. M. is entirely indebted to my note for every thing here mentioned about Heinsius, Gesner, Aiken, and Murphy," [and, pray, to whom is Mr. Barker indebted for his note?] "and if J. H. M. had attended properly to my note, he would not have assigned Longolius's words (as published by Kappe) to Heinsius, and would not have supposed that I had given the credit of this discovery (of the meaning of the word *exigere*) to Gesner, when I had in fact quoted Heinsius, Longolius, and Oberlin, as all agreeing in the same opinion with Gesner, and when I had in fact merely said that, of the four meanings assigned by Gesner to *exigere*, the last was the only one which could apply to the passage of Tacitus. I would advise J. H. M. to be a little more careful for the future how he charges with plagiarism either me [how far Mr. Barker may justly be charged with it, will be seen hereafter,] or Gesner, who, he says, in fact purloined

joined it (the meaning of *exters* in this passage of Tacitus) from the above-mentioned gentleman (Helmius)."

Our Readers will agree with us in thinking this long-winded note not a little obscure; and whoever will take the trouble to peruse Mr. Barker's note in the *Classical Recreations* in its original, and not in its present mangled state, will perhaps deem us justified in the assertions which we made. I am much amused with the concluding advice about plagiarism, particularly so as coming from Mr. Barker.

I now proceed to Mr. Barker's objections to the following note of the Reviewer's:

"C. 11. *Miles ex libertate vitium quod non simul (we would read *semel*) nec ut jussi conveniunt, sed et alter et tertius dies eunetatione coeuntium absumitur.* Murphy has translated this passage with his usual precision and energy. 'Regularity would look like obedience: to mark their independent spirit, they do not convene at once: we cannot comprehend Mr. Barker's patient investigation of the passage: the two following quotations which we give, and which seem to have eluded the observation of Mr. Barker, may tend to throw a little light on the obscurity, *Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam praelio contendissent.*'"

"As to the passage quoted," says Mr. Barker, "by J. H. M. taken from some book or other, but he knows not what, [*for shame, young gentleman, for shame!* see *Cæsar de B. G. lib. 4. c. 50.*] *Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam praelio contendissent,* it might well elude my observation, as it does not tend to throw even a little light on the obscurity: *οὐκ ὀφεί;* [to which we reply *οὐκ ὀφεί*] it applies not at all to this sentence of Tacitus, but has actually been already quoted by Salinerius, upon a preceding sentence, which is this, *Cœsus, nisi quid fortuitum et subitum incidisset, certis diebus, quum erat sublevaretur luna, aut impletur: nam agenda robur hoc auspiciationibus initium credunt,* where Salinerius has these words, "Non mirum igitur, si fœminæ Germanorum vetant Ariovistum, ne pugnam conferat ante novam lunam, Cæsar. l. 1. *Eas ita dicere, non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante lunam no-*

"Dele *ita*, and read 'The following passage which we give, and which seems to have eluded, &c.' To speak the truth, J. H. M. expected an attack upon this mistake, and the attack is just.

um praelio contendissent. The passage of Cæsar is also referred to by Brotier, and had I quoted the very passage of Cæsar adduced by Salinerius, in the Gronovian, and referred to in the Brotierian, edition, without any mention of their names, J. H. M. would have immediately brought a charge of *plagiarism* against me; but I am not so precipitate in laying such a serious charge against any man: I am too generous to advance it against an enemy, even where I have many grounds of probability, and I am too sensible that similar accidental coincidences of quotation have frequently happened to myself."

Is not this a wonderful instance of great generosity in the facitious Recreator? We have much to say in praise of it!!! In what school this Theban pig studied the art of logic, it is not in our power to inform our Readers; but he has certainly studied it to very little advantage: for, if his reasoning be true, there is an end to a scholar's gathering parallel passages without having a charge of *plagiarism* brought against him: *ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα, οὐκ ἔστι τοῦτο; πολλοὺς καὶ δι.* No man, according to Mr. Barker's ideas, can pretend to illustrate any obscurity in any Author by adducing a parallel passage, if the same passage has been brought forward by another commentator in any different passage of the same Author, without subjecting himself at once to a just charge of *plagiarism*. "Reptile," as Fielding says to a critic, "I acknowledge not thy jurisdiction." If Salinerius had quoted the sentence from Cæsar by way of illustration of the very passage of Tacitus which I had done, I would at once yield myself to the truth of such a charge: but, as I quote the same passage of Cæsar on quite a different passage of Tacitus from what Salinerius does, how am I guilty of *plagiarism*? In addition to all this, I beg leave to remind Mr. Barker that he should be the last person under the sun to utter a vague charge of *plagiarism* against any man. "Those whose houses are built of glass, should not throw stones," says the Spanish proverb. Has the Recreator forgotten the charge of *plagiarism*, which was urged against him in our notice of his *Cicero*, and which we believe most persons but himself thought sufficiently established? But, as the gentleman has always been very sore on the subject, and

and not unfrequently put a diatribe on the occasion forth, we will no longer keep him in suspense; but will at once inform where his note is extracted from: *επιστημη* (as Demosthenes says) *παλιν επι τας αποδεξεις*. His note then [we do not mean the *exact words*, but the *substance* of it,] occurring in the 116th page of his Cicero, on the following passage—*In agris erant tum Senatores, et iidem, senes*. from the beginning to the end of it, is taken from Martyn's notes on v. 493, v. 532—3, but more particularly on v. 534 of the second Georgic of Virgil. The extracts which we have already made from the *Defence* forbid us to quote Professor Martyn's remarks; but a reference to them, we suspect, will recall an old acquaintance to Mr. Barker's notice.

[To be concluded in our next.]

MR. URBAN,

Fcb. 8.

IT is really a pity that Mr. Hawkins (p. 5.) is so ignorant, or pretends to be so, to whom the signature of the "Architect" applies. As for the "House Painter," Mr. Hawkins may rest assured that he is not the person, although Mr. Hawkins seems to set down the matter as confidently as if said "tradesman" had actually, in his hearing, boasted of being the writer of the papers under the head "Architectural Innovation," to which "An Architect" is subjoined. However, Mr. Hawkins well knows that a common artificer could never have the means or the opportunity of exploring the greater part of the kingdom in pursuit of our Antiquities, or giving up the best portion of his life in such employ, as the "Architect" has done. This Mr. Hawkins is alive to; but he wishes to bring the "Architect" low in the estimation of the publick, to call in question his abilities as an Artist, and his veracity as a Man, a man whom I repeatedly term my "best friend;" a man who was regularly educated in the profession of Architecture; who has practised much; and whose encouragement in this way would have been very extensive, could he have so debased his art as to comply with the caprice of employers, to design partly in our old styles of Architecture, and partly in the modern way of raising

noticeable edifices, such as is to be viewed in Old Palace-yard, Westminster; Abbey, Fonthill; Ashridge, Buckinghamshire; Kew, &c.

The Readers of this Miscellany, who have for the space of 17 years borne with the opinions and illustrations in defence of antient lore, submitted therein by the "Architect" and myself, more immediately those of my firm associate in the "good cause," in worming out the train of Architectural Innovations, will be the most eligible judges whether we are "competent" to the task undertaken in such literary productions—at least in reviewing Mr. Hawkins's "History of Gothic Architecture."

Mr. Hawkins alludes to my work of "Antient Sculpture and Painting," entered upon 1781, as having written for its use several papers. The fact is, they were (though small the number) in explanation of certain sculptures of figures and paintings on glass in the Abbey Church, Westminster; viz. Legend of Edward the Confessor; string of Saints to entrance of Chapter house; basso relievos to Henry VII's tomb; figures painted on Crouchback's tomb, and ditto in East windows. These explanations went as far as No. VII. of the work. Now I humbly conceive that writing about a few effigies, by compilations from a multitude of Authors, has nothing to do with the study of Architecture; and therefore repeat, that Mr. Hawkins's pursuits (on that account) are not allied to the labours of an Artist, so as to bear out his presumption in composing a History of "Architecture" exclusively.

It is a "True Bill," indeed, that Mr. Urban did print Mr. Hawkins's MS.; but how much? why, *two sheets and a half*! The rest of Mr. Hawkins's collective adducements, comprising *four sheets*, were printed by an obscure Typographer in the purlieu of Long-lane, Smithfield; to whom Mr. Hawkins conducted me (reluctantly on my part); giving me to understand, at the same time, that if I did not employ *his Friend*, I must not expect in future any more benefit from *his writings*. With shame I confess, I quitted the assistance of Mr. Urban.

In the Spring of 1784, the period of bringing out No. VIII. of Antient Sculpture, I presented Mr. Hawkins,

as a gratuitous return for his trouble in writing, a small view of Edward Confessor's Chapel; and much satisfaction was expressed in consequence. At this time I had in the Exhibition a large internal View of Westminster Abbey Church, done for the late W. Seward, esq. of literary memory; a performance finished on the spot, during the course of two years, in occasional visits thereto. Previous to the close of the Exhibition, the Father of Mr. Hawkins (the late Sir John Hawkins) called upon me, and said he was much pleased with my drawing at Somerset-house; and desired me, as soon as I had brought it from thence, to leave it with him, and he would accept the same as a compliment for the pains his Son had bestowed in my Publication. After my astonishment at such an abrupt and unexpected demand had partly subsided, I respectfully answered, that he must be under some great mistake, as the drawing was the property of Mr. Seward; that I could not but be amazed at such a request, made by a Gentleman of fortune to an Artist in a humble situation, just entering into the world. It is needless to give the reply of the Knight on this occasion, as it might be thought an invidious disclosure by one who is advocating his own cause. After this meeting, all communication with Sir John and his Son ceased.

It may be necessary to state, that several Gentlemen gave their voluntary illustrations in aid of my etchings, not only from the commencement, but to the conclusion of Antient Sculpture: Richard Gough, esq. Sir John Fenn, Craven Ord, esq. Francis Douce, esq. and Dr. Milner. Leaving the Smithfield Printer, I employed the late Mr. Thomas Sabiac, of Shoe-lane, Printer, who went through the whole of the letter-press. My heart told me, I should have returned to Mr. Urban, and intreated him to continue the printing he had so well begun at the outset of my work; but, not being able to encounter his deserved rebukes, I desisted from waiting on him. But it is to be hoped, in our present intercourse, he will never find me, or my right-hand the "Architect," recreants in defence of our Antiquities, or to his constant and unshaken patronage.

No one will be surprized at Mr.

Hawkins endeavouring to cry up the "credit" of his History, and spurning with contempt the observations of his "adversaries." He calls the "List of our Antiquities," to which I referred for dates, (though collected by Mr. Moore, a gentleman who made the tour of the Island to ascertain their state of existence, the whole revised by John Caley, esq. Keeper of the Records of the Abbey-lands in the Exchequer,) "a very obscure modern publication." But no proof, no authority, belongs to Englishmen who have at heart the honour of their Country's skill; that important good is only to be found in the bosom of Frenchmen: this is Mr. Hawkins's creed. Malmesbury date, or remaining walls, are with Mr. Hawkins no evidence of prior pretensions to the merit of design in the English school, but doubtful all; must have the workmen at any rate brought from the Continent to construct that edifice. Allowing for an instant this circumstance, what were they but a horde of discharged masons and labourers, out of work, not of sufficient ability to find bread at home, and so had it through charity here, as underlings and hod-holders to our native and superior artizans! Soft, at this juncture let me make contrite obeisance to Mr. Hawkins's forgiving hand, for alledging surmises that he had never made any journeying over this land; for he assures us (in his "Answer") "that the distance from Canterbury to Dover is so little, as any one knows who has travelled the road as I have done.—"

Mr. Hawkins "*thinks* the Church of Malmesbury is not by some centuries so old as Mr. Carter *thinks* it," 615, because William of Malmesbury says the Church was twice destroyed by fire. Understanding that the said Church was constructed with stone, how, in the name of reason, could it literally become the victim of fire? The roofs probably might have been burned, and upper parts of the walls so damaged by fall of timbers, and other accidents, as to need a necessary repair. Hence, Mr. Hawkins (to run with the common idea of various Authors who have mentioned, when treating on the like subject, that it was no unusual circumstance for our antient stone churches to be "burned down") pretends to insinuate, after
Englishing

Englishing an old scribe, that destroying by fire must of necessity mean wood, stone, and all! But any hypothesis suits Mr. Hawkins, that enables him to give land to his dear friends on the other side the water, and disparage the questionable faculties of his poor countrymen here at home.

The inference Mr. Hawkins means to draw from the two fires is, that the present remains of Malmsbury Abbey-church is wholly a different building from the original one, and of a far later date; but had he the opportunity or inclination to consult the relics, he would perceive that the pointed arches, and the decorations of the nave (exclusive of the upper story) are of the most remote cast,—and from this strong fact: their general ornamental lines bear the greatest resemblance to Roman design, a criterion by which those who have studied Saxon architecture, always allow to carry with it demonstration of the highest antiquity.

Let Mr. Hawkins pin his faith on books, liable from their obsolete language to be variously interpreted; I fix mine on the objects themselves. I have seen Malmsbury, have drawn numerous examples from the architecture thereof. Has Mr. Hawkins followed my example? He supposes that I despise the instruction to be derived from books: be that as it may, it is plain he contemns the Antiquities that adorn this Country, by neglecting to investigate or make memoranda from them; for it does not appear in any part of his "History," or in his "Answer," that he has visited *one* antient structure among us.

Mr. Hawkins maintains, "it is utterly impossible I should succeed in my attempt,"—that is to expose his antinational predilections for the extraneous productions of art in other kingdoms, and his total want of knowledge in architectural concerns: but of this as I proceed with my "Observations." "The opinions of the ablest and most intelligent men are against me." Do they all then concentrate in Mr. Hawkins? He does me the honour to name "four adherents" on my side of the question, among whom is Dr. Milner, a name I am proud to say I reverence, and which may be accounted a tower of strength, as his writings on our Anti-

quities sufficiently demonstrate, by deep research into the subjects illustrated by him; he not only having made the tour of this kingdom, but of the Continent. Mr. Hawkins has not trod the round of either, yet he affirms himself to be the "refuter" of the Doctor's "sentiments in the book itself." (*History of Gothic Architecture.*)

"A great or still greater fault is gross, and supine, and unrestrained negligence, and very near approaching to fraud." If this translation "applies" to any one, it is to him who "neglects" the Antiquities of his own Country in favour of those of other regions. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, Westminster,
Oct. 1, 1813.

OBSERVING that the Rev. Henry Liston's "Essay on perfect Intonation," and his *Euharmonic Organ*, have come under the notice of your Musical Reviewer, in the Magazine for August last, p. 155, I am induced, as one of those who have several times listened with peculiar delight to the fine and novel effects of the *perfect harmony* produced on his Organs, at Messrs. Flight and Robson's Rooms, and witnessed the facility with which Mr. Samuel Wesley, and other performers, after a slight practice, were able to manage the pedals by which the same is produced, to trouble you with some remarks on the *Musical Scale*, with the hope of making the nature of the same somewhat more plain and evident than Mr. Liston has made it in his work above quoted, on account of his having adopted a Notation for expressing the Intervals, less convenient than one which I have discovered, and used for several years past, and shall without further preface proceed to apply to his Scale.

Within each Octave, as Cc, Mr. Liston has 50 intervals; and on examining these it will be found that 11 of such intervals, between adjacent sounds, are very small and equal, each being in his notation 2 T—t—2 H. Instead of this compound expression, which few practical Musicians will, I fear, take the trouble to understand fully, I substitute *unity*, or 1 of my *Artificial Commas*, of which 612 make the Octave or VIII, 358 the Fifth or V, 197 the Major Third or III, and 254 the Minor Fourth (VIII—V or) 4th;

with: as I have shewn in the "Philosophical Magazine."

By help of these four Numbers, others answering to all Mr. Liston's Notes, may easily be obtained, by going through his Tuning process, using + for addition, — for subtraction, and = for equal: viz. From C=0, take 358=G, 358+358=612=104=D; 197=E, 197+358=555=B, 555+358=912=301=F*, 301+358=612=47=C*, 197+254=451=A; 197+197=394=G*, 394+358=612=140=D*, 140+358=498=A*, 498+358=612=244=E*, 394+197=591=B*, 591+358=612=337=F***, and 337+358=612=43=C**.

Again, 612—358=254=F, 254+612=866=508=Bb; 612—197=415=Ab, 415—254=161=Eb; 415—358=57=D_b, 57+612=358=311=G_b, 311+612=358=565=C_b, and 415—197=218=F_b; 218+612=358=472=B_b†, which completes the 24 Notes of Mr. Liston's primary Scale, p. 44.

Then, in order to produce the acute Notes, or Series comma higher than the above, we may begin at D, viz. 104+358=462=A', 462+358=612=208=E', and 208—197=11=C'.

From which Note, exactly the same process being repeated, as above, the same series of notes will result, each 11 greater than above, viz. G'=369, D'=115, E'=208, B'=566, F'*=312, C'*=58, A'=462, G'*405, D'*=151, A'*=509, E'*=255, B'*=602, F'**=348, C'**=94; F'=265, B'_b=519, A'_b=426, E'_b=172, D'_b=68, G'_b=322, C'_b=576, F'_b=229, and B'_b=483, the 24 acute notes.

And in order to obtain the grave notes, or series comma lower than the first series, begin at A, viz. 451—358=93=D', 93+612=358=347=G', 347+612=358=601=C', 347+197=544=B'; 93+197=290=F'*, 290+197=487=A*, 451+197=612=36=C'*, 36+197=233=E'*, 601—197=404=A'_b; 347—197=150 E'_b; and 565—358=207=F'_b, the 11 grave Notes.

These several Notes arranged, with their Numeral Values from C affixed, as in Mr. Liston's third Column at page 12, will stand thus, viz. 0=1st or key, 11=1', 36=1*, 47=1† or I, 57=2d, 58, 68, 83=2*1, 93=2†, 94, 104=2†, 115, 140=2††, 150=3', 151, 161=3d, 172, 197=3††, 207, 208, 218=b4, 229, 233, 244=3†††, 254=4th, 255, 265, 290, 301=IV, 311=5th, 312, 332, 337=IV, 347, 348, 358=V, 369, 394=V, 404, 405, 415=6th, 426, 451=VI, 462=VI', 472=7, 483, 487, 498=VI, 508=7th, 509, 519=7', 544, 555=VII, 565=8th, 566, 576=8', 591=VII, 601, 608=VII', and 612=VIII.

Which series of artificial commas, representing the 59 Notes of Mr. Liston's Scale, will be found equally exact (for all practical purposes), and vastly more convenient than either the "elements" or the "numeral measures" in his two last columns, for examining and proving every operation relating to Intervals and Chords, throughout his work: for which purpose I would recommend those who are about to enter on the study of the "Essay on perfect Intonation," to draw out on a card or paper the notes and numbers, and numerals, given above, in three columns, beginning with the highest, viz. c, 612, VIII, and descending to the lowest, viz. C, 0, 1; and to supply opposite to them, a series for the octave above this, by adding 612 to the several numbers, and using small Letters thus, c' 623, c'* 646, c* 659, d_b 669, d_b* 670, d'_b 680, &c. And it might be convenient to mark in pencil on the margin of Mr. Liston's work (which is sufficiently wide) the value of each chord in these artificial commas of mine; thus in page 53 opposite line 19, wherein the chords V and 6 occur, write 358 and 415; line III and 3 occur, write 197 and 161; 20, opposite VI write 451 &c.; and 254 &c.; and it might be further useful, after and between each number, to write the differences thus, 358, 161, 415, 254, and

451 197; by which it would at once appear, that the intervals between the upper Notes of these Chords are 3d, 4th, and III, respectively, as Mr. Liston states. By the help of such a table, the Notes truly answering to any chord, however compound, or the chord resulting from any given combination of Notes, may very readily be found, &c. &c.

Your Reviewer, in his introductory remarks, speaks of *Temperament*: it may not therefore be amiss to mention, that the imperfect Fifth C# A_b (and 14 others) in Mr. Liston's Scale, viz. 404—47=357 is the proper *Equal Temperament* Fifth, which 12 times repeated above C, will make B* coincide with c; for 357×12=612×6=612.

No judge of good Music ever yet complained of the *uniformly perfect* harmony, or of the *similarity* of the keys in Concerts, where voices, violins, and perfect instruments only were admitted, and the bungling expedients of temperaments were wholly excluded: nor will any such have the least cause to complain of the exclusion of wolves and temperaments, or the want of *variety of expression*, in per-

performances on the Euharmonic Organ. That taste must surely be greatly vitiated, which can relish the novel variety of wolves and *beating* concords in preference to pure harmony, such as all our refined Concerts aim at, in excluding Keyed Instruments except from the Choruses.

Your Reviewer does not fully explain himself, as to his *doubts* of the practicability of Mr. Liston's scale on a *large Organ*, viz. whether he refers to Messrs. Flight and Robson, on the bulk and expence of such an Instrument, or on the harmonic effects of the *compound stops*: on the latter head, I know several Musicians, who have rather hastily formed an opinion unfavourable to the effect of compound stops. The experiment remains yet however to be tried; but from the trials which can be made on the present Instruments, by putting down several of the notes of chords on compound stops, although imperfect, because the reinforcements, or doubling of the notes, most harmonic to each other, in such chords on compound stops, whereby the discordant intervals therein are overpowered and lost, cannot be thus imitated,—I am fully of opinion, that effects not less striking and delightful would result from compound stops, than from the simple ones that have been so successfully tried.

But, supposing that large Organs are never attempted on Mr. Liston's plan, I cannot see the justice of your Reviewer's inference, that the moderate-sized ones already constructed, must remain mere *useless curiosities*.—Are no Chamber or private Concert Organs wanted on nearly the same scale, as to bulk and expence, as these Instruments now on exhibition? Are there no Music-schools, or places for study among us, where the practising of *correct singing*, and the *study of harmony* in all its curious combinations, by Composers for perfect Instruments, might be aided and safely guided by these improved Instruments?

No competent judge of the subject, or well-wisher to the improvement of this most delightful Science, will, I think, on consideration, venture to answer these questions in the negative, or refer to *Tempered Instruments*, even so improved as Loesh-

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man's Organs and Piano Fortes, (with 24 sounds in each octave), as fully adequate and fit for the purposes above referred to.

Hoping that Mr. Liston's Essay will soon be more generally studied, and his Instruments referred to, for practically illustrating the precepts therein laid down, and unfolding the scientific views therein, I remain,

Yours, &c. JOHN FABRY, Sen.

Mr. URBAN, Woodhurst, Feb. 2.

I HAVE been many years a reader of your Miscellany, and have ever found it the steady and invariable supporter of truth and justice: I therefore presume to solicit the insertion of a case which I think highly interesting to the Clergy, and more particularly so to those of that body who have, unfortunately for themselves and their families, any thing to do with Corn-rents. It is a fact well known to persons conversant in Inclosures, that the award is often many years before it is signed. One instance occurred in this neighbourhood, where the Commissioners, having disagreed, *did not affix their signatures for near twenty years!* In another Parish, where only one Commissioner was appointed by the Act of Parliament, *the award has never been signed at all;* and the person so nominated has, after setting out the allotments, gone out of the Kingdom! The Vicar of Woodhurst has been put to a heavy expence already, and is moreover threatened with a continuance of Law, from the Writ of Certiorari to the vexatious Replevin, whenever the Corn-rent apportioned by the Quarter Sessions shall be put in force. Upon the Lay-impropriator's being asked,—“If the Vicar found himself aggrieved by the order of 1797, where was he to seek redress, and how obtain it? the answer was, he might have returned to his Tithes! What? when you had taken possession of the land allotted in lieu of Tithes both Great and Small, and the Commissioners had extinguished Tithes for ever from the moment you had so taken possession? Sir Robert Burton, the former Lay-impropriator, has often declared, that his Estate was worth more by £1200. by the Vicar having a Corn-rent instead of Land!

Land! This Lay-impropriator, who purchased the Estate in the latter end of the year 1802, coming still farther North, and scorning to be outdone even by a Yorkshireman, very honourably endeavours to have a 17 years' Corn-rent instead of a fourteen, thereby striking out from a future average the years 1800 and 1801, which were years amounting nearly to famine, and when the Corn consequently was nearly a guinea per bushel. This conduct reminds me of a case tried some years ago at Carlisle, concerning Tithes. The Officer of the Court, inquiring of the Jury—"Gentlemen, do you find for the Plaintiff, or the Defendant?" received for an answer, "My Lord, we be all against the Parson!"

A CAUTION TO THE CLERGY AGAINST CORN-RENTS.

The Vicar of St. Ives and Woodhurst, versus John Carstairs, Esq. Lay-Impropriator of Woodhurst, in the County of Huntingdon.

In the year 1796, an Act passed for inclosing the Parish of Woodhurst, in the County of Huntingdon; and instead of Land being allotted to the Vicar in lieu of Small Tithes, it was enacted, that the Land should be allotted to the Lay-impropriator; and that an annual money-payment should be made to the Vicar, by the Lay-impropriator, out of such allotment, in lieu of Vicarial Tithes. The Commissioners were directed to apportion so many bushels of marketable wheat as they thought sufficient to compensate the Vicar for the extinction of his Small Tithes: and they were to ascertain by the London Gazette the average price of a bushel of marketable Wheat in the County of Huntingdon, for the twenty-one years preceding the passing of the Act; and at the end of every 14 years from the average price being thus ascertained, either the Vicar or the Lay-impropriator might apply to the Justices in Quarter-Sessions, for an alteration of the said Money-payment or Corn-rent. On Sept. 29, 1799, the Commissioners put the Lay-impropriator into possession of the Allotment given to him in lieu of Great and Small Tithes. The Vicar and Lay-impropriator attended on the Commissioners, and requested them to ascertain and fix the amount and the time at which Corn-rent should commence: they ascertained the average price by the London Gazette, in the manner pointed out by the Act of Parliament; and they directed their Solicitor to serve an order upon the Lay-im-

propriator and Vicar, stating the sum so apportioned, and that the Rent-charge should commence from Sept. 29, 1799; and they also signed and published an Order *extinguishing for ever* the Tithes from the said 29th of Sept. 1799. The Commissioners did not sign their award until the 11th of Sept. 1802; but in that award they stated, that the Corn-rent commenced the 29th day of September, 1799; and from that time the Vicar has received without variation the Money-payment, according to the average so declared by the Commissioners. In the beginning of the year 1813, the Vicar gave the Lay-impropriator notice that he should apply at Midsummer-Sessions, for a fresh average price to be ascertained. The Lay-impropriator declared he should contest the business, for that the 14 years did not expire until the 29th of September 1816, viz. from the signature of the Award. At the Midsummer Sessions the Justices were of opinion, that the Vicar's application was premature; the Lay-impropriator, attending *personally* in Court, agreed to accept and continue the notice until the Michaelmas Sessions. On Oct. 5, the Cause came on to be heard; the objection made to the alteration was stated to the Court by the Vicar's Counsel, and the Act of Parliament and other evidence produced and read, the Court made an Order in favour of the Vicar's claim. The Lay-impropriator did not attend either in person or by his Attorney. The Copy of the Order of Sessions was served upon him in Michaelmas Term. On Dec. 31, the Lay-impropriator caused a Notice of Appeal to be served on the Vicar, stating his intention of moving the Quarter-Sessions to rescind their Order, because they had no jurisdiction, for that the 14 years did not commence at the time of his taking or getting possession of the Land, but from 1802, when the Award was executed,—not from the time that the Tithes were extinguished by the Commissioners, but from the time they *thought* proper to sign their General Award. The Court said, they had already heard and determined the Case; and this vexatious Appeal was ordered to be struck off the paper. The following is the Opinion of an eminent King's Counsel, given on the 27th of Sept. 1813.

Opinion.

That the equity and justice of this Case are with the Vicar, no one can doubt; and therefore, if I thought the case more doubtful, I should have no difficulty in advising him to try the question. But I hope, though the case is not without difficulty, that when the whole case and all the circumstances be-
longing

longing to it are considered, it will be found to be with the Clergyman. In page 11, when the Award is first mentioned upon this subject, it says, the days of payment shall be fixed by the Award, *or any other writing* under the hands of the Commissioners. This Clause therefore supposes, that upon the particular subject, the Commissioners might act otherwise than by a formal Award. If the construction contended for by the Lay-impropriator were to prevail, the Vicar was not entitled to this composition till 1802; and yet the Commissioners declared all Tithes were to cease from Michaelmas 1799, which they had a power to declare, by section in page 29, either by the Award *or at such other times* as the Commissioners should by *Notice in writing* affixed to the Church doors direct; so that for three years his tithes were to cease, and he is to have no composition. And if this construction is to prevail, there is to be no average price fixed till 17 years have expired. I consider the writing signed by the Commissioners in 1799, to be the Award *quoad* this subject; it has been so treated and considered by all parties: the average was then fixed at the desire of both parties, and the monies constantly paid in consequence of it. Or if that writing is not to be considered as the Award, the Award itself, though dated in 1802, is as to this transaction dated in 1799, because it directs the payments of this Corn-rent then to commence: it incorporates and ratifies the former order, as they were expressly ordered to do in page 26 of the Act; for it directs "that the Award shall direct at what time or times the tithes, moduses, and compositions, rights of pasturage, or common of pasture, hereinbefore directed to be compensated for, shall respectively cease and be extinguished; and shall likewise express and contain such other orders, regulations, and determinations, as shall be proper and necessary to be contained therein, conformable to the intent and purport of this Act." The only clause that raises the least doubt is where it is said, p. 12, that either party may apply after 14 years "from the execution of the Award." But, "*reddendo singula singulis*," as in the Award itself the date given to this transaction is 1799, in my opinion *that* is the real date when all the circumstances are considered; and especially when in very same clause, at the top of page 13, no application is to be made to the Quarter Sessions till 14 years have expired from the time when such average price was last ascertained in pursuance of this Act. Now it is stated as a fact, and

the whole transaction proves the fact to be so, that the average was taken in 1799, and not in 1802. I am therefore of opinion, that the Vicar is *now* entitled to an alteration. As the Award relates to 1799, I think the documents of that period may be given in evidence; but it seems to me that the Award itself sufficiently points out the period from which the 14 years are to be calculated."

If the average price had been ascertained in 1802 instead of 1799, the Vicar would have received a much more considerable money payment; as in 1800 and 1801 wheat was nearly a Guinea per bushel.

Yours, &c. CARTHUSIANUS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

NO. CLXXXI.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of JAMES II. (Continued from vol. LXXXIII. p. 563.)

COLLEGE of Physicians, Warwick-lane. Begun to be erected at the latter end of Charles II.'s reign, and finished in that of James II. Sir Christopher Wren Architect.

Ground Plan: Entrance from the East, in Warwick-lane; spacious saloon, octagon externally, internally a circle; the entrance occupies one cant of the octagon, two ditto North and South, door-ways to Porter's-lodge, Theatre, &c.; the other three cants Westwards, open arches for the pass into a large square court; North and South sides of ditto court, ranges of apartments with central entrances; West side of ditto court, principal apartments; central entrance into Hall, on the right the Library; and on the left, great stair-case.

Second, or principal Floor: Over entrance saloon, the Theatre, which, notwithstanding its external form, is octangular; the internal lines are turned with sixteen cants; six ranges of seats in line with ditto cants for the accommodation of the College: under the seats near the wall is a communication to them. On North and South sides of Court, apartments. On West side ditto great stair-case, grand Committee and Censors' rooms. These arrangements are judiciously laid out, and on a scale grand and imposing.

Elevations, entrance, Warwick-lane: Designed as a Pavilion in two stories. First story; archway with large hollow by way of architrave, key-

Key-stone plain, supporting an Ionic capital, from its volutes depend festoons of fruit and flowers: double three quarter Ionic columns right and left standing on plain pedestals; entablature with pediment, plain grounds right and left in continuation, with rustic quoins; over these grounds a balustrade. Second story takes the clear octagon; each cant, two tiers of windows (architraves without mouldings) first tier square, second, circular; between the windows, festoons of drapery. Near the angles of the octagon, Corinthian pilasters on pedestals; entablature plain. To accommodate said circular windows, the architrave of entablature turns round their upper halves with a human head key-stone. A dome-wise roof takes place topped with a pyramidal lantern, each continuing the eight octangular cants; the lower half of lantern, one entire window: this lantern terminates with a vase-neck sustaining a *gilded ball* *. Material, stone. It may be noted that right and left of this elevation, are a kind of attendant square turrets of brick, with plain compartments, block-cornice, &c. but they have (on the right) been partly demolished, and modernised with common windows broke into the compartments. Iron gate to archway, rich with foliage in its head, centered with a shield of the College arms, a hand feeling the pulse of another hand.

Saloon; although circular, is marked into eight divisions by Ionic pilasters, one opens from the entrance, three ditto into the court, the other four recessed, with square door-ways, over them circular recesses; the architraves to each without mouldings: general cornice, one moulding enriched; ceiling flat and unadorned.

Front of this entrance elevation towards the Court, varies from that next the Lane, principally in the first story, which in the three cants of the octagon opposed to view, have the arches from the saloon, no architrave; Ionic pilasters at the angles. Second story, centre, a niche (in room of window) containing the statue of Sir John Cutler, Kt. in proper costume. We read, that, Sir John promising to become a great benefactor to the College, the members thereof, relying on such promise, set up this statue;

yet he never fulfilled his word. Be this as it may, the sculpture keeps its situation — a presumptive proof that the Knight was no recreant, but a true man, and actually erected this entrance pavilion. Under niche and side windows, a pedestal course; on the part below niche, rich guideron shield with the arms of Cutler; below the windows, palm branches enclosing the united initials J. C.

Side elevations in Court. Three stories of windows, having kneed architraves without mouldings: plain Doric pilaster door-ways centrally; plain strings between each story: some vestiges of a general cornice with rich scroll blockings. The present finish, in the greater part, a modern common parapet. Material, stone and brick.

Principal elevation in the Court: West; two stories, marked into seven divisions by pilasters; four centred ditto breaking forward in a small degree. First story; Ionic pilasters, kneed architrave door-way in the centre, with a perpendicular tablet: two tier of square windows in the other divisions, and between them, festoons of fruit and flowers; entablature plain. Second story; centrally a niche, supported by an horizontal tablet with inscription, Charles II. in the niche, the statue of the monarch in Roman costume, a sculpture of the most consummate workmanship; the attitude full of grace and animation. Many scrolls are attached to the niche with high wrought accompaniments of fruit and flowers. The pilasters on this story, Corinthian: the windows semicircular headed, with plain architraves, and scroll key-stones: entablature plain, except modillions in the cornice; a pediment, in tympanum, guideron shield with the royal arms surmounted by a crown. The figure of a Cock is on the roof, symbolical at least, if not to point out the wind; the fact is, it is some modern common-place setting-up without an eye to architectural design, or to the character of the building itself. Material, stone.

Hall; plain pannel work in general. The strings shew, however, at their extremities, scrolls with foliage: taking the door-ways individually, they are exceedingly embellished; kneed architraves with scrolls, much foliage in the plat-bands, and the mouldings
fally

* See Dr. Garth's "Dispensary."

fully enriched: the door-way to Library has a circular open pediment, enclosing a busto: architrave chimney-piece, cieling unadorned.

Library; in two portions of apartments; in the first portion two tiers of book-shelves, a gallery between them, stairs leading to ditto gallery, the fence to which gallery consists of detached small Corinthian columns, hand-rail plain: in frieze to door-ways, shields, fruits, and flowers; architrave chimney-piece, in compartment over it a rich display of shield, fruits, and flowers. In second portion, grand circular-headed window, gallery in continuation, the two tiers of book-shelves being repeated; rich scroll cantalivers for the support of the galleries, and to this latter portion of them, the fence is given in small detached terms of human figures rising from draperies, fruit, and flowers; hand-rail highly foliated: general cieling unadorned. The number of books in this Library is very great; many chairs of the first furnishing, and a most uncommon movable reading-desk, contrived on a principle (not familiar at this day) as curious as it is useful.

Great Stair-case; well lighted; form square; rise of steps gradual and capacious; the balusters and intervening stands, pedestal-wise, are enriched, more particularly the balusters, which shew flutes, guiderons, and foliage. There is a visible degree of quantity in the carpentry, so much so, that a century has preserved them unimpaired, to put to the blush the wire-spun weak-appeared defences of ascent to the scenes of civil grandeur of the present day.

Second, or principal floor. Grand Committee-room; an oblong of great dimensions; on West side five windows; in their piers, two architrave chimney-pieces, and double Corinthian pilasters; compartments between them. On side opposite windows, seven divisions with double Corinthian pilasters and compartments; general dado gives pedestals to the pilasters, and in space between the capitals, festoons of fruit and flowers. General entablature; mouldings enriched, in the frieze, leaves, fruit, and flowers bound with ribbons. A general cove, preparative to the cieling filled with a repetition of guideron shields. Cieling, flat, in three parts,

divided by architrave bands; large circular compartment in centre division, and in the other two divisions, oval compartments accompanied with smaller ditto running in sweep with them. The field, or ground of the three principal compartments, unadorned (left so for paintings), the other lines replete with the most elaborate foliages; the mouldings profusely enriched.

Censors' room; (square form). A continuation of same embellishments as in the preceding room, in windows, architrave chimney-piece, double Corinthian pilasters, dado, pannels, cove and cieling, which latter decoration has centrally an unadorned field as before: the accompanying lines are likewise set in full enrichments.--- In this room is a doorway passing into a gallery communicating through the range on North side of court to the Theatre. In the above noble rooms, are many chairs and an oval table with baluster feet of the first finishing: fine bustos of the eminent Members of the College are disposed in decoration; among them, one of Dr. Mead, of a superior degree of sculpture, the artist Roubilliac. Also a numerous Collection of Portraits, Henry VIII., Wolsey, and various great personages who have ennobled the College by their learning and professional abilities. These paintings are disposed against the several compartments in the rooms. Among these performances, is a remarkably fine copy from Holbein (by Miller) of Dr. Linacre. A shield, with rich foliage, of the royal arms, Charles II. is displayed against the compartments.

Theatre; (over entrance saloon). Eight of the sixteen cants forming the encompassing line of this room, have circular windows, the other cants give arched head recesses. General cornice, plain: dome head ensues entirely unadorned: second general cornice having a rich foliage in one of the mouldings: the lantern with its eight-canted - formed window terminates this interior. From the floor rise six tiers of seats with pannelled backs, among which are the Reader's and President's seats, which last accommodation is devised with Doric pilasters, entablature, and a central pannel. This arrangement of seats runs with the several cants of wall.

The decorative work covering the walls

walls of the several interiors, oak; ceilings stucco.

After expressing every satisfaction at the air of grandeur diffused in this pile, more immediately in the Committee and Censors' rooms, which are certainly of a higher finish than we have witnessed in the civil architecture of Sir Christopher,—perhaps his most elaborate performance; it becomes necessary to state, that but few innovations have taken place, and they are to be met with in the modern parapets on North and South sides of the court, plastering the West side of ditto, and painting white the hall and staircase. How gratifying it is to behold the other wood decorations still bearing their original and dignified hues, such as majestic oak is capable of imparting! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

REMARKABLE FROSTS.

HOLINSHEAD informs us that in 1565, "the one and twentyth of December began a frost, which continued so extreme that on New Years Euen, people went ouer and alongst the Thames on the ise from London Bridge to Westminster. Some played at the foot ball as boldie there as if it had been on the drie land; diuerse of the Court shot daily at pricks, set upon the Thames, and the people both men and women went on the Thames in greater numbers than in anie street of the citie of London. On the 31 daie of Januarie, at night, it began to thaw, and on the fift daie was no ise to be seen between London Bridge and Lambeth; which sudden thaw caused great floods and high waters, that bare downe bridges and houses, and drowned manie people in England; especiallie in Yorkshire, *Owes bridge was borne awaie with others.*"

Dr. Derham, in the Transactions of the

Royal Society, records a remarkable frost in 1683-4, when the Thames was frozen so as to bear carriages*.—This frost began about the beginning of December, and lasted till the 5th February (O. S.) Rapin says, at London there was another city as it were on the ice; by the great number of booths between the Temple and Southwark; in which a fair was held upwards a fortnight.

Dr. Derham gives a more particular account of the great frost in 1708-9, when it appears from a comparison of the scale of the thermometers then in use with that of Fahrenheit, that Fahrenheit's thermometer would have fallen to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. During this frost, he says, though several people crossed the Thames at some distance above the Bridge, it was only towards low water, when the great flakes of ice which came down, stopped one another at the Bridge, till they made one continued bed of ice from thence almost to the Temple; but when the flood came, the ice broke and was all carried with the current up the river.—He further states, that though this frost was extremely rigorous in the Southern parts of the Island, yet the Northern felt little of it; and he quotes a letter from the then Bishop of Carlisle, dated Rosa, who says "none of our rivers or lakes were frozen over;" and a letter from a gentleman at Edinburgh, who writes, "We had not much frost to speak of, and it lasted not long."

This frost appears to have been long remembered on the Continent for its remarkable severity. In England trees and shrubs were greatly injured, which was attributed to temporary thaws, succeeded by intense cold.

The next frost particularly noticed by Dr. Derham was in 1715-16, when the Thames was frozen over several miles, booths and streets were made on the ice, an ox roasted, &c.

The cold this winter never appears to have been lower than 11 degrees of Fahrenheit; and Dr. Derham observes,

* The following Extract has been communicated by a very respectable Friend, from a Memorandum of his Great-Grandfather: "20 Dec. 1683, a very violent frost began, which lasted till the 6 Feb. in soe great extremity that the pooles were frozen 18 inches thick at least, and the Thames was soe frozen that a great street from the Temple to Southwark was built with Shops, and all manner of things sold; Hackney Coaches plyed there as in the streets. There were also bull-baiting, and a great many other shews and tricks to be seen. This day the frost broke: in the morning I saw a coach and six horses driven from Whitehall almost to the Bridge (London Bridge); yet by three o'clock that day, next to Southwark, the Ice was gone so as boats did row to and fro; and the day after all the frost was gone. On Castlemas day (2d Feb.) I went to Croydon market, and led my horse over the Ice at the Ferry to Lambeth; as I came back, I led him from Lambeth upon the middle of the Thames to Whitefriars Stairs, and soe led him up them; and this day an ox was roasted whole over against Whitehall: King Charles the Second, with the Queens, ate part of it. G."

"the

"the true cause of the freezing of the Thames that year was not barely the excess of the cold, but the long continuance of it."

Professor Weidder, of Wittenburg, describes the Winter of 1723 to have been severer in Germany than that of 1709.

In 1730-1, Dr. Derham says, the frost was as excessive as in any of the years of his observations; and the cold appears to have again been about $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of Fahrenheit in 1709.

In 1739-40, there was a remarkably long and severe frost, which appears to have extended over the Continent. The lowest degree of the thermometer observed by Lord Charles Cavendish in Marlborough-street, was 13 degrees on the 5th January, on which day it was observed to be 10 at Stoke Newington. At Oxford, the thermometer this Winter fell to 13 degrees. This frost began December 24th, and is said to have lasted nine weeks. Smollett says, a multitude of people dwelt on the Thames in tents, and a great number of booths were erected on it.

The Transactions of the Royal Society also record a remarkable frost in the Winter of 1753-4. The thermometer varied 40 or 50 degrees in 24 hours; the cold coming as it were by fits, in an unusual manner. The lowest degree this Winter was 15.

In 1762-3, the frost set in on the 25th December, and continued with little intermission till the 29th of January. This frost commenced earlier in France, Holland, and the North-east parts of Europe, and was proportionably severer. Mr. Pigott, of York, observed a remarkable degree of cold in January, at Caen, in Normandy. At London the Thames was frozen so as to bear carriages. The lowest degree of the thermometer at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, was $10\frac{1}{2}$. In Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland, the Winter was milder than usual.

The Winters of 1767 and 1768 were severe. In January 1767, the thermometer at Norwich was at 7 degrees; this Winter was as severe at Copenhagen and Berlin as that of 1740. The Rhine was frozen at Coblenz on the 21st of December, and continued till the 14th January. On the 31st Jan. 1768, professor Wilson, at Glasgow, observed the thermometer at 2 degrees below 0; at Derby, on the 8th, it was observed 1 degree below 0. At Paris the Winter was colder than that of 1740, and only one degree (Reaumur) short of 1709.

The next remarkable Winter was that of 1788-9, in which there was a fair on the Thames, and the thermometer at

Oxford fell to 13 degrees, as in 1740; at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, to $13\frac{1}{2}$; at London, to $17\frac{1}{2}$; this was also a severe Winter on the Continent.—The Winter of 1794-5, was severe; the thermometer in London fell to 7 degrees; on the 24th of January, the thermometer is noticed in Rees's Cyclopædia to have fallen to 6 degrees below 0; but in what part of Great Britain, and in what situation, is not stated. The Winter of 1798-9, was remarkable for severe frosts and deep falls of snow. In December 1798, the thermometer at London fell to 11 degrees.

The great frosts therefore appear to have been in the years 1683, 1709, 1716, 1740, 1763, and 1789. There are no long-continued frosts on record during the last century, except those above noticed. Extraordinary degrees of cold have been occasionally observed. In January, 1780, Professor Wilson, of Glasgow, observed the thermometer at 14 degrees below 0; and in January, 1781, at 4 degrees below 0. In December, 1796, at London, the thermometer fell to 4 degrees. At York, the thermometer has been observed in January 1802, at 10 degrees; in December 1803, at 9; in January 1810, at 11; and in December 1811, at 12 degrees.

MR. URRAN,

Feb. 1814.

PERHAPS some of your numerous Readers may wish to compare the relative cold of the late severe month in different parts of the Kingdom. To enable them to judge of the cold in this part of the Kingdom (Latitude $53^{\circ} 25'$) I send you some observations made from a self-registering Thermometer, which was placed in an exposed situation to the South about 15 feet from the earth.

1814. *The lowest degree during the night,*

Jan. 1.....	$21\frac{1}{2}$
3.....	$20\frac{1}{2}$
4.....	15
6.....	11
7.....	at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 A. M. 12° .
8.....	$9\frac{1}{2}$
9.....	8
13.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
14.....	16. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M. 8°
15.....	4
16.....	9
17.....	7. at 10 A. M. 10°
20.....	13
22.....	$14\frac{1}{2}$
23.....	20
24.....	16

From the above observations, I think, it appears, that though the cold may have

have been more intense in former years for a night or two, (indeed my own observations furnish me with a proof of that having been the case, as on Jan. 16, 1816, the Thermometer was, during the night, down to Zero) yet so long a continuance of very cold weather has seldom, if ever, been experienced in this climate.

Yours, &c. W.

EXTREME COLD.

IT does not appear, according to the statement of the Cold during the season given in the newspapers, that the present Winter, however severe, has been remarkable for intensity of cold. A scientific gentleman of Oxford informs us that he has frequently observed Fahrenheit's thermometer at 20; several

times at 15; more than once at 10; once at 6; and once so low as 2 below 0; viz. 34 degrees below the freezing point. This happened on the morning of Christmas Day, 1796, and is reputed to be the most intense degree of cold ever observed in England. The same gentleman has favoured us with a general rule of his respecting the weather, long since published, with other matters of a similar nature, viz. "Upon the whole, there seems to be a greater disposition or effort in the atmosphere for clear dry weather, during the increase of the moon, than during the wane of the moon, and *vice versa*." This is an original observation, and not to be confounded with the ordinarily received opinion, that "every change of the moon, whether new, or full, may produce a change in the weather."

Oxford Herald.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge. The late Dr. SMITH'S Two annual Prizes for the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are this year adjudged to Mr. RICHARD GWATKIN and Mr. HENRY WILKINSON, of St. John's College, the first and second Wranglers.

Preparing for Publication:

The Doge's Daughter, a Poem, in Two Cantos, with several Translations of Anacreon and Horace. By EDWARD Lord THURLOW.

Mr. NICHOLS'S Continuation of the "LITERARY ANECDOTES," to the year 1800, from the very numerous Additions with which he has been favoured by various Correspondents, will unavoidably extend to TWO VOLUMES; one of which is in such forwardness at the Press, that it may be expected very early in May.

The First Volume of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK'S History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford: containing the Hundreds of Cashio and Dacorum.—*See the Cover of our present Magazine.*

The History of Edisbury, by GEORGE ORMEROD, of Chorlton, Esq. M. A. F. S. A. is withdrawn as a distinct publication, and will appear in its proper place, as part of a "History of the County Palatine and City of Chester," by the same Author, which will be published on the most ample scale of County History, in parts, forming three folio volumes.

A Description of the Collection of Ancient Marbles in the BRITISH MUSEUM; with Engravings. Quarto.

The Predestined Thief; or, a Dialogue between a Calvinistic Preacher and a Thief condemned to the Gallows; being

a Translation of the "Fur Prædestinatus" of Abp. Sancroft.

A Selection of Old Plays, in 15 vols: 8vo. with Biographical Notices, and Notes critical and explanatory, by Mr. OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST. This Work, founded on DODSLEY'S Old Plays, as edited by Mr. ISAAC REED, will be enriched by the accession of a very valuable collection, which has been forming during the last fifteen years, with a view to this particular purpose. In this Collection there are many Dramas *perfectly unique*, and interesting equally from their extreme rarity and literary merit.

The Mirror for Magistrates, wherein may be seen, by Examples passed in this Realm, with how grievous Plagues Vices are punished in great Princes and Magistrates; and how frail and unsatisfiable worldly Prosperity is found, where Fortune seemeth most highly to favour. By JOHN HIGGINS. In 4to; Reprinted from the Edition of 1587, collated with those of 1575 and 1610.

The Flowers of Wit; or, a select collection of Bon Mots, with biographical and critical remarks. To which are added some Gasconades, Puns, and Bulls. By the Rev. HENRY KETT, author of "Elements of General Knowledge."

"Letters from Edinburgh," on the present state of Society and Manners in the Northern Metropolis; eminent living Characters; Parties in Religion, Politics; and Literature; Public Institutions, &c.

A new Literary and Political Review in Edinburgh, under the title of "The North British Review; or, Constitutional Journal," to be published every two months,

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

6. *Second Edition of Religious and Moral Reflections, originally intended for the Use of his Parishioners.* By Samuel Hopkinson, S. T. B. formerly Fellow of Clare-Hall, Rector of Etton, and Vicar of Morton cum Hacconby. 12mo. pp. 203. Harris.

WE are glad to meet again with an old acquaintance (vol. LIX. p. 537) whose time and talents have for more than a quarter of a century been devoted to the important office of a conscientious Parish Priest. We rejoice too to perceive that his labours have been noticed by a Prelate who is no ordinary judge of the merits of the Clergy over whom in a most extensive Diocese he has so long and so praiseworthily presided.

In addressing the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Hopkinson very modestly says,

"Twenty years have elapsed since this little work was offered to the public. I could not then aspire to the honour of prefixing your name; but, encouraged by the manner wherein it was generally received; more especially, by what you was pleased to say on that occasion, which you since had the goodness to confirm by a particular instance of your favour; I now venture to dedicate to you a second extended edition.—To whom can writings calculated, as I hope this is, to promote the cause of Religion, be so aptly inscribed, as to one who, blessed with great endowments, attained, through a course of virtuous industry from his youth, at a period unusually early, to the highest rank of his calling, which he has never ceased by his literary and official labours to adorn?"

The former Edition was written for the Parishioners of Etton. The present Volume is addressed to "the Inhabitants of Morton cum Hacconby;" and is well worthy the attention of every serious Christian. The subjects discussed are briefly these;

"Directions for the Use of the Common Prayer; Morning and Evening Prayers; Grace before and after Meat; Sacraments; Baptism; Lord's Supper; Lord's Prayer; Creed; Commandments; Government of the Mind; Prayer; Sunday; Time; Industry; Contentment; Character; Regulations for a Sunday School; Forgiveness; Charity; Parents to Children; Children to Parents; Universal Deluge; Earthquake, Thunder, and

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Lightning; Seasons; Employment of Time; Intemperance; Cruelty; Swearing; Lying; Extravagance; Revenge; Reflections for the Young; Reflections for the Aged; Death; and Judgement."

To these are added some "Notes," and an appropriate "Conclusion."

A specimen of Mr. Hopkinson's style shall be taken from the article ON CHARACTER.

"If it is allowable to compare things diverse with each other, one should be inclined to say, the Character of Man carries no unapt similitude to the Terrestrial Globe. Both are the original works of a wise and omnipotent Creator: both are composed of a variety of parts, and both require different degrees of culture and management to nourish and improve them. As distant climates present soils of different qualities, which differ also from each other, so does Society in general offer to the eye of the discerning, characters infinitely diversified. Sometimes the good and bad traits are so predominant, or so intermixed, as clearly to discriminate one person from a virtuous, and a second from a vicious man. At another, these qualities are so blended, like light and shade in Nature, as to leave the character doubtful: virtue and vice so crossing and running upon each other, that it is difficult to distinguish where one begins and the other ends, where to praise and where to blame. In short, characters, for the most part, are distinguished into three kinds, good, bad, and indifferent. Which to admire, and which to blame, no one will hesitate. What they are, and what they ought to be, the most illiterate cannot be ignorant. How to estimate them impartially and justly, is not so easy; but, as such attentions, if properly made, will be found useful in our intercourse with the world; the following remarks, I trust, will not be beneath the notice of the serious reader.—Few, it is to be observed, have the inclination and opportunity both to plan and execute any design either eminently good or terribly atrocious. None, indeed, there are, who are not liable to frequent failings, incident to continual errors, exposed to daily trespasses, and many in habits of actual sin. One man, possessed of all the essentials requisite to entitle him to the highest degree of military fame, undaunted courage, consummate skill, and unceasing vigilance, may never be favoured with an opportunity

tunity to display these great qualities in action; while another, with not half the merit, by a chain of fortuitous events, is placed in a situation which, in the course of only one single day, or of a few hours, enables him to attract the notice of his countrymen, and to hand down his name to a distant posterity*. A third, not daring, perhaps, through fear of punishment, or actuated by some other motive, to commit any flagrant act of impiety, notwithstanding, by continually persevering in a line of indifferent conduct; at the close of life, collectively speaking, may have done as much real harm, by the dangerous fallacy of his precepts, and by the pernicious tendency of his example, as if he had casually perpetrated one single enormity, instead of persevering in habits more regular and less excessively sinful. Hence it follows, that the real character of every human being, whether good or bad, ought to be estimated, and, be assured, it will be estimated, by the general tenour of his actions from the beginning to the end of his rational life: as the fineness of the year, not by the beauty of one season, by the glare of one day, or by the brightness of one month, but by the geniality of the whole.—Let no one, then, presume to think he is not as other men are; and arrogate merit, to which he is not in the least entitled, because he has abstained from sins, which he was never tempted to commit: let us all thank God for exempting us from temptation in some instances, and earnestly pray for grace to resist in others, to which the Sovereign Disposer of all Events may see fit to expose us, during this present life, in order that, by a course of virtuous conduct, we may work out our own salvation, and thereby render ourselves worthy objects of his favour in the next."

7. *Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, interspersed with original Documents.* By Alexander Stephens, Esq. of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. In Two Volumes, 8vo. pp. 477. 503. Johnson and Co.

* "In the Naval, Military, and Ecclesiastical line, instances, not a few, have occurred within the memory of the existing race. A certain Prime Minister, not half a century ago, more to be respected for his good humour than sound policy, replied to an acquaintance, jocosely remonstrating on his presuming to elevate his brother to a Bishoprick at so early an age!

"Tu, dum tua navis, &c.—Hos."

THIS is a pleasing publication. It is compiled from "*original documents*:" in plain words, it contains an abridgement of ALL the *printed works* of Mr. J. H. Tooke, *all his speeches, harangues, libels, trials, letters, pamphlets, &c. &c.* together with a neat analysis of the great EPIEA ITTEPONENTA, a *catalogue raisonné* of Mr. Tooke's acquaintance, friends, and adversaries, a short statement of his colloquial powers, an elaborate and most ludicrously minute description of "The Entertainments at Wimbledon" on *Sundays*, some occasional anecdotes, an account (rather disgusting) of Mr. Tooke's maladies, miscellaneous remarks, and Mr. Tooke's death and character. The compilation is dedicated to the Earl of Moira; "merely," to use Mr. Stephens's own words, "because I know not of any other public man so worthy of my esteem." As Mr. Stephens gives us not the reasons which caused his predilection, we are at liberty to suppose them of a private and personal nature; certainly, in our opinion, between the gallant Lord Moira and the subtle John Horne Tooke there could exist not even the smallest shadow of resemblance, beyond the *human form*.

A manly and perspicuous PREFACE informs the Reader what he may and what he may not expect.

We again say, this is a pleasing publication. Mr. Stephens justly observes:

"To write the life of a person, against whom violent *prejudices* have long existed, and treat *freely* of one as yet scarcely cold in his grave, is a task equally difficult and delicate."

Mr. Stephens writes with the utmost caution, indeed, throughout the performance: praise of his singular idol, wherever praise can fairly be introduced, is never spared; but we regret to see, that, although the worthy Author allows Mr. Tooke not to have been a faultless monster, entirely exempt from all the passions, the frailties, and the failings, incident to humanity; yet, when an ugly feature presents itself, this member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, true to the purport of his brief, either passes lightly "*per ignos suppositos cineri doloso*," or, at best, just hints reproof, and hesitates his dislike of these awkward specks in his great

great Luminary. We are utterly at a loss in our attempts to discover the natural bent of the Author's own mind, either in religion, in politicks, or in morality. True it is, as he triumphantly asserts,

"The most fastidious Critick will be unable to discover any thing in these pages in the smallest degree hostile to religion, public morals, or the happy genius and peculiar nature of our free and admirable constitution."

But, we will also venture deliberately to affirm, that the most anxious advocate for piety, virtue, and loyalty, will in vain seek in this performance any the slightest blame of Mr. Tooke's profanation of the Sabbath-day by systematical orgies, any the slightest whisper of regret for Mr. Tooke's habits of low concubinage, any the slightest crimination of Mr. Tooke's daring defiance of the constituted guardians of our laws. No; Mr. Stephens *has eaten salt* with the Philosopher of Purley, and seems yet to remember *the onions and the flesh-pots* of Wimbledon with hunger and delight.

With Mr. Stephens's eloquent description of "*The Entertainments at Wimbledon on Sundays*" we shall conclude the present article.

At one of these jovial parties,

"Mr. Tooke partook of some cod-fish, with considerable appetite, observing gaily, at the same time, that his cook had at length taken his advice, and steeped it in some warm water, to take away the salt, during the preceding night. He drank some white wine, and was cheerful, although *the water oozed all the time from his legs*, and the Housemaid came in frequently to wipe it up with a towel!!"—Vol. II. p. 417.

"On that FESTIVAL—for so it might well be termed at Wimbledon!—the Cook was put in requisition, and all the servants were seen with busy faces. So early as eleven in the morning, some of the guests might be descried crossing the green in a diagonal direction, while others took a more circuitous route along the great road, by turning at right angles in the village, and completing the two sides of the parallelogram, with a view of calling at the Mansion, formerly occupied by the Duke of Newcastle, while Prime Minister; but then, as now, the residence of Sir Francis Burdett. About three, several Gentlemen on foot, and on horseback, and in carriages, were seen crossing Putney Bridge, and scaling the

ascent leading to the Common. For many years a coach and four, with Mr. Bosville and two or three friends, punctually arrived within a few minutes of two o'clock; and, after paying their respects in the parlour, walked about an hour in the fine gardens, with which the house was, all but on one side, surrounded. At four, the dinner was usually served, in the parlour looking on the Common; and John having, with a smiling 'holiday face,' announced the glad tidings, the company passed through the hall, the chairs of which were crowded with great coats, hats, &c. and took their seats without any ceremony, each usually placing himself in his proper situation. But the courteous host—and no man could, when he pleased, display more courtesy—generally stationed strangers, or men conspicuous for either rank or talents, near to himself, and was particularly attentive to them, both during and after the repast.

"The dinner, uniformly consisting of both white and brown meats, was always excellent, because it was always substantial. To such as had walked, and found their appetites sharpened by the keen and healthy air of the Heath, it proved both refreshing and invigorating in no common degree. At the top, was to be found fish of the best kind and most delicate flavour—turbot, large soles, or cod, each in its respective season, and all accompanied with their appropriate sauces. This was generally followed by a fillet of veal. In the centre, was usually to be seen a tureen of soup, and, at the bottom, either a round of beef, or a sirloin. As side dishes, were to be found the produce of the garden, in great variety, and the highest possible degree of perfection; while pies and puddings, both excellent in respect to composition and flavour, were afterwards introduced. The host's colloquial powers were at this period called forth into action; and, indeed, although he possessed an excellent appetite, and partook freely of almost every thing before him, yet he found ample time for his gibes and jokes, which seemed to act as so many corroborants; at once strengthening and improving the appetites of his guests.

"After the cloth had been removed, wines of several sorts, but generally Madeira, Sherry, and Port, were introduced. These were accompanied by a desert, consisting entirely of our native fruits; all of which were cultivated by him with great skill, and attained a high flavour and perfection under his auspices. In the summer, his table was abundantly supplied with Alpine strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, and Dutch currants; for

for he was careful in his choice of plants, and anxious to obtain them from those places where they had reached their greatest possible perfection. Although no glass was employed, yet his lofty walls, facing the South-west, presented him with plenty of grapes during the autumn. Apples and pears, the charmantel, jargonel, the chrisan, brown bury, &c. succeeded in rotation; and these were so well preserved, that, in the spring of the year in which he died, some of the best fruits were to be found in April, at his house, in great plenty and perfection, although they had long before disappeared almost every where else."—Vol. II. pp. 292—295.

The article in vol. II. pages 315, 316, is *too highly seasoned* for our temperate palates; by Mr. Stephens, however, we doubt not, it is faithfully *cooked up and spiced*: it affords, alas! one instance out of many, in what horrible excess these pretended "*noctes cœnæque divum*" were sometimes permitted and stimulated to conclude. But—

"Nobis non licet esse tam disertis,
Qui Musas colimus severiores."

MARTIAL.

8. *Observations on the Brumal Retreat of the Swallow. To which is annexed, a copious Index to many Passages relating to this Bird, in the Works of Antient and Modern Authors.* By Thomas Forster, F.L.S. Author of "*Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena*," &c. Third Edition, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. pp. 46. Underwood.

THE two former Editions of this Tract (the first of them, anonymously, in 1808) were printed, we believe, chiefly as presents to the Friends of the ingenious Author, who has been indefatigable in this, one of his many favourite scientific pursuits. The "Index to passages relating to the Swallow in the works of antient and modern Authors," fills three pages, and will prove of great use to all who take an interest in the subject. Among the articles referred to, our preceding Volumes afford an abundant harvest of information; to which (if we mistake not) *Philochelidon* (the name which the Author adopted in the former editions of his pamphlet) was originally a contributor (see particularly our vol. LXVII. p. 503; and vol. LXVIII. pp. 37, 499.)

The result of these Observations is, that though some solitary instances may be found of Swallows concealed in the crevices of rocks, in holes of old decayed trees, in old ruined towers, and under the thatch of houses; and even of their being found occasionally in ponds, &c.; these should in each case be considered as exceptions to the general rule.

"From all the abovementioned circumstances, as well as from the great length of the wings, in proportion to the bulk of the body, of all this genus*, it must appear evident that Swallows are birds of passage: for it is hardly to be supposed that they would assemble together merely to hide themselves; on the contrary, it is most probable that, were this the case, each individual bird would seek a hiding-place for itself."

"As the Index refers to books in several languages, I annex the following List of different names for the Swallow†.

Anglo-Saxon	Swalewe
English	Swallow
Swedish	Svala
Danish	Svale
Icelandish	Svala
Norw.	Sulu
Teutonic	Sualeuu
German	Schwalbe
Dutch	Zwaluw
Laplandick	Swalfo
Cornish	Tshikuk
Welsh	Gwennol
Greek	Χελιδών
Latin	Hirundo
French	Hirondelle
Italian	Rondine, or Rondinella

* "If we calculate the velocity of this bird on the wing, and that it can and does suspend itself in the air for fourteen or fifteen hours together in search of food, it cannot fly over a space of less than two or three hundred miles in that time."—*Montagu, Ornith. Dict.*

† "The Saxon, English, Swedish, Danish, German, and Dutch, are evidently derived from the A. S. Verb, *Swelgan*, or *Swylgan*, to swallow; from the manner in which this bird devours its prey. The Greek is supposed to have come either from *χελὴν δονῆν* quod scil. *labia agitet*, vel quod *χελιδον* *ἔδει* labiis canit. The derivation of the Latin, (from which the Italian and French are derived) seems doubtful; Littleton derives it from the Greek. Some say *ab haerendo*, from its pendulous and adhering nest. The Spanish seems to have some connexion with the Latin and Greek."

Spanish

Spanish
Portuguese
Russian
Polish
Galick
Hungar
Turkish

Golondrina
Andorinha
Lastowitza
Iaskolka
Gobblan
Fetske
Garindshu."

3. *The Planter's Kalendar; or the Nurseryman's and Forester's Guide in the Operations of the Nursery, the Forest, and the Grove.* By the late Walter Nicol, Author of the *Gardener's Kalendar*, &c. Edited and completed by Edward Sang, *Nurseryman*. 8vo. Longman and Co.

THIS publication may be ranked with those which blend the useful with the amusing; for, what can be more obviously useful than a proper knowledge of the means of promoting the planting of trees, encouraging their growth, and attending to the progress of the vegetable system in the aggregate; or more amusing than observing the gradual expansion of the seed, the trunk, the bud, the blossom; and the fruit? We have ever seen with satisfaction works calculated for the advancement of general information by individuals with minds superior to those prejudices which would confine all knowledge to the professors of each science or profession. In noticing the Preface, we shall give Mr. Sang's sentiments on this subject, which do him great honour.

Mr. Nicol published his "*Gardener's Kalendar*" in the year 1810; and at the same time announced a "*Planter's and Nurseryman's Kalendar*." Determined to have the latter as perfect as the nature of the work permitted, he made an extensive Tour through England in the Summer of the above year, visiting the celebrated seats of the Gentry, the principal vicinity of the Metropolis, forests and plantations, calculated to excite attention, and person experienced in his business, the whole of which he has noted as observations on management, under his name. Scotland, acquainted with the work, and published it under the title of "*The Planter's and Nurseryman's Kalendar*," Mr. Nicol, and

and had made some progress, when he was seized with severe illness, which ultimately terminated in his death. After this event, Mr. Constable applied to Mr. Sang to complete the undertaking; but the latter had the mortification of finding the notes and references left by Mr. Nicol in a state little serviceable to him, however useful and important they might have been to their Author; though he had the advantage, on the other hand, of knowing the practice and professional opinions of the deceased, with whom he lived on the most amicable terms as a friend and esteemed relation: still he found so much remained to be done, that he should have declined interfering, had not the subject been familiar to him.

"But," he proceeds, "having been personally engaged from my earliest days in raising trees from seeds in the nursery, and attending the planting, pruning, and future management of them in the forest and other situations, I felt some degree of confidence in my own experience; and I trust, therefore, that I shall not be deemed presumptuous for having, in these circumstances, undertaken the finishing and editing of the *Planter's Kalendar*."

Resting on his practice and experience, he has felt it his duty, in those cases where he found himself unfettered, to advance opinions and give advice which militate against those of Mr. Nicol, and to be met with in his "*Practical Planter*." In this case he particularly alludes to the pruning of larches in the grove and forest, in some instances of pruning hard-wood trees; and the manner to be observed in pitting of trees according to their nature and circumstances. It seems to be frequently disputed opinions on this subject, in a friendly way: he is better at once than, by giving to have to refute some apocryphal brethren of his, who think he has too secrets of their art to his having established the establishment of series, and deciding of acorns, where the trees are, in preference to planting

planting them from any nursery whatever.

"In my defence, I may appeal to every patriot Briton, as to the extreme importance of adopting the most speedy and effectual measures to increase the quantity of forest plantation in these Islands, in order to meet the extraordinary expenditure of our native timber, which is now unavoidably taking place, owing to the unparalleled war which has closed the usual sources of our supply from the Continent. Now, where the designs are extensive, the planting will be greatly facilitated and forwarded by the formation of private nurseries; and in no other cases will such nurseries ever be found advantageous; further, few, I presume, would be found disposed to dispute the proposition that private emolument ought to give way to the general good. Besides, if individual emolument is really to be thus lessened, I cannot be supposed destitute of a fellow-feeling on the subject; my own livelihood, and that of a numerous family, depending on the public nursery business."

So far from thinking the means alluded to will be hurtful to the profession, Mr. Sang imagines they would tend to make the spirit for planting more general, and thus benefit the persons employed in the above pursuit.

It is said, that the plan adopted in this work differs but little from that sketched by Mr. Nicol. The Editor endeavours to impress on the minds of his readers, in the Introduction, the importance of providing for the future supply of timber for every common purpose, but particularly for that of the Navy. He then notices the proper soils and situations for Nurseries, and those best suited for forest and grove plantations, and woods and copses. The different kinds of forest trees are next characterised; and he closes this part with a short view of the advantages to be derived from planting; the Kalendar succeeds, in which is stated the work to be particularly attended to during each month, under the respective heads of Nursery, Forest-plantation, Ornamental-plantation, Copes, and Fences.

"In order to illustrate some things more perfectly, three Engravings are given. In the first, I have exhibited (says Mr. Sang) the general appearance of two properly-pruned grove-trees, the one thirty, and the other ten years of age; and of one that is improperly pruned.

In Plate second, the baneful consequences of bad pruning are exemplified in two planks, figured from nature. In the third Plate, the various implements particularly alluded to in the course of the Treatise are represented."

An Appendix contains full instructions for the formation and management of osier plantations, with directions for choosing the species of willow. In a few instances the practice recommended in this treatise may be particularly calculated for the climate of Scotland; but the Author has constantly kept in view the probability of its being consulted in England and Ireland, and thinks the planters of those countries will have no cause to repent following his instructions. Mr. Sang concludes by asserting, that he has aimed to write in a plain and perspicuous style, which, he concludes, is all that will be required of a practical man, who grants that, in attempting to write English, he may have fallen into Scotticisms. He also professes to have intentionally employed expressive Scots terms; but, where he supposed they might not be understood by his Southern readers, they are followed by due explanation.

10. *Gustavus Vasa, and other Poems.* By W. S. Walker. 8vo. Longman and Co.

MR. WALKER dedicates his book to the Right Honourable the Baroness Howe, in substance as follows:

"It would," he observes, "be a sufficient reason for sanctioning this work with (her) Ladyship's name, that it is an offering of gratitude presented because there is nothing worthier to give." He had, however, another reason; he that would celebrate a Patriot, could not do better than to select the Daughter of a Patriot to address—of a Hero who was for years considered as the "Naval Sun" of England, and from whom were derived the inextinguishable properties of courage and devotion to their Country by the youth his contemporaries. Mr. Walker pays the Lady a handsome compliment, by admitting that the female mind is not adapted for actions and glory like his; but asserts that in the calm and active virtues of private life, almost equally honourable to the possessor, her Ladyship maintains the dignity of her predecessor. To confirm the truth of this panegyrick, he calls upon those whom

whom she hath soothed in affliction, and those she hath honoured with her friendship; they, he affirms, will vindicate him from the charge of flattery, and support his assertion that her patronage is as glorious to him as any he "could possibly have chosen."

The Preface informs us that the Author has not yet exceeded his seventeenth year; and the Writer seems therefore to think some apology necessary for their publication. Many precedents, he asserts, might be cited in favour of the practice of giving juvenile performances to the world; and that practice he considers unexceptionable, unless when the advice of competent judges has been neglected, or the work appears in an incorrect state. The Poems now before us, we are assured, have been perused by many sincere and judicious friends, whose advice has been scrupulously followed, by making the alterations they pointed out. The Author, it seems, has made no improper sacrifice to his Muse; neither has he deserted from the post of duty, or neglected any necessary employment. Thus situated, he appears before the bar of Criticism, unconscious of deserving censure, yet not without due diffidence. He declares that he shall derive sincere gratification from the approval of the public; but, should it pronounce his verses undeserving of favour, he is content that they sink into oblivion. He felt sensible that, if he delayed the publication "till Time had matured his judgment, and Reflection perfected his ideas, the *scribendi cacoëthes*, perhaps an unfortunate inclination, would take a firm and unalterable possession of his mind." Under these impressions, he determined to obtain the public opinion, that he may be enabled hereafter either to pursue his poetical propensities with encouragement, or desist in time from an unprofitable labour. The Volume now offered is not intended to invite approbation; but is to be considered as the precursor of something which may challenge it in future: "it is not an attempt to gain the prize, but a specimen of his powers which may entitle him to the honour of standing candidate for that prize."

"The reader will here find the genuine effusions of a youthful fancy—free, yet not uncontrouled; a collection of pieces,

exempt from negligence and inaccuracy, though not from the usual and inevitable faults of early compositions. To offer less than this, would be arrogant; and to require more than this, would be unreasonable."

The Author supposes the Reader will smile when he is informed "*Gustavus Vasa*" was originally planned at eleven years of age. As soon as Master Walker comprehended the nature of Poetry, he determined to write an Epic Poem; and speedily made choice of a subject. The progress he made was various; at one time hurried on by the ardour of hope, at another, the Poem was relinquished for more lively pursuits, and reposed for months in the leaves of a portfolio. Six long cantos were completed in this manner; but, when he had attained his thirteenth year, numerous extravagances and faults met his more matured judgment, and the MS. was consequently consigned to destruction. Some time after Master Walker recommenced his Poem on a new and more rational plan:

"Accordingly, the first, and part of the second book, were written in 1810, and the rest of the work, which is published in this volume, principally in 1812. All that is yet completed of this production (except the sequel of the fourth book, and the whole fifth, which are yet uncorrected) is here presented to the public; and on its success the continuation of '*Gustavus Vasa*' depends."

The Author intended to include the whole of the actions of his Hero from the period when he distinguished himself under Steen Sture, to that of his death in 1560; but, as all those actions could not be detailed without destroying the unity of the Poem, he thought it best to commence with his introduction amongst the Dalcarlians at Mora, "and conclude with his first election to the Royalty in 1523; the rest being introduced by means of narration, anticipation, and episode."

"It will be, doubtless, objected, that the enterprize is beyond his powers, and that he acted rashly in undertaking it. But this is no light scheme; no work begun for want of other amusement, and deserted when a more specious or pleasing subject for poetry presented itself. He has considered it seriously; the subject appears full of poetical capabilities, and superior to many others which offered themselves; and if the opinion of the World

World coincides with his own on this point, he has resolved to make it the favourite employment of his maturer years, and to reduce it as far as possible to perfection. Part of his plan for continuing the Poem will be found in the notes."

With respect to the other pieces contained in this Volume, they were selected from a considerable number of original compositions, not as the particular objects of the Author's favour, but because they seemed the most faultless of their brethren: this he considered as his safest method of proceeding, since it is impossible that "the flimsy productions of a youth of seventeen," as Kirke White expresses it, should be free from considerable errors; and we are apt to think our most irregular flights our most vigorous ones. On these pieces, however, he places little stress; his principal reliance is on "Gustavus Vasa." The Latin poems have been honoured by "the approbation of different Masters at Eton."

Mr. Walker is sensible that an Author may be accused of arrogance by dwelling too long upon himself; but he felt assured that many well-meaning people might be inclined to censure him for publishing so juvenile a performance, or even attempting an Epic poem: he, therefore, thought it his duty to state his motives; "and was less solicitous to avoid the possible charge of self-conceit, than the certain one of folly and presumption." In conclusion, he disclaims any intentional imitation of preceding writers. There are few indeed of our Poets who have appeared before the public with such a list of Subscribers as this volume presents—a host of friends who have rendered the ire of the critick harmless. The heavy expences of publication will not fall upon him as a consequence of condemnation; and whatever are his disappointments, they will not be of a pecuniary nature, as is the case with too many of his less fortunate brethren of Parnassus: but we think the public will find much to admire in these his early attempts to attract the patronage of the Muses.

The opening of the third book of "Gustavus Vasa" may be cited in support of this opinion; but we must recommend the Author to revise the second line, if another edition should be required.

"Auspicious Spirit, whosoe'er thou art,
Who warm, exalt, and fill, the Poet's
heart:

Who bade young Homer pour the martial strain,
[found domain:
And led the Tuscan Bard thro' Hell's pro-
By whom unequal Camdens, borne along
A torrent stream, majestic, wild and
strong,
Sung India's clime disclosed, and fiery
showers

Bursting on Calicut's perfidious towers:
By whom soft Maro caught Mæonian fire,
And plaintive Ossian tuned his Celtic lyre:
If still 'tis thine o'er Morvin's heaths to
rove,
Jago's green banks, or Mele's hallow'd
Assist me thence—command my growing
song

To roll with nobler energy along!
Before me life's extended vale appears,
Onward I hasten thro' the gulf of years,
And soon must sink beneath them; let
my name [fame
With one bright furrow of recording
Mark my brief course! If led by thee I
stray'd [shade,

In youth's sweet dawn beneath the hazel
While over head clear shone the sunny
beam, [the tepid stream:
And Noon's weak breeze scarce curl'd
Still aid me, gentle Spirit! still inspire
My first bold task, and add diviner fire."

11. *The Complete Family Assistant; including Economical Hints on the Use of Provisions, Fuel, &c.; interesting Observations and Moral Essays; the most useful Receipts, Prescriptions, and Tables; and approved Methods for the Preservation or Restoration of Health. A List of the London Schools and Charities; an Abstract of the Laws relating to Landlords, Tenants, and Pawnbrokers; Advice to Tradesmen and Farmers; and every Variety of Information calculated to benefit the Condition of the Poor, or connected with Domestic Economy. By J. M. Flindall. 12mo. pp. 350. Flindall; Sherwood and Co.; &c.*

"THE careful and thinking part of the community may, in this Volume, find much which was before known to them; but it will be acknowledged, that, from time to time, it is necessary to remind, as well as to instruct. In this humble attempt to be useful, my attention has been directed to those of the middle, as well as the lower ranks in life." *Prof.*

To these classes the Volume before us is peculiarly adapted. Nor let the higher ranks of society look fastidiously on these well-intended Economical Hints. The language is in some instances

instances homely; but the maxims inculcated are worthy of attention. From the wide range of subjects here embraced, much useful instruction may be derived, both for the preservation of health, and the means of making life comfortable; and even "Cautions for the Treatment of the Dying" extracted from Dr. Ferriar, who, amongst other judicious suggestions, advises that,

"When the tossing of the arms, the rattling noise in respiration, and difficulty of swallowing have come on, all unnecessary noise and bustle about the dying person should be prohibited. The bed-curtains should be drawn nearly close; and unless the patient should place himself in a posture evidently uneasy, he should be left undisturbed. Exclamations of grief, and the crowding of the family round the bed, only serve to harass him.—The common practice of plying him with liquors of different kinds, and of forcing them into his mouth when he cannot swallow, should be totally abstained from.—While the senses remain perfect, the patient ought to direct his own conduct, both in his devotional exercises, and in the last interchange of affection with his friends. Those who resign themselves quietly to their feelings, seem to fare best."

To which Mr. Flindall justly adds,

"An excellent caution, against the cruel and officious introduction of ignorant exhorters, who, in the awful hour of dissolution, step in, as it were between man and his Maker, and disturb that serenity so necessary to the departing soul."

Amongst the numerous Receipts, are several for cheap and wholesome Soups, Puddings, &c.

The cultivation of Parsnips is also thus strongly recommended:

"Of all the roots which a farmer can cultivate, (says Arthur Young) this root is the most valuable; but it requires a good soil, and should be sown about the middle of February."—Another Writer says, 'I advise my men to raise each a large bed of Parsnips. They are very nourishing, and very profitable. Sixpenny-worth of seed, well sowed, and trod in, will produce more meals than four sacks of potatoes; and what is material to those who have little ground, it will not require more than an eighth part of the ground which the four sacks will take. Parsnips are very good the second day, warmed in the frying-pan, and a little rasher of pork or bacon will give

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them a nice flavour.' Though Indian corn is so famous and strengthening, the American Indians make a great part of their Bread of Parsnips."

12. *The Amateur's Pocket Companion; or, a Description of Scarce and Valuable engraved British Portraits. Also of the Rare or Curious Books, as mentioned in the Works of Granger, Bromley, Noble, &c. alphabetically arranged. With Notes, including the Prices and Descriptions of many Rare Prints, unnoticed by former Writers, and forming a convenient and valuable Compendium to Dealers and Collectors in this favourite Branch of Virtue. Dedicated to Earl Spencer. By John Morris Flindall. 12mo. pp. 141. Flindall; Gale and Co.*

THE copious Title-page sufficiently unfolds the nature of this little Volume, which cannot fail of being acceptable to the curious Collector.

"The increasing thirst for information on engraved British Portraits has been sufficient to call for works of far greater extent than the present, which chiefly aims at presenting the means of gratifying a laudable wish, among the Lovers of the Fine Arts, to preserve that which might otherwise become for ever extinct. Prints which are numerous may be said to present themselves; but those which are scarce we must pursue, or know how to value when by rare good fortune they fall in our way. The Portraits sold by George Humble, those engraved from the paintings of H. Gascar, the works of Place, George White, Hollar, the Pass's, &c. are eagerly sought for by the Collectors of Rare Portraits, to enrich the port-folios and cabinets of the Curious.—The discovery of Plates formerly lost have not been sufficiently frequent, to lessen very materially the number of scarce articles; nor have the recent copies of rare heads appeared to lessen the value of the original engravings: indeed it has with too much truth been observed, that the multiplication of copies hath brought them into contempt, many of them having been neglected and destroyed merely because they were multiplied.' Notwithstanding which, I should think the Arts indebted to several of our present Publishers, who have favoured the Curious with good copies of many Prints, which had nearly eluded the utmost diligence of pursuit."

In a brief account of "Scarce and Curious Books," Mr. Flindall notices,

"Museum Worsleyanum, or a Collection of Antique Basso-Reliefs, Busts,

fore, from those attached to the soil, by a long line of illustrious ancestors, or by extensive domains however acquired, should be generous and spirited in proportion. We hope the Author has found this to be the case in a degree adequate to his expectations and his merits. Without that patronage it would be prudent, and far from disgraceful, to retrench within more contracted limits the original plan sketched out by him for the completion of his laborious work. Of this, however, he himself is the best judge; we heartily wish him success, and for the present bid him farewell!

16. *Narrative of the most remarkable Events which occurred near Leipzig.*
(Concluded from p. 38.)

THE Author's account of the defection of the Saxons, one of the most important occurrences in the third day's battle, is as follows:

"The thunder from the French centre, as well as from the left wing, gradually approached nearer to the city. The 7th corps, under Gen. Reynier, was in the left wing, and posted towards Taucha. It was principally composed of Saxons. They had just come into action, and the Allies had already brought up a great number of guns against them. To the no small astonishment and consternation of their leader, they suddenly shouldered their arms, marched forward in close files with their artillery, and went over to the Enemy. Several French battalions, misled by this movement, joined them, and were immediately disarmed and made prisoners by the Allies. The French cuirassiers, suspecting the design of the Saxons, followed, apparently with the intention of falling upon them. The Saxons faced about, and compelled them, by a smart fire of musketry, to return. A volley of small arms was discharged after them, but with no more effect—it did them no injury. Their horse-artillery turned about, and soon dismounted that of the French. They were greeted with a joyful *hurrah*! by the Cossacks, who cordially shook hands with their new comrades. The Saxons desired to be immediately led back to the attack of the French. The hearts of these soldiers individually had long glowed with revenge for all the devastations committed in their native land by their allies and companions in arms, for whom they had so often shed their blood in torrents. The Generals of the Allies refused, on very good grounds, to comply with their desire. The Saxons marched

a league into the rear of the field of battle, and there bivouacked. Their artillery only was afterwards invited to take part in the engagement, and did great execution. This circumstance had an essential influence on the issue of the contest, inasmuch as the defection of a body of more than 8000 men facilitated the advance of the right wing of the Allies. But for this step the Saxons would have fared very badly, as their opponents had already ranged upwards of 30 pieces of cannon against their line, and were bringing up still more to the attack. These now proved the more galling to the ranks of the French, who were driven back almost to the Kohlgarten. From my position this advance of the Allies was not to be perceived, except by the approach of the thunder of the artillery. The French centre yet stood immovable; at least we could not observe from the City any change which denoted a retrograde movement. How sanguinary this tremendous conflict was, might be inferred from the thousands of wounded, who hobbled, crawled, and were carried in at the gates. Among the latter were many officers of rank. If you inquired of those who returned from the field, how the battle was going on, the reply almost invariably was—'Badly enough—the Enemy is very strong.' A Saxon cuirassier declared, without reserve, that it might be considered as decided, adding, 'We have lost a deal of ground already.' Stotteritz and Schönefeld were stormed the same evening. All the streets were covered with wounded; and fortunate were they who could find a shelter. As for surgical aid and refreshments, these were not to be thought of. A far greater number of these miserable wretches were yet left behind in the villages, as might be seen from the detached limbs, which were piled in heaps, especially at Probstheide."

The capture of the City by the Allies was attended with less destruction than could possibly have been conceived, owing to the humane precaution used by the victors, of driving the Enemy out of it by musketry, and what may be termed manual force only, and without the aid, or with as little as possible of the aid, of those wide-sweeping engines of destruction, mortars and cannons. But all the villages around were wholly ransacked, devastated, and burned; so that the misery of the inhabitants who remain alive beggars description, and even distances imagination: it is misery in every

every form that humanity can suffer, or sympathy alleviate. We cannot, however, help adverting to the just retribution of pain which the oppressors of the Germans have been in their turn doomed to suffer.

"The country round Dresden was already exhausted. Soldiers and travelers coming from that quarter could scarcely find terms to describe the distress. They unanimously declared that the country from Oschatz to Leipsig was a real paradise, in comparison with Lusatia and the circle of Misnia, as far as the Elbe. Of this we soon had convincing proofs. It was necessary to pick out a great number of horses from all the regiments, and to send back numerous troops of soldiers to the depôts. Don Quixote's Rosinante was a superb animal compared with those which returned to Dresden. Most of them had previously perished by the way. Here they covered all the streets. The men sold them out of hand, partly for a few groschen. A great number were publicly put up to auction by the French Commissaries; and you may form some idea what sorry beasts they must have been, when you know that a lot of 26 was sold for 20 dollars. After some time, the whole of the horse-guards arrived here. They were computed at 5000 men, all of whom were unfit for service. How changed! how lost was their once imposing appearance! Scarcely could troops ever make so ludicrous, so grotesque, and so miserable a figure. Gigantic grenadiers, with caps of prodigious height, and heavy-armed cuirassiers, were seen riding upon lean cows, which certainly did not cut many capers. It was wonderful that the animals shewed no disposition to decline the singular honour. Their knapsacks were fastened to the horns, so that you were puzzled to make out what kind of a monstrous creature was approaching. Carbineers, with cuirasses and helmets polished like mirrors, lay without boots and stockings in wheel-barrows, to which a peasant had harnessed himself with his dog, and thus transported the Heroes. Few of the horses were yet able to carry the knapsack, and much less the rider. The men were therefore obliged to drag the jaded beasts by the bridle through the deepest morasses, and thought themselves fortunate when at last the animals dropped to rise no more. Compared with these endless caravans, a band of strolling players might be considered as the triumphant procession of a Roman Emperor."

A most excellent Letter is subjoin-

ed, from the confidential Clerk of an aged Banker at Leipzig, to whom was entrusted the care of his employer's country mansion, in which Napoleon's quarters were for nearly three days fixed. It exhibits traits of character both original and amusing.

"His Majesty had scarcely reached his apartments when I was hastily sought and called for. You may easily conceive my astonishment and perturbation, when I was told that the Emperor desired to speak with me immediately. Now, in such a state of things, I had not once thought for several days of putting on my Sunday cloaths; but, to say nothing of this, my mind was still less prepared for an interview with a Hero, the mere sight of whom was enough to bow me down to the very ground. In this emergency, courage alone could be of any service, and I rallied my spirits as well as the short notice would permit. I had done nothing amiss—at least that I knew of—and had performed my duty as *maitre d'hotel* to the best of my ability. After a General had taken charge of me, I mustered my whole stock of rhetorical flourishes, best calculated to win the favour of a mighty Emperor. The General conducted me through a crowd of Aide-de-camps and Officers of all ranks. They took but little notice of such an insignificant being, and indeed scarcely deigned to bestow a look upon me. My conductor opened the door, and I entered with a heart throbbing violently. The Emperor had pulled off his surtout, and had nobody with him. On the long table was spread a Map of prodigious size, Rustan, the Mameluke, who has so long been falsely reported to be dead, was, as I afterwards learned, in the next room.

"My presence of mind was all gone again when I came to be introduced to the Emperor, and he must certainly have perceived by my looks that I was not a little confused. I was just going to begin the harangue which I had studied with such pains, and to stammer out something or other about the high and unexpected felicity of being presented to the most powerful, the most celebrated, and the most sincerely-beloved Monarch in the world, when he relieved me at once from my dilemma. He addressed me in French, speaking very quick, but distinctly, to the following effect:

Nap. Are you the master of this house?
—*I.* No, please your Majesty; only a servant.

Where is the owner?—He is in the city. He is advanced in years; and under

der the present circumstances has quitted his house, leaving me to take care of it as well as I can.

What is your master?—He is in business, Sire.

In what line?—He is a Banker.

(*Laughing*) O, ho! then he is worth a plum, (*un millionnaire*.) I suppose?—Begging your Majesty's pardon, indeed he is not.

Well then, perhaps he may be worth two?—Would to God I could answer your Majesty in the affirmative.

You lend money, I presume?—Formerly we did, Sire; but now we are glad to borrow.

Yes, yes, I dare say you do a little in that way yet. What interest do you charge?—We used to charge from 4 to 5 per cent.; now we would willingly give from 8 to 10.

To whom were you used to lend money?—To inferior Tradesmen and Manufacturers.

You discount Bills, too, I suppose?—Formerly, Sire, we did; now we can neither discount, nor get any discounted.

How is business with you?—At present, your Majesty, there is none doing.

How so?—Because all Trade is totally at a stand.

But have you not your Fair just now?—Yes, but it is only so in name.

Why?—As all communication had for a considerable time been suspended, and the roads are unsafe for goods, neither sellers nor buyers would run the risk of coming; and, besides, the greatest scarcity of money prevails in this country.

(*Taking much snuff*) So, so! What is the name of your employer?—I mentioned his name.

Is he married?—Yes, Sire.

Has he any children?—He has, and they are married too.

In what capacity are you employed by him?—As a Clerk.

Then you have a Cashier too, I suppose?—Yes, Sire, at your service.

What wages do you receive?—I mentioned a sum that I thought fit.

“He now motioned with his hand, and I retired with a low bow. During the whole conversation the Emperor was in very good humour, laughed frequently, and took a great deal of snuff. After the interview, on coming out of the room, I appeared a totally different and highly important person to all those who a quarter of an hour before had not deigned to take the slightest notice of me. Both officers and domesticks now shewed me the greatest respect.

“The Emperor lodged in the first floor; his favourite Mameluke, an uncommonly handsome man, was constantly about

his person. The second floor was occupied by the Prince of Neufchatel, who had a very sickly appearance, and the Duke of Bassano, the Emperor's secretary. On the ground floor a front room was converted into a *salon au service*. Here were Marshals Oudinot, Mortier, Ney, Reynier, with a great number of generals, aide-de-camps, and other officers in waiting, who lay at night upon straw, crowded as close as herrings in a barrel. In the left wing lodged the Duke of Vicenza, master of the horse; and above him the physician to the Emperor, whose name, I think, was M. Yvan. The right wing was occupied by the *Officiers du Palais*. The smallest room was turned into the bed-chamber of a General; and every corner was so filled, that the servants and other attendants were obliged to sleep on the kitchen floor.

“Upon my remonstrance to the Valet of the *Marechal du Palais*, I was allowed to keep a small apartment for my own use; and thought to guard myself against unwelcome intruders by inscribing with chalk my high rank—*Maitre de la Maison*—in large letters upon the door. At first the new-comers passed respectfully before my little cell, and durst scarcely venture to peep in at the door; but it was not long before French curiosity overleaped this written barrier. For some time this place served my people and several neighbours in the village as a protecting asylum at night.

“The keys of the hay-loft and barns I was commanded to deliver to the Emperor's *Piqueur*.—I earnestly entreated him to be as sparing of our stores as possible, supporting this request with a bottle of wine,—which, under the present circumstance, was no contemptible present. He knew how to appreciate it, and immediately gave me a proof of his gratitude. He took me aside, and whispered in my ear, ‘As long as the Emperor is here, you are safe; but the moment he is gone—and nobody can tell how soon that may be—you will be completely stripped by the Guards; the officers themselves will then shew no mercy. You had best endeavour to obtain a safeguard, for which you must apply to the Duke of Vicenza.’—This advice was not thrown away upon me: I immediately begged to speak with the *Grand Ecuyer*. I explained my business as delicately as possible, and he with great good humour promised to comply with my request.

“Very early on the morning of the 16th, I remarked preparations for the final departure of the Emperor. The *maitre d'hôtel* desired a bill of the provisions furnished him. I had already made out one, but that would not do.

It was necessary that the articles should be arranged under particular heads, and a distinct account of each given in. I ran short of time, patience, and paper. All excuses were unavailing, and there was no time to be lost. I readily perceived that all the elegance required in a merchant's counting-house would not be expected here, and accordingly dispensed with many little formalities. I wrote upon the first paper that came to hand, and my bills were the most miserable scraps that ever were seen. The amount was immediately paid. Finding that the *maitre d'hôtel* had not the least notion that it would be but reasonable to make some remuneration to the servants, who had been so assiduous in their attendance, I was uncivil enough to remind him of it. He then desired me to give him a receipt for 200 francs, which I immediately divided among the domesticks; though he remarked that I ought to give each but three or four, at most. I also made out a distinct account for the forage, but this was not paid."

We cannot conclude our extracts from this interesting work, without again recommending it to general perusal, both on account of the motives with which it is published, and the important information it conveys.

17. *Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, with Prefatory Observations: the whole comprising a brief Review of the most important Political Events in the History of Ireland.* 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin: H. Fitzpatrick.

THE Preface to this publication is much too long to give even in abstract; nor would its contents be very acceptable to our Readers, were we to analyse it, and thus point out (to use the Editor's words) "that malignant spirit of British monopoly which extinguished the commerce, impoverished the manufactures, and robbed of her natural resources a Country rich in every gift that Nature in her bounty could bestow." No one will deny Mr. Grattan his just tribute of praise as a most distinguished Orator, though we are far from supposing that the public are quite so well agreed on his peculiar political tenets. Unhappily the union of sentiment is by no means complete between the Sister Kingdoms; and we are much afraid the spirit and fiery haste of our Orator has contributed not a little to the National animosity discovered towards this Country in the above quo-

tation; but, be that as it may, we cannot help feeling assured that, in the moment of serious danger, Mr. Grattan would be found at his post, defending the Constitution, seriously regretting Party violence should have in the least augmented that danger, and fully justifying the brilliant character of him recorded in this publication.

"—Gifted by Nature with an understanding of the first order, enriched by cultivation, and chastened by a correct and critical observation of the ancient Orators, he unites to an eloquence argumentative, splendid, popular, and impressive, an undaunted spirit and uncorrupted heart."

Dismissing all political feelings from the mind, and perusing these speeches as if they had been spoken in any foreign legislative body, who can deny their claims to excellence, when many such passages as the following might be selected?

"As Irish conformity is necessary to the British empire; so is Irish equality necessary to obtain that conformity: that is the true principle that connects; it is the breath that lifts, and it is the spirit that moves, and the soul that actuates; without it all is eccentricity—with it the two Nations gravitate to a common centre, and fulfil their stated revolutions in the Imperial orbit, by rules, regular as the laws of motion, like them infallible, and like them everlasting."

"You do not desire the British market, but you wish to have the speculation of the British market for the chance of your own; it is not another man's estate you desire, but a small channel through your neighbour's land, that you may water your own, without the fear of inundation. The English need not tremble; their estates in the Plantations, articulated to render the produce to Great Britain, will not break those articles. Cork will not be the emporium of the Empire. Old England will remain at the head of things—we only aspire that the little bark of this Island may attendant sail—pursue the triumph, and perchance partake some vagrant breath of all those Trade winds that waft the British Empire along the tide of Commerce."

18. *The Heart and the Fancy, or Valsinore; a Tale.* By Miss Benger. Two Vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

WE ever experience a degree of satisfaction on perusing a Novel which has

has for its basis the recommendation of those qualities of the mind that are calculated to expand the soul of the Reader, and prompt it to deeds of philanthropy and benevolence. Such is the Novel now before us; and with views like these it is impossible the Authoress should fail of success, where virtue and charity are systematically cultivated, and more especially as the work contains a considerable portion of interest conveyed in easy and elegant language.

"In the following Tale," Miss Benger observes, "the scenes undoubtedly refer to some period prior to that state of warfare which has so long prevailed in Europe: but to one which is evidently not far remote from our own times. The principal personage belongs decidedly to the present age: his sentiments have been imbibed from our friends and compatriots; his virtues are exemplified by our living contemporaries, and we have lately witnessed the triumph of his philanthropic principles. Valsinore is no chimaera of a romantic imagination: his story may be fictitious: but his character, divested of the singularity which might have attached to it half a century ago, is no longer even of the novel east. Such a being is not only of our age, but our people; his prototypes are discovered in that country where the progress of civilization is still attested by the diffusion of truth and benevolence; by respect for the noblest prerogatives of human nature, and for the best and dearest interests of mankind."

The character of Celia Gladwin, at the very commencement of the first volume, is so forcibly drawn, that it cannot fail to entice the reader to proceed. The following classical allusion is at page 49 uttered by the same Celia, on an occasion highly perplexing and equally solemn:

"This romantic friend, gazing after him [Herbert Altamont, a principal character in the Novel,] exclaimed, 'The spell works; he has received the impression; that letter shall be to him like the inscription on the bust of Brutus, 'Thou sleepest.' Brutus awoke, and so shall Altamont: he is nearly eighteen, and ought to put on the manly Toga. Ah! I see it in his eyes, he will restore the honours of his House. Trust me, he is born to be a peer of the realm, and to rival the noblest of his ancestors.'"

19. *Lives of Marcus Valerius Messala Corvinus, and Titus Pomponius Atticus, the latter from the Latin of Cor-*

nellus Nepos. With Notes and Illustrations. To which is added an Account of the Families of the five first Cæsars. By the Rev. Edward Berwick, Author of the Translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyana. Longman and Co.

THIS elegant little work is dedicated to the Earl of Moira; to whom the Author observes, his motive was less to procure public patronage through his means, than thus to have an opportunity of shewing his respect for a Nobleman who had patronised him all his life. Mr. Berwick thinks he cannot give a stronger proof of the high respect he feels for so exalted a character, than by inscribing to his Lordship the Lives of two Romans illustrious as Gentlemen and Scholars, the actions of whom "cannot fail of being interesting to one whose attainments as a Man of Letters are so universally known, and whose honourable deportment as a Nobleman, on every occasion of his life, has evinced the princely lineage from whence he is sprung." He is also persuaded that the propriety of this his tribute of respect and gratitude will be the more readily acknowledged, when it is remembered that his Lordship has not only equalled, but excelled, those ancient Romans, in the practice and love of virtue, and uniform zeal for the honour of his Country, "and the genuine liberties of mankind."

The Reverend Author imagines that some apology may be deemed necessary for offering the Lives of Messala Corvinus and Pomponius Atticus to the public; indeed, he leaves it to the Reader's judgment to pronounce, whether his account of Messala may be entitled to the appellation of a Life; but it appeared to him that such a number of distinct, dispersed, and interesting incidents of his character had been preserved by History, as made a collection of them desirable. The first ideas entertained by Mr. Berwick on the subject, originated from a Note in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in which that elegant Writer has given the leading features of it in his own peculiar manner; but, independent of Gibbon's authority as an Historian, "the light in which Messala appears, when first introduced by Cicero to the notice of Brutus, is in itself sufficient to awaken posterity to the investigation

tion of all that is known of him." In composing these Memoirs of his Life, Mr. Berwick has carefully examined all the accounts of him to be found in the works of antient or modern writers, which he has arranged and connected in the manner he judged most suitable to the subject; and, though he has been unable to ascertain the day either of his birth or his decease, he trusts that "the circumstances of his History now presented to the Reader may meet the approbation, and engage the attention, of every man who is conversant with classical learning and polite literature." He here ceases to apologise for this, as he terms it, unambitious undertaking; and proceeds to state his motive for offering the publick a new translation of the Life of Atticus from the Latin of Cornelius Nepos, so often previously given to the English reader. He introduces it first through the circumstance of his being a contemporary of Messala; and secondly, because he imagines that a new version of it, accompanied by critical and historical Notes, "together with illustrations more applicable to the text than had been given by former Translators, might not be thought unacceptable, at a time when a dignified independence of character, and disinterested integrity, are so necessary to give stability to the State, and active energy to a Constitution, which has stood the test of ages, and escaped a concussion of events, which has laid prostrate all the Kingdoms of Europe." To these Mr. Berwick adds a short historical sketch of the Lives of the first five Cæsars, which he wrote some years past, to elucidate a genealogy often obscure and perplexing without such a guide.

"It is now offered to the publick from its being in some measure illustrative of the time wherein these two eminent personages lived; and from its demonstrating to the Sovereigns of the earth that no characters, however exalted by birth or power, can long support their high authority, without the constant and vivifying influence of religion and virtue."

We shall now offer two extracts from the Life of Messala, for the Reader's judgment on the merits of Mr. Berwick's style. The first is from a

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poem by Tibullus, in which he celebrates the praises of his noble friend.

"For who, exclaims the poet, can equal him in the Camp or Forum? Who, like him, can quell the fury of the giddy multitude, or appease the anger of an incensed Judge? His fame is not inferior to that of the Sage of Pylos, nor his eloquence to that of the wise Ulysses. Who in war is so conversant with its various discipline and tactics? Who so well knows how to surround his camp with a deep ditch, and secure it with strong pallisades? Who throws with so much skill the unwieldy rudis, or shoots with truer aim the swift-flying arrow; or breaks, like him, opposing ranks with the ponderous javelin? Who can curb with such judgment the fiery steed? Who can so well defend himself with his shield from the random-shots of the impetuous spear; or whirl with such dexterity the whizzing sling? When the battle burns, who displays such knowledge in presenting the best countenance to the Enemy; or such presence of mind in seizing the critical moment of victory? But, lest posterity might interpret this praise into mere poetic declamation, I celebrate, says Tibullus, what my own experience justifies; the brave Soldier of Japidia; and the rebellious Pannonians, scattered amidst the cold Alps, can witness it. The old soldier of Arupinum, and the peasant nursed up in arms, can testify it."

The second selection is the concluding sentence of the Life.

"Having," says Mr. Berwick, "now brought together all the scattered rays of information which History has preserved of Messala, and which we must allow are so much to the honour of human nature, it is deeply to be regretted that it has been so frugal on the occasion. The task of the Biographer would be pleasant indeed, if his duty consisted only in the investigation and delineation of such great and amiable characters. History then, instead of being the sad relation of the crimes and miseries of mankind, would be a perpetual theme of their virtues and felicity. The character which Messala established in a most corrupt age, and the respect which was paid to it by the most opposite parties, holds out to all times the consequence of real, not affected patriotism; and teaches Ministers and Statesmen this lesson, which their conduct has made nearly obsolete, that a steady adherence to virtue is the surest and safest means of gaining all the ends which an honest

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man can propose to himself in the road of a laudable ambition. Messala lived long admired and esteemed,—he died full of years and glory; although unhappily, two years before his death, he forgot that name, which, for the sake of virtue and humanity, should never be consigned to oblivion."

20. *A Farewell Discourse, delivered in the Parish Church of Beccles in Suffolk, on Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 10, 1813. By the Rev. William Ainger, A.M. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, (late Curate of Beccles.)* 8vo. pp. 19. Rivingtons.

WE are induced to notice this Discourse, as well on account of the excellent exhortations it contains, as of the instance which it exhibits of that mutual regard which ought to subsist, and which we trust does generally subsist, between the Ministers of the Church and their Congregations—an honourable evidence of meritorious exertion on the one part, efficaciously felt and justly appreciated on the other.

"The following Discourse,—delivered on a painful occasion,—owes its publication to a recent proof of kindness on the part of those to whom it was addressed. The Author has lately received from them, as a testimony of their approbation of his past labours, a Present, valuable, indeed, in itself; but acquiring much additional estimation from a remembrance of the Persons by whom, and of the Sentiments with which, it was bestowed*. He requests permission, in return, to offer the only humble and grateful acknowledgment in his power, of a favour at once so unexpected and so gratifying, by dedicating this Farewell Discourse to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Beccles."

After a short exposition of the words of the text (2 Cor. xiii. 11.) the Preacher presses upon the consideration of his congregation "some of those great and leading principles which it had been his business and his study to inculcate," and "advert[s] to some circumstances highly important

* We learn from a Newspaper, that the Present of the Inhabitants of Beccles consisted of an elegant assortment of plate, "as a testimony of their esteem and approbation of Mr. Ainger's exemplary conduct, and also in consideration of the regular discharge of his clerical duties, and other strenuous and laudable exertions in their parish." EDIT.

in themselves, and no less essential to their welfare, spiritual and temporal, both as individuals and as members of a Christian community."—He enforces, particularly, the duty of an uniform attendance on the offices of public worship, and a proper observance of the Sabbath-day; and strongly recommends the support of an Institution for educating the Children of the lower classes in moral and pious habits, and in conformity with the Religion of their Country.

"For the support of such an Institution I am solicitous to bespeak the continued exercise of your personal attention, as well as your liberality. The former is often the most valuable part of charity,—that part which is necessary to give to the latter energy, and efficacy, and permanence; yet it is too generally the part which men are most reluctant to contribute. The object here recommended to you is surely well deserving of both, if we consider only the happy consequences of right instruction on those to whom it is immediately imparted: but the real importance of the object must be sought in the view of its probable influence upon society at large."

21. *An Introduction to Arithmetic, on a System never before published; the Principles of which are calculated to facilitate the Improvement of the Pupil, and to lessen the Labour of the Teacher. By George Gregory, of the Free Grammar School, Repton.* 12mo. pp. 171. Longman, &c.

AS an Illustration of this very useful Work, the industrious Compiler has printed what he terms "An Exegesis for the use of Teachers;" in which he observes, that

"All the Questions are so contrived that the Answers will be Multiples of Nine, according to the following Rule:—Add all the figures in the Answer (or Product) together, and retrench or strike out the Nines, and if nothing remains, the work is right.—Example 9, page 4. The sum is 5307030: here we say $5 + 3 + 7 = 15$, nine from 15 and six; $6 + 3 = 9$, nine from it, and nothing remains; it is therefore right.—Page 13. No. 19. Division. The Quotient is 134019; the Remainder is 198, both of which are multiples of Nine."

And thus he proceeds with several other Examples; and concludes by informing his Friends that

"For the convenience of Teachers, he is

is preparing a Key, with the working at full length of those questions which are long, or in the least tedious: in Double Position, Compound Interest, &c.—the working will also be given Logarithmi-

cally; with directions for finding Numbers and Logarithms from a Table of Logarithms, to any degree of exactness."

It is but common justice to say that the Work has great merit.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Che gli uomini costumino di proferire le sillabe con diversi toni di voce è un fatto di sperienza, che può ciascuno conoscere porgendo orecchio al nostro comun parlare. Questi toni della voce sono gli accenti delle sillabe, e sono ancora i toni musicali. Dal principio che la musica consiste nelle modificazioni del linguaggio, si deduce che quelle nazioni saranno più atte ad esercitare la musica, le quali parlino un linguaggio più grato all' orecchie." EXIMINO (1774).

6. *The Singer's Preceptor, or Corri's Treatise on Vocal Musick. This Treatise is expressly calculated to teach the Art of Singing, and consists of establishing proper Rules (the result of 50 years' experience); accommodated to the capacity of every Student, whether amateur, professor, theatrical, or choral: also to assist those who sing by Ear only, and so arranged as to enable the Pupil to improve by the exercise of these Rules, in the absence of a Master. Dedicated to the Duchess of Buccleuch, by Domenico Corri. 2 vols. fol. pp. 166. 25s. Longman and Co.*

BOTH Mr. Corri and the lady who afterwards became his wife, a Miss Bacchelli, were distinguished for their musical talents, when Doctor Burney visited Rome in 1770. Mr. Corri was born there in 1746. He had instructions on the violin from Signor Capanna; lessons in *solfège* from l'Abate Luiggi; in composition and Harpsichord-playing from Lustrini and Uriscchio; and afterwards from Porpora, at Naples. At Rome, Clementi and Rauzzini were his fellow students. They all quitted Rome about the same time, and Mr. Corri arrived at Edinburgh in 1771, where he was engaged in conducting the concerts for 18 years. He afterwards fixed his residence in London. His opera, "The Travellers," brought out at Drury-lane, is well known.—These particulars we have derived from an interesting sketch of his life, written by himself and prefixed to the work before us. The first nine pages of the book consist of introductory dialogue, in which are explained, 1. "the requisites for vocal musick," (one of which is, a *wide mouth*); 2. "words the origin of musick;" 3. introduction of graces; 4. *portamento di voce*; 5. effect of countenance; 6. intonation; 7. rhythm of time, *tempo rubato*,

quickening or retarding of time; phrase; 8. styles; 9. shake, *selfeggio*; 10. hints to parents." From these we make a few extracts: Opinions from a man of Mr. Corri's experience, are well-worthy of consideration. *Graces*. "In the infancy of the art, it is probable that one sound, or note, was allotted to each syllable:—at subsequent periods, singers introduced occasionally, an additional note to that already allotted to the syllable, which was expressed by inflection of the voice, and denominated a grace; this embellishment, which added great charm to vocal music, was soon multiplied into various forms, producing the shake, turn, divisions, variations, cadences, &c. and in course of time gave rise to *bravura* singing;—this new style of singing, these captivating ornaments, when executed with neatness and precision, had a great influence on the ear, but not on the heart;—hence arose a kind of contest among professors in the vocal art, and those who could quaver most thought themselves the best singers. The public taste being seduced by this decorated style, expression, the true perfection of musick, was destroyed by the excessive and improper introduction of ornaments, incompatible with energy or pathos," &c. *Portamento*. "It consists in the swell and dying of the voice, the sliding and blending one note into another with delicacy and expression—and expression comprehends every charm which musick can produce: the *portamento di voce* may justly be compared to the highest degree of refinement in elegant pronunciation in speaking." The Author asserts, that in the present mode of teaching to sing, the pupil is exercised on the larger intervals before the smaller, using only the major scale; but in his opinion it is best to commence

mence with the smaller intervals (semitones) and increase in gradation, for this cogent reason: "a child in first attempting to climb up stairs, would find more difficulty in taking two steps at once than a single one." By this reasoning it would be still better to begin with quarter-tones, or even commas, which being smaller steps must be therefore easier of ascent. In this way we should commence with a sort of slide "Brahmoso," used as a grace with disgusting frequency by many young singers, and even by Braham himself, particularly in descents of the voice, where its effect has been truly said to be more emetic than musical. *Solfeggio*. Mr. Corri employs, in any scale whatever, do for C, re for D, mi for E, fa F, sol G, la A, si B. It were better perhaps to make Do always the key-note, at least in the major scales. Some eminent teachers have thought these Latin syllables entirely useless; they are certainly of no use in suggesting, or quickening the recollection of, musical intervals, unless employed in the manner last mentioned. According to Porpora, "the improvement of the voice is best acquired by sounding the letter A," p. 8. Rules: Place yourself near a Pianoforte and before a looking-glass, standing; you will thus possess more strength. Keep the head and body upright. Open the mouth in an oblong form, as smiling; so that the lower lip may not rise above the teeth. Take as much breath as you can; draw it with moderate quickness, with suspiration, as if sighing; use it with economy, and at the same instant sound the letter A, as pronounced by the Italians or Scotch, thus, *ah*. Take any note the most easy and powerful within the natural compass of the voice, which, in general, does not exceed 20 semitones. After the exertion on any single note, which if practised with proper energy will exhaust the breath leaving a palpitation of the lungs, forbear to proceed to the next note, until this sensation is entirely subsided. A few minutes at a time of vigorous practice, is preferable to hours of careless inattention. *Messa di voce*: begin to sound with a delicate softness, increasing the tone to its loudest degree, and diminishing it to the same point of softness with which you began. The chief difficulties are van-

quished when the pupil has acquired a fine swell (a difficulty to learners of instruments), and when, on having any sound given, he can produce another at any required interval with it, within the compass or limits of his voice. This can be done only by recollecting the impression which that required sound has formerly made on the ear, or the exertion of the vocal organs necessary to produce it. The more regular and exact the practice has been, the organization being the same, the more accurate will be the recollection. The first volume contains only exercises, "solfeggi, and cadences," with diffusive explanatory matter: the second contains a pleasing selection of English, Scotch, Italian, and French songs, duets, &c. amounting to 80, with appropriate embellishments. The chief authors of them are Haydn, Mozart, Sarti, Portogallo, Par, Storace, Blangini, Andreozzi, and Corri. The work is comparatively cheap and useful. It might, however, if better digested, contain much more information in the same limits. "I am almost of opinion, that all study and endeavours to sing are infallibly vain, if not accompanied with some little knowledge of counterpoint." Tosi, p. 84. Upon this important subject, these two volumes contain nothing.

7. The *Pasticcio*, consisting of *Preludes, Airs with embellishments, and variations, Spanish dances, boleros, waltzes, &c. selected, composed, and adapted for the German Flute*, by T. Monzani. 4to. pp. 19. 4s. Monzani and Hill.

THERE is much agreeable variety in these melodies, and a good deal of originality in the variations: the preludes will improve the learner, but they are the least pleasing. Judging from what we have already heard, the fewer Spanish melodies the better.

Dr. Crotch began his course of VIII Lectures on Musick, at the Surrey Institution, on Friday evening, 11th February. He erroneously ascribed the discovering of the grave harmonic, or "third sound," to Tartini. It appears to have been first mentioned by G. A. Sorge, in his *Anweisung zur Stimmung der Orgelwerke und des Claviers*, Hamburg, 1744.

Imported by T. Boosey, *Versuch einer Anleitung zur Composition*, von H. Ch. Koch, 3 vols, 8vo. 1782. 1l. 11s. 6d.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

RICHARD GOODRIDGE.

[This Author is not so well known as he deserves to be. In 1635 he published a "Paraphrase of the whole Book of Psalms." As it is very scarce, the following (which is creditable to his poetical taste) will, perhaps, be acceptable.]

PSALM III.

HOW, oh my God, do they increase
Who seek to rob me of my peace!
They say my soul 's forsook by Thee,
And that Thou hast no help for me:
But Thou my shield art, Thou my praise;
Thou my dejected head dost raise;
When troubled unto Thee I cry,
Thou hear'st, and help descends from high.
In peace I'll lay me down and sleep,
And rise: who hurts whom Thou dost keep?
Thus guarded, tho' ten thousand were
About me set, I would not fear. [power,
Rise, Lord! and shield me from their
And break the jaw that would devour.
Oh bless thy people, who alone
Canst bless us with Salvation!

THOMAS BRITTON,

The famous Musical Small-Coal Man.

[The elegant Verses which follow are transcribed from a very rare Print of this extraordinary person, and seem to merit a place of permanent record.]

THOU mean thy rank, yet in thy humble
cell [dwell;
Did gentle Peace, and Arts unpurchas'd
Well pleas'd, Apollo thither led his train,
And Musick warbled in her sweetest strain.
Cyllenius so, as fables tell, and Jove
Came willing guests to poor Philemon's
grove:
Let useless pomp behold, and blush to find
So low a station, such a liberal mind.
Tho' doom'd to small-coal, yet to arts ally'd,
Rich without wealth, and famous without
pride; [men,
Musick's best patron, judge of books and
Belov'd and honour'd by Apollo's train.
In Greece or Rome sure never did appear
So bright a genius in so dark a sphere;
More of the man had artfully been sav'd
Had Kneller painted, and had Vertue grav'd.

From a very scarce Collection of old Poems.

IN COMMENDATION OF MUSICKE.

WHEN whisp'ring straines doe softly
steale
With creeping passion through the heart,
And when at every touch we feele
Our pulses beat and beare a part;
When threids can make
A heart-string quake,—
Philosophy
Can scarce denve
The Soule consists of Harmony,

When unto heavenly joyes we feigne
Whate'er the Soule affecteth most,
Which only thus we can explaine
By musicke of the winged host,
Whose layes we thinke
Make starres to winke,—
Philosophy
Cannot deny

The Soule consists of Harmony.

Oh lull me, lull me, charming ay,
My senses rock with wonder sweet;
Like snow or wool thy fallings are,
Soft like a spirit are thy feet;
Griefe who need feare
That hath an eare?
Downe let him lye,
And slumbring dye,
And change his Soule for Harmony.

Translation of a Chorus, from the Hippolytus of EURIPIDES; by EDWARD, LORD THURLOW, sometime Lord High Chancellor of ENGLAND. [See our last, p. 55.]

OH could I those deep caverns reach,
Where me, a winged bird, among
The feather'd race
Some God might place!
And rising could I-soar along
The sea-wave of the Adrian beach!
And by the Po my pinions spread,
Where in their father's ruddy wave
Their amber tears his daughters shed,
Still weeping o'er a brother's grave!
Or to those gardens make my way,
Where carol the Hesperian maids,
And he, who rules
The purple pools,
The sailor's further course impedes,
The awful limits of the sky
Fixing, which Atlas there sustains!
And springs ambrosial near the dome
Of Jove still water those rich plains,
Whence to the Gods their blessings
come.

White-wing'd bark of Cretan wood,
Which across the briny main,
Over the sea-raging flood,
From her happy home our Queen
Convey'd, a most unhappy bride,
In ill-starr'd wedlock to be tied!

Dire both omens; when her flight
Left behind the Cretan land;
And when Athens came in sight;
Where on the Manychian strand
They tie the hawser's twisted end,
And on the mainland strait descend.

For unhallow'd passion rent,
Planted deep, her lab'ring breast,
Dire disease, which Venus sent,
And, with sore misfortune prest,
The chord suspended from the dome
Of her ill-fated bridal room,

Round

Round her milk-white neck she 'll tie,
Dreading much the adverse frown
Of the goddess—prizing high
Her unspotted chaste renown—
And from her heart resolv'd to move,
This only way, the pain of Love.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.
Pray preserve these in next Magazine.
Yours, &c. A. H.
The late Dr. Jortin
Had the good fortune,
To write these Verses
Upon tombs and hearses;
Which I, being jingleish.
Have done into English. W. Cowper.

In brevitatem vitæ spatii, hominibus concessi.

HEI mihi! lege ratâ sol occidit atque
resurgit,
Lanaque mutatæ reparat dispendia formæ,
Astraque, purpurei telis extincta diei,
Rursus nocte vigent. Humiles telluris
alumni [propago,
Graminis herba virens, et florum picta
Quos crudelis hyems lethali tæbe peredit,
Cum Zephyri vox blanda vocat, rediitque
sereni
Temperies anni, fecundo è cespite surgunt.
Nos domini rerum, nos, magna et pulchra
minati, [ætæ,
Cum breve ver vitæ robustaque transit
Deficimus; nec nos ordo revolubilis auras
Reddit in æthereas, tumuli neque claustra
resolvit.

On the Shortness of Human Life.

SUNS that set, and Moons that wane,
Rise and are restored again.
Stars, that orient Day subdues,
Night at her return renews.
Herbs and flowers, the beauteous birth
Of the genial womb of Earth,
Suffer but a transient death
From the Winter's cruel breath.
Zephyr speaks; serenest skies
Warm the globe; and they arise.
We, alas! Earth's haughty kings,
We, that promise mighty things,
Losing soon Life's happy prime,
Droop and fade in little time.
Spring returns, but not our bloom,
Still 'tis Winter in the Tomb. W. C. Jan. 1801.

Scale of Existence of 70 years, the
average Life of Man: Years.
Infancy 12
Sleep, one-third of 58 19
Meals, one 8th of every day 7
Fractions 2

Probation for Eternity... 30
70

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.
The two following Sonnets were composed
on the way home, in consequence of seeing
a Glow-worm, after hearing a Sermon in
Whittington Church on the night of last
Trinity Sunday. JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

WORM of the night, thee let the Poet
view, [aright,
And learn to point his mental spark
When on the way-side bank, light spent
with dew,
Thou kindest thy green lamp of eme-
rald bright, [light
Pure, self-illumin'd; not with borrowed
Tinsel'd, like busy insects of the day,
Thou giv'st a brilliance to the silent
night
That cheers the homeward traveller on his
way. [say
Poor worm, (the pensive Poet well might
Ev'n He that lit thee on this humble soil,
Hung all yon lamps that His high dome
array,
And feeds their fires with everlasting oil.
And ev'n my lamp, poor worm, like theirs,
and thine,
Shines not in vain if in us praise it shine.

June 1813.

LORD, when I look upon thy starry sky
With pearls enpath'd like scatter'd dust
of gold,
I humble me, lost in amazement high
To think what he, thy gifted son, hath
told, [roll'd
Far-sighted NEWTON; that round each are
Unnumber'd worlds.—And then I mar-
vel sore
That any eye that can Thy works behold
Should in the schoolmen's tangled vo-
lumes pore, [o'er,
That every age may garble o'er and
Yet cannot blot from Thine the smallest
part.— [their lore,
God! though I cannot comprehend
I bless thy hallow'd name with humble
heart, [clay,
And hope with them, uncumber'd of my
Sabbath'd in peace to see thy bright eter-
nal day. I. F. M. D.

* * If such of our Young Countrymen
as visit India would carefully practise the
maxims exhibited in the following beauti-
ful Stanzas, they would stand a far better
chance of re-visiting their native plains.

Advice to BRITISH YOUTH in INDIA,
THE peaceful Evening draws her sober
shade [hills,
Round the green summits of Malaya's
While meek-eyed Contemplation, pensive
maid,
My bosom with a secret rapture fills.
The gentle sea-breeze scarce is heard to
blow,
The tall Areca waves no more its head,
The shady Plantain in the vale below
Hangs pensive o'er the modest Hin-
doo's shed.

Beneath the humble roof their frugal meal
Behold Hindostan's tawny sons prepare;
No wish for other dainties do they feel
Than their own simple vegetable fare.
Rash,

Rash Youth, beware, advice attend :
 Soon as Aurora gilds the Eastern skies,
 And birds in pearly dew their plumage
 lave, [arise,
 Dispel your slumbers, from your couch
 And fearless plunge into the briny wave.
 Next, where the towering hills their um-
 brage lend, [morning gale ;
 And fragrant Champabs scent the
 On the swift steed your devious courses
 bend, [hale,
 And health from every passing breeze in-
 But, when the Sun with fierce meridian ray
 Pours the bright torrent of ethereal fire ;
 When ravening birds and prowling beasts
 of prey [tire ;
 Seek the green shade, or to the den re-
 Then, stretch'd at ease in Plantain-shel-
 ter'd bower,
 Poetic fiction or the classic page
 May oft beguile the tedious sultry hour,
 And the ripe Cocoa's juice his thirst
 assuage.
 Observe the Hindoo, whose untutor'd mind
 All false seductive luxury disdains,
 To Nature's wants his wishes are confin'd,
 While health her empire o'er his frame
 maintains,
 His modes of life, by ancient sages plann'd,
 To suit the temper of his burning skies,
 He who the climate's rage would long with-
 stand
 Will wisely imitate, nor e'er despise.

HYMN TO NARAYENA.

SPIRIT of Spirits, who, through ev'ry part
Of space expanded, and of endless time,
Beyond the stretch of labouring thought
 sublime,
Badst uproar into beatuteous order start,
 Before Heaven was, thou art :
Ere spheres beneath us roll'd, or spheres
 above ;
Ere earth in firmamentall ether hung,
Thou satst alone, 'till, through thy
mystic love,
Things unexisting to existence sprung,
And grateful descant sung.

What first impell'd thee to exert thy might?
Goodness unlimited. What glorious
light [bound.
Thy power directed ? Wisdom without
What prov'd it first ? Oh guide my
fancy right ;
Oh ! raise from cumbrous ground
My soul in rapture drown'd,
That fearless it may soar on wings of fire ;
For thou who only know'st, thou only canst
impart.

My soul absorb'd One only being knows,
Of all perceptions One abundant source,
Whence every object, every moment flows:
Suns hence derive their force,
Hence Planets learn their course ;
But suns and fading worlds I view no more;
God only I perceive, God only I adore !

THE EVENING STAR.

HAIL, modest solitary Star,
How beautiful thy light—how fair
Thou per'st from cloudy azure bed,
Again thy heavenly path to tread.
All stately now thy steps are seen
On the hill's dewy bosom green;
Now wandering by the forest's side,
'Tis thine the woodman home to guide;
And now thou quitt'st the lone heath drear
To dance on rippling brook so clear;
Or glimmer oft in secret way,
What Time shall Love deserted stray
To list the bird of welcome flight,
That perching showers the tears of Night
From hedge-rose tree or blooming thorn,
Till hiving Bee with mellow horn,
And Evening Beetles as they fly,
Hun to the Moon thy lullaby.

LINE S

*Written for a Fête given in Celebration of the
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S BIRTHDAY, A. D.
1814. By the Rev. C. V. Le Grice.*

IN Choral bands, ye festive throng,
Weave the gay dance, and raise the
Fill high the circulating glass, (song,
And bid the "electric ruby" pass!—
Husb'd is each boding fear of ill,
The anxious sigh of Care is still;
Present is the promised pleasure,
Circling Suns have fill'd their measure,
And blest is Albion in the happy hour,
Which marks the blooming of her fairest
Flower.

Hail the day ! a date of glory !
 Hail the Maid, whose future story
 Shall rival great Eliza's name,
 And mingle with an Anna's fame.
 The Diadem's imperial rays, [blaze,
 The emerald's green, and sapphire's
 Are wont with purer light to glow,
 When radiant from a Virgin's brow ;
 The dove-wing'd Sceptre claims an holier
 sway,
 And proud Submission triumphs to obey.
 For, waiting Beauty's soft command,
 Love, Awe, and Admiration stand ;
 Sweet influence the Graces shower,
 And Virtue owns a sister power ;
 While Chivalry his gauntlet throws
 In challenge vain for inmate foes,
 And calls on Peace with sweet employ
 Thro' cottaged vales to tune her joy ;
 Or, if the foreign trump of War he hear,
 Uplifts his shield, and points his guardian
 spear.

So bright, O Charlotte, are the views,
Which burst on the prophetic Muse.—
Windsor, thy Forest's mighty shade
Shall ne'er embower so fair a Maid,
Until— (and every Briton's prayer
Breathes wishes for the future pair)
Until of Her's and Nassau's love
United bliss the union prove,
And give th' admiring world renewed to see
Our CHARLOTTE's virtues in her progeny.

Summer

Summer Tribute to the Birds of MITCHAM
BOWER*. By Mr. PRATT.

YE sweet Musicians of the bushes,
Ouckoos, Nightingales, and Thrushes,
Thanks for the melodies ye pour
In mingling sounds round Mitcham Bower.
Fain would I give you song for song,
But that the pleas'd poetic throng
In Sonnet, Ballad, Roundelay,
Have left me nought to sing or say.
At least for twice a thousand years,
Where there's a Bird, a Bard appears,
And not a Poem-*et*, but *in* it
There's Blackbird, Nightingale, or Linnet:
In every page the songsters sit,
To chirp, to carol, or to twit;
In some I read you all together,
All full of song, and eke of feather.
But though I cannot versify,
I hear with joy *your* poetry;
The magic sentiment of sound
Blends sense and harmony around;
Volumes of praise you make me *think*,
Without the aid of pen and ink;
A moral melts from yonder spray,
A rapture glows in yonder lay;
Like unpremeditating Hook,
Ye 're Nature's Bards without a book;
I trace a joy in every thrill,
A Muse inspires each little bill;
And though I love the happy art
That tuneful instruments impart,
I oft prefer to Handel's notes
The concert of your tiny throats;
When Music fix'd attention draws,
Deep silence is the best applause.
Then pour those dulcet sounds again,
And I will listen to the strain.

Mitcham, June 29.

S. J. P.

To a Young Relation embarking for HOL-
LAND to complete the Triumphs of the
Revolution of 1813.

TAKE the warm wishes of a Soldier's
Friend!
A Kinsman's too! with these a Poet's blend!
For by all these, and had I myriads more,
They all should go to waft thy vessel o'er
In health and safety to Batavia's shore:
There may'st thou join th' expecting Pa-
triot band,
And help to drive Oppression from the land.
E'en at the view of our embattled host
From generous Britain's sympathizing coast,
May the fell legions of the Tyrant yield,
And thy first triumph be a bloodless field:
Thy maiden vict'ry gain'd in Freedom's
cause, [own heart's applause.
Crown'd with thy Country's love and thy

S. J. P.

RATIONAL MADNESS:

A SONG,

For the Lovers of Curious and Rare Books.

COME, boys, fill your glasses, and fill to
the brim, [of whim!
Here's the essence of humour, the soul too
Attend and receive (and sure this is no
vapour) [paper."
A "hap'worth of wit in a penn'worth of
Strange songs have strange songsters, thus
madness to praise, [raise;
A man must be mad ere his voice he can
By our madness alone then, without more
pretence, [of sense!
We'll prove to the world that we're all men
Those joys which the *Bibliomania* affords,
Are felt and acknowledg'd by Dukes and
by Lords!
And the finest estate would be offer'd in
vain, [Payne!
For an *exemplar* bound by the fam'd *Roger*
To a proverb goes madness with love hand
in hand, [mand:
But our senses we yield to a double com-
The *dear frenzy* in both is first rous'd by
fair looks,
Here's our sweethearts, my boys! not for-
getting our books!
Though all rul'd by one wish, and though
beauty is rare, [fair:
If we miss a *tall copy*, we find one that's
Our delight may this prove, and though
often reprinted,
To one copy alone the *impression* be stinted.
By learning ennobled, we're careless of
gain;
Of envy or malice we ne'er know the pain:
Take away the *world's prize*, we remain
still unvert, [of text."
We've our "meadow of margin, and river
Thus our time may we pass with *rare books*
and *rare friends*, [ends:
Growing wiser and better till life itself
And may those who delight not in *black-*
letter lore, [shore!
By some *obsolete act*, be sent far from our
May some worthy brother his finger soon
put
On a Caxton *unique*, or a Wynkyn *uncut*!
Yet pardon, I pray, this offence of my pen,
May a soft "Pricke of Conscience" occur
now and then!
Thus bless'd with possessions unrivall'd on
earth, [birth!
May each coming day to new pleasure give
And our joys be unmixt and secure to the
last, [past!
If we look to the future, or think on the
J. M.

* Written at the house of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Mitcham in Surrey, where the Bower has lately lost one of its greatest ornaments by the death of Mrs. Roberts, author of many agreeable productions, and who joined to a brilliant fancy, the most engaging manners; which, added to her Husband's abilities, worth, and hospitality, rendered Mitcham Bower the resort of many of the most distinguished characters. P.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 18. Letter to Admiral Young, Commander in Chief in the North Sea, from Capt. Lord George Stuart.

Horatio, off Zuderie Zee, Island of Schowen, Dec. 8.

SIR, Yesterday morning some pilots brought off a letter, from a gentleman who had been in the British service, requesting aid to drive the French from Zuderie Zee. I lost no time in working up, and anchored just out of gun-shot of a heavy battery, which totally commanded the passage. As it was necessary to pass, in execution of your orders, I made the disposition for attacking it. I therefore collected fifty marines and seventy seamen from the Horatio, with the same number from the Amphion, with a determination of storming it from the rear, as soon as the tide would answer for the boats to leave the ship, which could not be till nine *p. m.* During the interval a deputation from the principal citizens came on board under a flag of truce, from the French General, requesting that, in order to save the effusion of blood, and prevent the disorders which were likely to ensue in the city, then in a state of insurrection, terms of capitulation should be granted, by which the French, with their baggage, should be allowed to withdraw, and be conveyed to Bergen-op-Zoom; this I peremptorily refused, and sent back the terms herewith enclosed. [To surrender prisoners of war.] The thickness of the weather did not enable the deputation to quit the ship before ten o'clock at night, which induced me to extend the time till midnight. I had not proceeded any considerable distance from the ship, before the signal, in token of submission, was made. I landed at the battery, which having secured, I went forward to the town, and found the native French had made their escape. I directed the seamen to remain at the gate, and entered with the marines amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude; proceeding to the town-hall, I was met by the most respectable inhabitants in a body, and then having dissolved the French municipal authorities, I directed the ancient magistrates of the city to resume their functions. This morning, in compliance with my directions, the magistrates of the town of Brouershaven reported their having driven the French from thence; and they received similar injunctions with respect to their provisional government. I took possession of a brig of 14 guns, formerly his Majesty's brig Bustler, which the

GENL. MAG. February, 1814.

Enemy had attempted to scuttle, also a French gun-boat, and a considerable quantity of powder, and have, in the course of this day, brought in 20 prisoners, and more are expected. I feel happy in having obtained so important an acquisition as the whole island of Schowen, without bloodshed, and facilitating the means of opening a communication with the allied forces in the South of Holland. —In closing this dispatch, I beg leave to recommend to your particular notice the zeal and activity of Capt. Stewart, of the Amphion, together with Lieut. Whyte, First of the Horatio, with the rest of the officers, seamen, and marines under my command in this service. I must here beg leave to express how much I am indebted to Capt. Hamilton Smith, of the Quarter-master-general's department, for his advice and assistance, who, from his knowledge of the Dutch language, and of the people, has very much facilitated these operations. I also enclose a list of ordnance, &c. taken. G. STUART.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated Impregnable, off the Scheldt, the 11th inst.

SIR, I enclose a Letter from Captain Lord George Stuart, giving an account of the destruction of a battery of six 24-pounders on the island of Tholen, which would have materially interrupted the progress of the ships to the Keetan. The precipitate flight of the Enemy prevented the bringing them to action, but takes nothing from the determined spirit with which Lieut. Whyte, and the officers and men under his command, advanced to attack them.

Downing-street, Dec. 21. Copies and Extracts of Dispatches from Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30.

My Lord, On the 8th instant, I had the honour to report to your Lordship, that Major-gen. Hampton had occupied, with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay river, near the settlement of the Four Corners.—Early on the 21st, the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a picquet of Sedentary Militia, posted at the junction of the Ontard and Chateauguay rivers, where it encamped, and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its last position, for the purpose of bringing

bringing forward its artillery. Major-gen. Hampton having completed his arrangements on the 24th, commenced on the following day his operations against my advanced posts: at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of *habitans* employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abbatiss. Lieut. Col. de Salaberry, who had the command of the advanced picquets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian fencibles, and two companies of Voltigeurs, on the North side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the Enemy's principal column, led by Major-Gen. Hampton in person, and accompanied by Brig-Gen. Izard; while the American light brigade, under Col. M'Carthy, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the South side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under Capt. Daly, supported by Capt. Bruyere's company of Chateauguay chasseurs; Capts. Daly and Bruyere being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first batt. of embodied militia; the Enemy rallied, and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat; being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery, maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labours unconcerned. Having fortunately arrived at the scene of action shortly after its commencement, I witnessed the conduct of the troops on this glorious occasion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to render on the spot that praise which had become so justly their due. I thanked Major-gen. de Watteville for the wise measures taken by him for the defence of his position, the advance, and Lieut.-col. de Salaberry, for the judgment displayed by him in the choice of his ground, and the bravery and skill with which he maintained it; I acknowledged the highest praise to belong to the officers and men engaged that morning, for their gallantry and steadiness, and I called upon all the troops in advance for a continuance of that zeal, steadiness, and discipline, as for that patient endurance of hardships and privations which they have hitherto evinced; and I particularly noticed the able support Lieut.-col. de Salaberry received from Capt. Ferguson, in command of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles, and from Captain J. B. Duchesnay and Captain J.

Duchesnay, and Adjutant Hebdén, of the voltigeurs, and also from Adjutant O'Sullivan, of the Sedentary Militia, and from Capt. la Motte, belonging to the Indian warriors.—Almost the whole of the British troops being pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province must depend, in a great degree, on the valour and continued exertions of its incorporated battalions and its sedentary militia, until the 70th regt. and the 2 batts. of marines, daily expected, arrive. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to state to your Lordship, that there appears a determination among all classes of his Majesty's Canadian subjects, to persevere in a loyal and honourable line of conduct. By the report of prisoners taken from the Enemy in the affair on the Chateauguay, the American force is stated at 7000 infantry and 200 cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advanced force, actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The Enemy suffered severely from our fire, and from their own; some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other. I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a return of the killed and wounded on the 26th. I avail myself of this opportunity humbly to solicit from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as a mark of his gracious approbation of the conduct of the embodied battalion of the Canadian militia, five pair of colours for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th battalions.

I have, &c.

G. PROCTOR.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in action in advance of Chateauguay, Oct. 26.

Total—5 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded; four rank and file missing.

Officers wounded.—3d batt. Embodied Militia, Capt. Daly, twice wounded, severely;—Chateauguay Chasseurs—Capt. Bruyere, slightly.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 30.

My Lord,—Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my dispatch of the 22d of September last, I have received the enclosed communication from Major-gen. Proctor. I have however been informed from other quarters, that he commenced his retreat from Sandwich on the 24th of that month, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstberg and Detroit, and totally destroyed the public buildings and stores of every description. That on the 5th of October following, when within a few miles of a strong position, which it was his intention to take up at the Moravian village on the river Thames, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force, under Major-gen. Harrison, that the small numbers he had with him, consisting of not more than 450 regular troops, were unable to withstand it, and consequently compelled to disperse; that

he had afterwards rallied the remains of his division, and retired upon Ancaster, on the Grand River, without being pursued by the Enemy, and where he had collected the scattered remains of his force, amounting to about 200 men, and had, subsequently, reached Burlington Heights, the head-quarters of Major-gen. Vincent. Tecumseth, at the head of 1200 warriors, accompanied our little army on its retreat from Sandwich; and the Prophet, as well as his brother Tecumseth, were of the most essential service, in arresting the further progress of the Americans; but as to the extent of our loss on this occasion, or the particulars of this disastrous affair, I am, as yet, ignorant; Major-gen. Proctor having signified to Major-gen. De Rottenberg, commanding in the Upper Provinces, that he had sent a flag of truce to Gen. Harrison, to ascertain the fate of the officers and soldiers who were missing, and requesting his indulgence for a few days until its return, in order to make his official report. I also understand that the Enemy, so far from attempting to improve the advantage they had gained, by pursuing our troops on their retreat to the Grand River, had retired to Sandwich, followed by Tecumseth and his warriors, who had much harassed them on their march. Five or six hundred Indians, belonging to the 8th Division, have joined the centre. I regret to say, that I am still without any official account of Capt. Barclay's action on Lake Erie, the result of which has led to our relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michilimackinac, and our abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River.

I have, &c.

G. PREVOST.

[Here follows a Report from Major-gen. Proctor to Sir G. Prevost, dated Sept. 21, stating that the Enemy, having the command of the Lake, and being enabled to cut off his supplies, he should fall back, and make a stand on the Thames, to prevent his retreat being cut off; that he was in expectation of being accompanied by the Indians, many of whom, with their families, had crossed the streight.]

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 31.

My Lord—I have the honour to announce to your Lordship the arrival in the River St. Lawrence, of the troop-ships named in the margin *, having on board the 2 battalions of Royal Marines, and the two companies of Marine Artillery attached to them, from Halifax, in consequence of a representation which I had made to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, requiring this reinforcement on account of the disaster that had befallen our fleet on Lake Erie, and the danger to which the right division

of the army in Upper Canada was exposed by that circumstance. By the latest accounts from Major-gen. De Rottenberg, dated at Kingston on the 28th inst. I am informed that the Enemy still menaced that post, but no attack had actually taken place. The American Armada, under Major-gen. Wilkinson, and Commodore Chauncey, was at Grenadier Island on the 28th, within 18 miles of Kingston, where it had collected, after having been dispersed in its first attempt from Sackett's Harbour to pass over to Kingston. The state of the weather prevented the attack of Major-gen. Hampton on the lower province, and that of Major-gen. Wilkinson on Kingston, from being simultaneous, as was expected. I have reason to hope their enterprise against Kingston will experience a similar fate to that against Lower Canada.

G. PREVOST.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Prevost, to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, Nov. 4.

The loss of our fleet on Lake Erie, which I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship in my Dispatch of the date of 22d September last, together with the increasing sickness among the troops of the centre division, and the diminution of the force in Upper Canada, by the different actions which had taken place, induced me to send an officer express to Halifax, with directions for the embarkation of the second battalion of marines, and the artillery company attached to it, which sailing from thence with a fair wind, and being much favoured by the weather, arrived in the St. Lawrence at the same time with the other battalion, as I have already had the honour of reporting to your Lordship. I have now the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that both battalions, together with the two companies of artillery, and a rocket company, having been disembarked at Quebec, proceeded to this place, where part of them have already arrived. I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship the arrival at Quebec of the *Eolus*, with 300 seamen, and my intention of having them immediately forwarded from thence in the steam-boat, that I may, if possible, get them to Kingston before the navigation of the river closes. I have also received a report of a part of the 70th regiment being in the St. Lawrence; together with a fleet, having on board the remainder, which I consider as a peculiarly fortunate circumstance. In my former dispatch I communicated to your Lordship the movement and dispositions of the Enemy's flotilla and force, upon their quitting Sackett's Harbour on the 18th ultimo, and of their being on Grenadier Island, on the 28th; I have now to inform you that, on the 29th, a part of this force was sent to Gravelly

* Diadem, Diomedé, Fox, Nemesis, Success, Mariner.

Gravelly Point, where it was observed, on the 30th, to be employed in constructing huts; but it is not improbable that it may have had some other object in view, perhaps to proceed down the river, and by landing at Gananoqui, to aid in a combined attack on Kingston, which Major De Rottenberg still thought on the 30th, the date of his last dispatches, was likely to take place. General Hampton's army has altogether quitted the Lower Province, and from the reports of the different parties hanging on its rear, is retiring to its former encampment at the Four Corners. I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the sickness amongst the troops is diminishing, and the convalescents numerous. The Lake fever has been the most prevalent disorder, and has affected the officers more than the privates.

Foreign-office, Dec. 25.

Dispatch from his Excellency Sir Henry Wellesley to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Chicklana, Nov. 30.

My Lord—The Cortes closed their Sessions at the Isla yesterday, and have fixed the 15th of January for their meeting at Madrid. I understand that the Regency will commence their journey for the capital about the middle of December.

H. WELLESLEY.

Downing-street, Dec. 23.—Major Alexander Macdonald has addressed to Earl Bathurst a letter and its inclosure, of which the following are copies, dated Oliva, near Dantzic, Dec. 1.

My letter of the 21st ult, will have informed your Lordship that the batteries of the first parallel, containing 74 pieces of ordnance, of various calibres, were opened against the works of the Bischof's-berg on the 14th, and that nearly the whole of the granaries of that part of Dantzic called the Speicher Island, containing, it is supposed, from 1000 to 1200 lasts of corn and rice, had been burnt by the fire of the batteries, established above the suburb Ohra. I have now the gratification further to inform your Lordship, that articles of capitulation for the surrender of the important fortress of Dantzic, were signed on the 29th ult. I have great pleasure in being able to assure your Lordship, that the troops composing this division of the Allied Army have distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct as often as opportunities have offered. It is but justice also to acknowledge that the defence which has been made by the Enemy has been judicious, and that he has disputed every inch of ground which could be at all advantageous to him, and from which he was only driven by superior numbers.

ALEX. MACDONALD,
Maj. R. L. Horse Artillery.

[Here follow the Terms of the Capitulation, which were extremely favourable to the Enemy, but are rendered quite immaterial, in consequence of advices since received from Lord Cathcart, dated Francofort, Dec. 12, stating that his Imperial Majesty had not ratified the Articles of Capitulation, but had ordered that the siege should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.]

Admiralty-office, Dec. 24.—Extracts of Dispatches from Adm. Young.

A Letter from Capt. Owen, of H. M. S. Cornwall, to Adm. Young, under date off Tergoes, in South Beveland, Dec. 17, gives an account of his having landed with a party of marines, at the entrance of the Haven, about three miles from Tergoes, when the peasants flocked to him from every quarter; the flag of the Dutch nation being borne by crowds on every side, accompanied the troops on their march to Goes, the cry of Orange Boven resounding all the way.—Capt. Owen was on the 18th at Borslen, in South Beveland, where he found two capital batteries, with the guns (about 20) spiked.—At Goes, Capt. Owen found that the Dutch had formed three companies of national guards, the officers of which complied with all his wishes, and joined him in assisting to form six troops of cavalry, of 60 men each, and as many companies of infantry, of 100 each. Admiral Young having received information on the 19th, that the Enemy had landed a force of 500 men at Borslen, sent a reinforcement to Captain Owen.

Admiral Young says, that the French corps which landed at Borslen had been immediately repulsed, every person who could find a weapon of any kind having joined the party of marines for that purpose.

A Letter from Hon. Capt. Duncan, of H. M. S. Imperieuse, states, that the Audacieux French privateer, of three guns and 40 men, was captured off the Straights of Bonifacio, by the above ship and the Swallow sloop.

A Letter from Capt. Hopkins, of the Helicon sloop, announces the capture of the French privateer schooner La Revenant, of 14 guns, and 77 men. The Nemesis joined in the chase.

A Letter from Capt. Chetham, of the Hamadryad, states the capture of his Danish Majesty's cutter Abigail, armed with three colbors and small arms, and 40 men.

The undermentioned Letters have been transmitted by Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, viz. From Capt. Godfrey of the Emulous sloop, reporting the destruction, in Passamaquaddy Bay, of two American privateers; one a schooner, called the Orion, of one gun

gun and 16 men, and the other a row-boat, carrying 17 men, with small arms. From Capt. Lawrence of the *Fantome* sloop, stating his having captured the American privateer schooner *Portsmouth Packet*, (late the English privateer *Liverpool Packet*) of five guns and 45 men.—From Capt. Handley, of the *Arab* sloop, stating the capture of the American privateer schooner *Industry*, of five guns, and 26 men.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, Dec. 29.—Major Hill, Aide de camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with the following Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 14.

My Lord,—Since the Enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place; the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is covered by a morass, and its left upon the River Nive. The left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biarritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with Gen. Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franche and Monguerre. It was impossible to attack the Enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it. I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month; but the state of the weather and roads having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill should pass on the 9th, at, and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir W. Beresford should favour and support his operations, by passing the sixth division under Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, at Ustaritz; both operations succeeded completely. The Enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port.—Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road, and obliged to march across the country. The Enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still

keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Col. Douglas, and the 9th Caçadores, under Col. Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village, and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir R. Hill's corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied. On the same day, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the entrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biarritz and Anglet. The light division, under Major-gen. Alten likewise moved forward from Bassussarry, and reconnoitred the Enemy's entrenchments. Sir John Hope and Major-gen. Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied. On the morning of the 10th, Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill found that the Enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army under Marshal Sir W. Beresford, by a bridge laid over the river; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive. Gen. Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir R. Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcaray with Col. Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the Enemy's division under Gen. Paris, which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais. On the 10th, in the morning, the Enemy moved out of the entrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir R. Hill's position, and drove in the piquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biarritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners. The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post, fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brig.-gen.

A.

A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major-gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged, and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the Enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force. I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff Officers under his command, shewed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day.—Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.—After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Francfort, under the command of Col. Kruse, came over to the posts of Major-gen. Ross's brigade, of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.—When the night closed, the Enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the picquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the ridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about three in the afternoon, they again drove in Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed, with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the first division, under Major-gen. Howard, having relieved the 5th division; and the Enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the entrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brig.-gen. A. Campbell; and of Major-gen. Robinson's, and Major-gen. Hay's brigade of the 5th division, under the command of the Hon. Col. Greville. He mentions particularly, Major-gen. Hay, commanding the 5th division, Major-gens. Robinson and Bradford, Brig.-gen. Campbell, Colonels De Regua and Greville, commanding the several brigades, Lieut.-col. Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed, Lieut.-col. Barnes of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th, Capt. Ramsay of the Royal Horse Artillery, Col. De Lancey, Deputy

Quarter-mast-gen., and Lieut.-col. Macdonald, Assistant Adjutant-gen., attached to Sir John Hope's corps, and the officers of his personal staff. The 1st division under Major-gen. Howard, were not engaged until the 12th, when the Enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit, The Enemy having thus failed in all their attacks, with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their entrenchments on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill. In expectation of this attack I had requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford to reinforce the Lieut.-gen. with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight on that morning; and I farther reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3d division.—The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieut.-gen. great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command, had defeated and repulsed the Enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road, from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port, Major-gen. Barnes's brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under Brig.-gen. Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the Enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal del Campo Don F. le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and Major-gen. Pringle's brigade, engaged with the Enemy in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major-gen. Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of Brig.-gen. Buchar, in carrying an important height from the Enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.—Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the Enemy, who, being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their entrenchment.—It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, commanding the 2d division; Major-gens. Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Mariscal del Campo Don F. Le Cor, and Brig-gens. De Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British Artillery, under Lieut. Col. Ross, and the Portuguese Artillery, under Col. Tulloch, distinguished

distinguished themselves; and Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieut.-cols. Bouvèrie and Jackson, the Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quarter Master General attached to his corps; Lieut.-col. Goldfinch, of the Royal Engineers, and from the Officers of his personal Staff. The Enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir R. Hill this morning, towards Bayonne. Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter Master General Major-gen. Sir G. Murray, and the Adjutant General Major-Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and the Officers of my Staff.—I send this dispatch by Major Hill, Aide de camp of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. WELLINGTON.

British Officers Killed.—Dec. 9.—42d reg. 1st bat. Capt. George Stewart and Lieut. James Stewart.—Dec. 10.—9th reg. 1st bat. Lieut. P. L. Lemesurier, Ens. George Bolton. 84th, 2d bat. Lieut.-col. Richard Lloyd. 95th, 1st bat. Lieut. John Hopwood. 84th, 2d bat. Capt. Yates Johnson.—Dec. 12.—1st Foot Guards, 1st bat. Cap. S. Coote Martin (Lieut.-col.), Lieut. Charles Thompson, (Capt.) 3d Foot Gds, 1st bat. Capt. Henry Rob. Watson, Adj.—Dec. 13.—57th, 1st bat. Lieut. Andrew Sankey, Ens. W. Johnson, John F. Podes. 71st, 1st bat. Maj. M. McKenzie, (Lieut.-col.) Lieuts. W. Campbell and C. Henderson. 92d, 1st bat. Lieuts. Duncan MacPherson, Thos. Mitchell, and Allan Macdonald.

British Officers Wounded.—Dec. 9.—9th reg. Lieut.-col. Willm Gomm, A. Q. M. G. slightly; 4th, Brev. Maj. R. Anwyl, (B.M.) sl.; 2d K. G. L. Brev. Maj. Aug. Heisse, (A. A. G.) sl.; 16th Light Drag. Capt. W. Perse, sl.; Lieut. W. Nepean, sl.; 4th reg. 1st bat. Lieut. J. Fraser, severely; 11th, 1st bat. Lieut. J. Dolphie, sl.; 28th, 1st bat. Capt. W. V. Taylor, sev.; 38th, 1st bat. Capt. Taylor, sev.; Lieuts. Ed. Hopper, R. Wilcocks, and G. Frier, sl.; 59th, 2d bat. Capt. F. Fuller, sl.; Lieuts. J. B. Brohier, S. Stewart, Alex. Campbell, L. Marmichael, P. O'Hara, and Ens. W. H. Hell, sev.; 60th, 5th bat. Lieut. H. Dickson, sl.; 61st, 1st bat. Capt. W. Greene, sl.; and E. Charlton; 79th, 1st bat. Lieut. A. Robertson, sev.; 84th, 2d bat. Capt. D. Urquhart, sev.; Lieut. R. B. Warren, sev.; Ens. J. Jarvoise; 1st K. G. L. Lieut. G. Elderhost, sl.; 2d K. G. L. Capt. F. Wynecken, Ens. A. M'Bean, sl.; Lieut. G. Meyers, Maj. Gen. F. P. Robinson, Capt. G. Deeken, A. D. C. to Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, sev.—Dec. 10.—1st F. 3d bat. Lieut.

Alex. Macdonald, sl.; 4th, 1st bat. Capt. Tim. Jones (Major), Lieut. Ed. Ginchard, Fred. Hyde, sev.; 9th, 1st bat. Capt. Ben. Tiborn, Lieuts. E. Watkins and Dallas, sev.; Rob. Brookes, sl.; 47th, 2d bat. Lieut. A. Mahon, sev.; Ens. James Ewing, sl.; 52d, 1st bat. Major Geo. Mein (Lieut.-col.), Capt. Graham Douglas, Ens. Fred. Radford, sev.; 59th, 2d bat. Major F. W. Hoysted, Capt. W. Wilkinson, sev.; 84th, 2d bat. Capt. Jas. Jenkin, sl.; Lieut. Joshua Holmes, sev.; 85th, Lieut. H. Bolsted, sl.; Brunswick L. Inf. Capt. Lysnousky.—Dec. 11.—Capt. Thos. Napier, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope, sev.; 4th, 1st bat. Major J. Piper, sev. (Lieut.-col.), Lieuts. J. Stavelly, C. H. Farrington, sl.; Wm. Clarke, sev.; Edw. Rawlins, J. Sutherland, sl.; and Jas. Marshal, sev.; Ens. Gardner, sev.; 9th, 1st bat. Ens. D. Holmes, and R. Story, sev.; 59th, 2d bat. Capt. F. Fuller, sev.; Lieut. A. MacPherson, sl.; 84th, 2d bat. Lieut. Richard Cruise, sl.; Brunswick Light Inf. Lieut. V. D. Heyde, sl.—Dec. 12. 1st Guards, 1st bat. Lieut. T. Stretfield, sl. (Captain), Ens. J. O. Latour, sev.; 3d Gds, 1st bat. Lieuts. Hugh Seymour and Fran. Holborne, sl.; Ens. H. B. Montgomery, sev.—Dec. 13.—Staff, Major-gen. E. Barnes, sev.; 4th W. L. R. Capt. Andrew Hamilton, sev. A. D. C. to Major-gen. Barnes; Lieut. James Hamilton, sl.; 1st Gds. Capt. Carey Le Merchant, A. D. C. to Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, sev.; 52d, Lieut. Lord Charles Spencer, A. D. C. to ditto; 53d, Capt. R. Thorn, D. A. Q. M. G., sl.; 2d Gds, W. Clitheroe, A. D. C. to Major-gen. Byng, sl.; 3d reg. 1st bat. Capt. C. Cameron, sl.; H. A. Hamilton, sev.; Lieuts. S. Wright, sl.; Jas. Fielding, sev.; R. Haughton, sl.; H. Gillman, W. Woods, J. Home, J. Tergg, R. Murphy, R. Blake, sev.; Ens. T. Everndern, sl.; 28th, 1st bat. Capt. E. Wolfe, Lieuts. J. Clarke Nelson, W. Kepp, and Ens. J. Scott Waring, sev.; 31st, 2d bat. Lieut.-col. Alex. Leith, sl.; Ens. Jas. Hardy, sev.; 39th, 1st bat. Ens. J. Burns, sev.; 50th, 1st bat. Capt. R. North, sev.; W. Bowen, sl.; Lieuts. R. Keddie, W. Nowland, sev.; R. Jones, sl.; Holman Custance, P. Plunkett, sev.; J. W. Plunkett, C. Brown, sl.; Ens. W. Freebairn, sev.; Hugh Johnstone; 57th, 1st bat. Lieuts. Francis G. Keogh, J. Meyers, Thos. Dix, Ens. W. Bartlett, sev.; 60th, 5th bat. Ens. W. Rutledge, sev.; 66th, 2d bat. Capt. A. Bulstrode, sev.; 71st, 1st bat. Lieut.-col. Sir Nath. Peacock, Capt. Robert Barclay, W. A. Grant; Lieuts. W. Long, W. P. Torreano, and Adj. J. M'Intyre, sl.; 92d, 1st bat. Maj. J. Macpherson, sev.; Capt. G. W. Holmes, Ronald Macdonald, and Donald Macpherson, sev.; Lieuts. J. J. Chisholme, R. Winchester, and Ro-

nald.

nald Macdonald, sev.; J. Cattnach and G. Mitchell, sl.; Ens. W. Fraser, sev.; 57th, 1st bat. Vol. W. Baxter, sev.

Missing.—Dec. 10.—1st Foot, 3d bat. Lieut. J. M'Killingham; 47th, 2 bat. Lieut. R. M'Donell; 84th, 2d bat. Capt. W. Piggott, Lieut. Lloyd; 95th, 1st bat. 2d Lieut. Jas. Church.—11th Dec.—14th Light Drag, Maj. T. W. Brotherton; the Hon. Arth. Southwell.—Dec. 13.—60th, 5th bat. Lieut. R. Van Dieck; 66th, 2d bat. Adj. F. Harvey.

British Officers in the Portuguese Service,
Killed, Wounded and Missing.

9th Dec.—*Killed*: 9th Caçadores, Capt. J. Mellish Harrison.

Wounded—6th Caçadores, Capt. W. H. Temple, sev.—10th Dec.—16th reg. Capt. Chas. Lampriere, sev. (since dead); 3d Caçadores, Capt. Daniel Kirk, sev. (since dead); 5th do, Capt. Thomas Bunbury, sev.—11th Dec.—Gen. Staff, Capt. Rainey, 55th reg. A. D. C. to Major-gen. Bradford, sev.; 3d reg. line, Lieut. A. Campbell, sev.; 1st Caçadores, Lieut.-col. Snodgrass, sl.—13th Dec.—Gen. Staff, Brig.-gen. Chas. Ashworth, sev.; Artill. Lieut.-col. A. Tulloh, sev.; 2d reg. line, Lieut.-col. J. Gomersall, sl.; 4th, Capt. A. M'Donald, sl.; 6th, Lieut.-col. M. Grant, sev.; Capt. G. Phelan, sev.; and J. Sutherland, sl.; 18th, Capt. U. Lumley, sl.; and Capt. E. Ridge, sev.; 9th Caçadores, Lieut. Fearon, sl.; Capt. Brunton, sl.; 10th do., Capt. F. Armstrong, sl.

Missing—1st reg. line, Major Walter O'Hara.

Total British, Portuguese, and Spanish Loss.

Killed: 2 lieut.-cols. 3 majors, 9 capt. 13 lieuts. 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 599 rank and file, and 13 horses.—*Wounded*: 4 general staff, 8 lieut.-cols. 14 majors, 64 capt. 89 lieuts. 45 ensigns, 9 staff, 215 serjeants, 25 drummers, 3434 rank and file, and 21 horses.—*Missing*: 1 col. 2 majs. 5 capt. 4 lieuts. 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, 467 rank and file, and 1 horse.

Memorandum.—When Major Hill left the army on the 18th instant, the right wing occupied a position between the Adour and the Nive, commanding the navigation of both those rivers: the centre to the left of the army were posted between the Nive and the sea.

Downing-street, Dec. 30. 1813.—Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d.

It appears that since the battle of the 13th, Marshal Soult has made several movements on the right bank of the Adour, and towards the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position; but these movements were foreseen and frustrated.—The Enemy being

foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

Downing-street, Dec. 31. Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, dated Heligoland, Dec. 23.

The army under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden, has taken possession of the dutchy of Holstein, after several actions, attended with complete success to the Allies; it appearing that on the 4th instant, the different corps d'armee moved forward, and on their passage over the Stecknitz, Marshal Davoust precipitately retired upon Hamburg, leaving the right flank of the Danish army quite exposed, which was taken advantage of by General Count Woronzoff, who advanced beyond Bergedorff, and defeated all the French cavalry, in a bloody engagement, at Wandsbeck. The Allies pursued vigorously their advantages, taking many prisoners, cannon, waggons, and military stores; and having entirely separated the Danes from their Ally, the French forced them to take shelter in the fortress of Rendsburg. Gen. Baron De Tottenborn was also enabled, during these events, with his light troops, to do essential service, and to take possession of the batteries of Wollerwick, by which the navigation of the river Eyder is secured, and rendered free."

Admiralty-office, Jan. 1. 1814. Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, dated Caledonia, off Toulon, Nov. 6.

Sir, If I was not aware that every shot fired from his Majesty's fleet before Toulon upon that of the Enemy would be pompously displayed in the Moniteur, by the Government of France, to deceive all Europe, as well as their unhappy subjects, I should have considered it unnecessary to trouble their Lordships with the following detail of the transactions of the squadron under my command on the 5th instant. His Majesty's fleet had been blown off their station by a succession of hard gales for eight days, and it was only yesterday morning that the land was discovered, together with the inshore squadron, as per margin*, which had reached Cape Sicie the preceding evening. The fleet were standing with close-reefed topsails, towards Toulon, to reconnoitre, with a strong wind from E. N. E. when at 10 A. M. the Enemy, as customary with such winds, was seen getting under weigh, and

* Scipion, Mulgrave, Pembroke, Armada!

came

came out with fourteen sail of the line, and seven frigates, for their usual exercise, close in shore, between Cape Brun and Cape Carcaviane. A sudden change of wind to N. W. seemingly unexpected by them, permitted me to hope that we should be able to bring the rear to action; and the Scipion having communicated by signal the prospect of cutting off the leeward-most ships, she was directed, with the advanced squadron, to attack. The Caledonia, Boyne, and San Josef, leading some distance a-head, and followed by the fleet, were, I thought, near enough to afford support, with every prospect of success; but unfortunately, from the wind heading, they were not able to fetch the leeward-most ship, a three-decker, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, to windward of St. Marguerite, and consequently, only a partial firing took place, in passing on different tacks, and after wearing from the shore, between Sepet and Cape Brun.—Had the body of the fleet fortunately been more advanced when the change of wind took place, I am confident we should not only have brought the Enemy to close action, but every ship we had weathered, would have been our reward, although they had not been above a league Eastward of the port, and always under cover of the batteries. The French fleet, the moment the wind changed, used all possible expedition to get back into the harbour, and the Vice-Admiral was among the first that reached the anchorage. The casualties in the ships on this occasion are too trifling to mention, were it not for the wounds of two fine young officers, Lieut. Clarke of the Marines, and Mr. Cuppage, Signal Midshipman of the San Josef, who each lost a leg by one unlucky shot. I have, in common with every officer and man in this fleet, deeply to lament that a fairer opportunity was not afforded for displaying the full extent of their exertions in the cause of their Sovereign, and in support of the honour of his flag, confident there cannot be found more ardent zeal in this just struggle, than among the officers and men I have the happiness to command.

I have, &c. EDWARD PELLEW.

Casualties.—One killed by accident, and 14 wounded.

Downing-street, Jan. 4. A Dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

Head-Quarters, La Chine, Nov. 15.

My Lord, Major-Gen. Wilkinson left Grenadier Island, on Lake Ontario, on the 30th ult. with 10,000 men in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence, in order to co-operate with Major-gen. Hampton in the invasion of Lower Canada, and for the avowed purpose of taking up his winter-quarters at

Q. B. T. Mac. February, 1814.

Montreal. Having on the 31st halted a few miles below Gravelly Point, on the South side of the river, his position was on the following day reconnoitred and afterwards cannonaded by a division of gun-boats, under the command of Capt. Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy. By keeping close to his own shore, the Enemy arrived, on the 6th inst. within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th; but the vigilance of Lieut.-col. Pearson, who commands there, frustrated his attempt, and the American armada was obliged to sustain a heavy and destructive cannonade during the whole of that operation. Having anticipated the possibility of the American Government sending its whole concentrated force from Lake Ontario, towards this part of his Majesty's territory, I had ordered a corps of observation, consisting of the remains of the 49th regiment, 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, and three companies of Voltigeurs, with a division of gun-boats, the whole to be placed under the command of Lieut.-col. Morrison, of the 89th regiment, to follow the movements of Major-gen. Wilkinson's army, as soon as they should be ascertained to point towards this quarter. I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, copy of a report made by Lieut.-col. Morrison to Major-gen. De Rottenberg, containing the details of an attack upon the corps of observation placed under his command, by a part of the American force under Brig.-gen. Boyd, amounting to near 4000 men, which terminated in the complete repulse and defeat of the Enemy, with very considerable loss; upwards of 100 prisoners, together with a field-piece, remained in our possession; and as I understand that more than 100 were found dead on the field, their total loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, could not be less than 800 men. The consequence of this 'gallant affair, which reflects such high credit on all the officers and men engaged in it, and particularly on Lieut.-col. Morrison, for the skill and judgment manifested by him in his choice of position, and for the coolness and intrepidity with which he maintained it, has been, that the Enemy, disheartened by their losses and ill-success, re-embarked the whole of their forces on the 13th, and crossed to St. Regis and Salmon River on their own shore, not leaving a man in our territory, except such as were prisoners. It is yet uncertain whether Gen. Wilkinson means to prosecute his original intention, of proceeding in his small craft and boats from Salmon River to Montreal, or to unite his troops with those under Major-gen. Hampton, and attempt to advance into the province

province by the Chateaugay, or Odel Town roads. Major-gen. Hampton has received positive orders to resume the position which he had abandoned on the Chateaugay River when he retreated to Plattsburg, immediately after the disgraceful defeat he lately experienced; but the state of the weather is becoming so highly unfavourable to combined operations, that unless Gen. Wilkinson, in a very few days, succeeds in forcing the positions I have caused to be occupied at the Rapids of the Coteau de Lac, and on the Beaubarnois Channeel, which I have no reason to expect he will do, or that he can make his way into the province by either of the other routes I have mentioned, which I think very improbable, the American army must soon be compelled, by the severity of the season, to go into winter-quarters, and to abandon all thoughts of the conquest of Canada for this campaign. I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship copy of a Letter, with its inclosures therein referred to, addressed to Major-gen. De Rottenberg by Lieut.-col. Morrison, in which you will see a further proof of the vigilance and activity of that officer, in executing the duty with which he has been entrusted; and I have the further pleasure to report to your Lordship, that a 13-inch iron, and a 10-inch brass mortar, with their stores, and a large supply of provisions, deposited by the American army at Ogdensburg, have been brought away from thence by Capt. Mulcaster, of the Navy, and landed at Prescott. I have again witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, the loyalty and active zeal with which all classes have been animated in their endeavours to oppose the threatened invasion of the Enemy, and which I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship.

I have, &c. GEORGE PREVOST.

[Here follows a Dispatch from Lieut.-col. Morrison, containing no facts beyond those already published. The Lieut.-col. mentions with just praise the services rendered him by Lieut.-cols. Harvey, Pearson, and Plenderleath; Majors Clifford and Herriot; Captains Barnes, Jackson, Davis, and Skinner; Lieuts. Anderson and Hagerman.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing. Total—1 captain, 2 drummers, 19 rank and file; killed; 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded. 40th regiment—Capt. Nairne, killed; Lieut. Jones, wounded dangerously; Lieut. Bartley, wounded severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Clans, wounded, left leg amputated; Lieut. Morton, wounded severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Richmond, wounded slightly.—39th regiment,

Capt. Browne, wounded severely, not dangerously; Ens. Leaden, wounded slightly.—49th Flank Company, Lieut. Holland, wounded severely.—Canadian Fencibles, Lieut. Delorimere, wounded dangerously, since dead; Ensign Armstrong, wounded dangerously.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. A. N.

Foreign-office, Jan. 8. Extract of a Dispatch received from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T.

Freyburg, in Brigau, Dec. 24.

My Lord, The Emperor's head-quarters moved from Frankfort on the Maine, to Freyburg in Brigau, as stated in the margin*. The Emperor himself passed a week at Carlsruhe, and arrived on the 22d, at Freyburg, where his Imperial Majesty was received by the Emperor of Austria, who had already been some days here.—This being the Emperor of Russia's birth-day, the same was celebrated by divine worship, and a dinner at his Imperial Majesty's head-quarters, at which his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty was present. The Austrian forces have crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, Basle, and intermediate places, and are proceeding on their march towards the frontiers of France. The regular Swiss forces have retired into Switzerland, and the militia expects to be disembodied. Gen. Wrede is to carry on the siege of Huningen, The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg is before Kehl.

CATHCART.

Letter from Viscount Cathcart, dated Freyburg, in Brigau, Dec. 25.

My Lord, Count Bubna, with the Austrian advanced guard, has already passed Bern; and that Canton has entirely resumed its former constitution. The Cantons of Zurich and Soleure are following its example, and have sent deputies to Bern to consult in regard to the proper steps to be taken. I inclose a Declaration, in the name of the Allied Sovereigns, to Switzerland, contained in a note presented by the Chevalier de Lebeltern and the Count de Capodistria.

I have, &c.

CATHCART.

[Here follows a note to the Landamman of Switzerland, declaring the Resolutions of the Allied Sovereigns not to acknowledge a nominal neutrality; but pledging themselves not to lay down their arms before they ensured to the Republic those places which France has torn from it, and released it from foreign influence, without interfering with its Constitution.]

* Dec. 12, Darmstadt; 13, Heidelberg; 14, Durlach; 15, 16, 17, Halt; 18, Raastadt; 19, Ackern; 20, Fribourg; 21, Kinzingen; 22, Freyburg.

Extract

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. dated Freyburg, Dec. 25.

I have the satisfaction of being able to give your Lordship the most favourable account of the state of affairs in Switzerland. General Count Bubna entered Berne the day before yesterday, a strong corps of cavalry, and the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzberg were to be established there in the course of this day or to-morrow. The troops, which are all Austrian, have observed the strictest discipline in their passage through the country, and have been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The day before yesterday a revolution took place in the government of the Canton of Berne. The business was brought forward in the Council by the present Avoyer Freudenreich, and Gen. Watteville, with others of the most respectable inhabitants, who re-established the ancient government forthwith, to the great joy of the whole population. The small Cantons will follow the example of Berne without hesitation, as well as Fribourg and Soleure.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. A Letter from Capt. Hoste, of the *Bacchante*, dated off Castel Nuova, Oct. 16, states that he arrived at that place the 13th in the morning, forced the passage between Castel Nuova and the Fort of Rosa, and secured a capital anchorage for the squadron, about three miles above Castle Nuova. In the evening with the boats of the *Bacchante*, the *Saracen*, and the two Sicilian gun-boats, Capt. Harper, who had gallantly volunteered his services, succeeded in capturing the whole of the Enemy's naval force; he also attacked and carried the Island of St. George, the commandant and garrison surrendering at discretion; and likewise Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol surrendered to the force the following morning. Fort St. John is now the only place the Enemy possesses in the Cattaro. The French general Gauthier has retired into this place, which is very strong, with about 600 men. Captain Hoste commends the services rendered by the Montenegrins in blockading the country round Espagnol, and speaks in the warmest terms of the conduct of Capt. Harper, also makes his acknowledgments to Capt. Lowen for his advice and assistance. A letter follows from Capt. Harper, of his Majesty's ship the *Saracen*, dated off Castel Nuova, Bocca di Cattaro, Oct. 13, 1813, stating the particulars of the capture of Fort St. George. Subjoined is a return of the gun-boats and stores taken near Cattaro on the 13th of October, also the Articles of Capitulation of Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol. The gun-boats taken have been ordered to blockade the town and castle of

Cattaro by sea, while the armed inhabitants blockade it by land, which they are doing in the strictest manner.

A Letter from Capt. Farquhar, of the *Desirée*, dated off Gluckstadt, Dec. 23, states, that on the 19th inst., he was informed, by letter from Capt. Marshal, of the *Shamrock*, that a detachment of the Swedish army was advancing towards Gluckstadt; and afterwards another communication from the same, that Stoar battery, a little below Gluckstadt, was attacked by the Swedes, when the Enemy set fire to the gun-carriages, spiked their guns, and retreated into the town; he therefore resolved to proceed up the river that night in a gun-boat, and ordered the frigate and brig to come up as the weather should clear, which they did that morning.

Sir E. Pellew has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Dickson, of the *Swiftsure*, reporting the capture, off Cape Rousse, Corsica, on Nov. 26, of the French schooner privateer *Charlemagne*, of eight guns and 93 men, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lt. W. Smith. Mr. Joseph Douglas, midshipman, and four seamen, were killed; and Lieuts. Fowler and Harvey, Lieut. Thompson of the marines, Mr. Field, midshipman, and 11 seamen, wounded. The loss of the Enemy was about equal; the first and second Captains of the privateer (both national officers) were severely wounded.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 11. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Geo. Cadogan to Rear-admiral Freemantle,

Havannah, before Zara, Dec. 6.

Sir, It is with great satisfaction I inform you, that the fortress of Zara has this day capitulated to the combined Austrian and English forces, after sustaining a cannonade of 13 days from the English batteries, consisting of two 32-pound carronades, eight 18-pounders, and seven 12-pound long guns, as well as two howitzers worked by the Austrians.

Transmitted to Adm. Freemantle,

Edinburgh, off D'Anzo, Oct. 5.

Sir, in obedience to your directions, I put to sea and joined Capt. Duncan, of the *Imperieuse*, and the ships *Resistance*, *Swallow*, *Eclair*, and *Pylades* this morning, off this place, where he had been watching a convoy for some days, with the intention of attacking them the first favourable opportunity. The necessary arrangements having been made by that officer for the attack, I added the force of this ship to it, and made the signal that those arrangements would be adhered to, and to prepare for battle. The place was defended by two batteries, mounting three heavy guns, each on a mole, a tower to the

the Northward of this with one gun, and a battery to the Southward with two guns, to cover the mole. Every thing being prepared at half-past one P. M. the ships bore up and took their stations as follows:—The *Imperieuse* and *Resistance* to the mole batteries; the *Swallow* to the tower; the *Eclair* and *Pylades* to the battery to the Southward; the *Edinburgh* supported the last named ships.—Shortly after the ships opened their fire, which they did by signal together, the storming party under Lieut. Travers of the *Imperieuse*, and marines, under Capt. Mitchell, landed in the best order close under the Southern battery, which Lieut. Travers carried instantly, on which the Enemy flew in all directions. Lieut. Mapleton having taken possession of the Mole Head, the convoy, consisting of 29 vessels, was brought out without any loss, 20 of which are laden with timber for the arsenal at Toulon. On leaving the place, all the works were blown up, and most completely destroyed. I feel the destruction of the defences of this place to be of consequence, as it was a convenient port for shipping the very large quantity of timber the Enemy now have on the adjacent coast. The captains, officers, and ships companies deserve my warm acknowledgment for their exertions on this occasion. A few shot in the hulls and rigging of the ships is the only damage done. Captain Duncan informs me, that he gained very material and necessary information respecting this place, by a very gallant exploit performed a few nights ago by Lieut. Travers, of the *Imperieuse*, who stormed, with a boat's crew, a tower of one gun, destroying it, and bringing the guard away.

G. H. L. DUNDAS, Captain.

[Letters transmitted by Sir E. Pellew.]

A Letter from Capt. Sibly, of the *Swallow* sloop, mentions the capture of the French brig, *Guerriers*, of four guns and 60 small arms, by the boats of that ship, commanded by first Lieut. Cook. Our loss was two seamen and four wounded.

A Letter from Capt. T. Usher, of the *Undaunted*, dated Nov. 9, mentions that Port Nouvelle was attacked on that day, and the batteries stormed in the most gallant manner by Lieut. Hastings and Lieut. Hunt, of the marines, the whole under the command of senior Lieut. Howman, who speaks in great praise of the officers and men of the ship and those of the *Guadaloupe*, under the command of Lieut. Hurst, and Mr. Lewis master. Two of the Enemy's vessels were captured, and five destroyed. Captain Usher expresses his high sense of the discretion and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the *Undaunted*, who had, during the short time of his command, taken or destroyed,

principally in the boats, 70 of the Enemy's vessels.

A Letter from Capt. Gore, of the *Revenge*, dated off Palamos, Nov. 9, states the capture of a French felucca privateer, in the harbour, by the boats of the ship under Lieut. Richards. Of the crew, consisting of 49 men, 29 escaped to the shore.

A Letter from Capt. W. Mounsey, of the *Furieuse*, dated at Ses, Oct. 8, states that, having observed on the 4th inst. a convoy of 19 vessels in the harbour of Marinelo, protected by two gun-boats, a fort of two long 24-pounders, and a strong fortified castle and tower, and it appearing practicable to cut them out, as the wind was fair for that purpose, Lieuts. Croker and Lester, with Lieuts. Whytock and Davies, of the marines, gallantly volunteered to storm the fort on the land side with the whole of the marines and boats' crews, whilst the ship anchored before it, which service was promptly performed, and after a few broadsides, he had the satisfaction of seeing the battery carried, and guns spiked by our gallant party on shore. The Enemy retreated, and took the strong positions of the castle and tower overlooking the harbour, where they kept up a constant fire of musketry through loop-holes, without the possibility of being dislodged; at length I weighed and moved in, so that the whole fire of the ship was directed against it. Nothing could damp the ardour of the party on shore, who, together with Lieut. Lester in the boats, lost not a moment in boarding and cutting the cables of 16 vessels, under a most galling fire, two of which were sunk in the entrance of the harbour, and 14, deeply laden, got out. In this enterprise the *Furieuse* had 12 men killed and wounded. 500 regular troops, coming from Civita Vecchia, were kept in check, and obliged to take a circuitous route, which allowed time for the troops to embark. Capt. Mounsey bestows great praise on Lieuts. Croker, Lester, Wylock, Davies, and on all the petty officers, seamen, and marines, under their command.

Sir Edw. Pellew has also transmitted a Letter from Capt. Hamilton of H. M. S. *Rainbow*, dated off Madalena, Sept. 11, stating that her boats, under Lieut. Coffin, had captured, in the Bay of Ajaccio, two latine vessels, one having on board a Lieut. and several French pioneers; the other laden with wheat: And one from Capt. Hole, of the *Badger*, dated off Port Mahon, Oct. 30, giving an account of his having captured *L'Aventure* French privateer, of two guns and 28 men.

Foreign-office, Jan. 15. A Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. Frankfort, Jan. 5.

My Lord, Marshal Blücher's passage of the

the Rhine will be as memorable for its rapidity and decision, in military annals, as his passage of the Elbe; and I much regret my absence in Holstein has prevented my being a personal witness of an event which I should have been proud to detail in all its parts. The hasty accounts that have reached me here, state the Marshal to have passed with his army at three points. Lieut.-gen. Count de St. Priest, of Count Langeron's corps d'armee, passed opposite Coblenz on the night of the 1st and 2d inst. He occupied this town, took seven pieces of cannon, and made 500 prisoners. General Count de Langeron and d'York passed at Kaub, where Marshal Blucher assisted in person, without much resistance on the part of the Enemy. On the 3d, Count Langeron attacked and forced Bingen, which is considered very strong in point of situation, and which was defended by a General of Brigade, with cannon and infantry. Count Langeron made some prisoners, and his loss is trifling. The advanced posts of Count Langeron are already on the Salzbach, opposite Ingelheim. Marshal Blucher has advanced, notwithstanding every difficulty of roads and season, to Krenznach, and Gen. d'York's advanced posts are directed upon the Lauter. Gen. Baron Sacken's corps forced the Enemy's entrenchments near Mannheim, after passing the Rhine, and is directed on Alzey. I learn the King of Prussia was present at Mannheim, and inspired all around him, as heretofore, with those military attributes that are so much his own.—I write these few lines to your Lordship as I am changing horses, and must apologize, not only for their imperfection, but also for your receiving them at all, if more detailed and accurate accounts have reached you.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

[This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Farquhar, of H. M. S. *Desirée*, dated Jan. 6, announcing the surrender of Gluckstadt, on the 5th, and inclosing two other letters, dated the 2d and 6th, addressed by him to Adm. Young, detailing the operations of the British squadron under his command, before that fortress. By the letter of the 2d, it appears that on the 23d ult. six 32-pounders were landed, and formed into a battery by a party of seamen and marines under the command of Capt. Green, Lieuts. Haulton and Archer, and Mr. G. Richardson, Midshipman. The *Desirée* was unable to approach Gluckstadt for want of depth of water, and in consequence, for the purpose of strengthening the attack, two long 18-pounders were transferred from the *Desirée* to each brig. On the evening of the 25th the gun-boats cannonaded the town, and on the following morning a ge-

neral attack was made by the brigs and gun-boats under the direction of Capt. Marshall, which did the Enemy considerable injury in the fortress, and sunk one of his gun-boats. On the 27th the attack was renewed, and continued till the morning of the 28th. The letter of the 6th states, that on the 4th the garrison was summoned, and after an attempt made by the Governor to obtain time to send to the King at Copenhagen, negotiations were entered into, and the garrison surrendered, after an investment of 16 days. The city had suffered much by fire, as well as in deaths, and a few days bombardment would have entirely destroyed it. On the night of the 2d and 3d, two 18-pounders and two 32-pounders were within point blank, constantly at work with red-hot shot, besides the mortar and rocket battery, which caused immense destruction, and kept the city in constant flames.

[This Gazette contains an Order in Council, declaring the ports and places in France, in our possession, open to the trade of all friendly powers, on the British officer holding the command there notifying his ability to afford it due protection.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

Foreign-office, Jan. 15. Extracts of Dispatches from Lord Burghersh and his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart.

Basle, Jan. 2.

My Lord, General Bubna entered Geneva, by capitulation, on the 30th. It appears that the officer in command of the French garrison at that place, was without the means of resistance, and that he had every reason to dread the hostility of the inhabitants: he was allowed to retire with the garrison, when the Austrians took possession of the place. The people of Geneva are about to re-establish their ancient Government; they have manifested the most decided aversion to the domination of France, which had been forced upon them. In the Duchy of Savoy the same spirit of hatred to the tyranny of France has universally been shewn. The corps of Austrians under Gen. Biouchi, is occupied in the investment of Befort; it has relieved the division of Gen. Wrede's corps, which was before employed upon that service, and which having joined that officer, will to-morrow advance upon Colmar. General Biouchi has his advanced guard at Vesoul, and has been directed to send forward considerable parties to Langres. It appears, from the reports of that officer, that the Austrians have met with the best possible reception from the inhabitants of France. The corps of Austrians, under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, will arrive near Besancon on the 9th of this month, and will form the investment of that place. Detachments have

have been sent by Gen. Bubna towards Italy, and to the different points of strength on the roads of the Simplon, St. Bernard, and St. Gothard. He has also detached parties towards Lyons. A body of 1000 Cossacks has been detached from Altkirch to Remirmont, Epinal, and Nancy. These troops are destined to reconnoitre the valley of the Moselle. Gen. Wittgenstein has been directed to pass the Rhine this day in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, and to push forward his advance upon Soverne. He will communicate by his right with Gen. Blucher, who will have passed that river with a part of his corps at Oppenheim, and with the rest of it below Mayence. By his left he will communicate with Gen. Wrede, who will push forward from Colmar to Schlestat, and from that place connect himself with that officer. It does not appear that the French have as yet assembled any considerable force at Colmar. Gen. Wrede will attack whatever he may find there to-morrow.—But it is not believed the Enemy will await him. The troops under Gen. Nugent have entered Bologne. The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzberg will move to-morrow from this place to Altkirch. The corps of Gen. Barclay de Tolly will be assembled at that place on the 13th. Prince Schwartzberg will move forward before that time, and will endeavour to establish himself in the valley of the Moselle. The fire upon the fortress of Huningen commenced on the 29th, at night. The corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has crossed the Rhine at the pontoon bridge, established below Huningen at Maerkt, has joined General Wrede, and will co-operate in his movement to-morrow.

I have, &c.

BURGHESH.

Freyburg in Brisgau, Jan. 6.

My Lord, the cavalry of the reserve have passed Freyburg. To-morrow, the two divisions of the Russian foot guards, with the Prussian foot guards, and a very fine regiment of Baden foot guards, will march through this place. They will be followed by the reserve artillery, and by other troops. The Emperor of Russia's head-quarters will move with the guards; but his Imperial Majesty will go by Schaffhausen, and meet this force assembled near Basle on the 31st Dec. (12th Jan.) and will probably pass the Rhine on the following day, the anniversary of his crossing the Niemen. General Count Bubna has occupied Geneva, of which the official accounts were received yesterday. Gen. Count Wrede, with the army under his command, has his head-quarters at Colmar. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg is before New Brisacon, which is blockaded. The head-quarters of the Field

Marshal Prince Schwartzberg are on the march from Altkirchen upon Moosbailard, with the whole Austrian army. Be-fort is observed by a detachment. Count Wittgenstein has crossed the Rhine near what was Fort Louis, and has occupied the two forts Vauban and Alsace, which were evacuated. Marshal Blucher has also crossed the Rhine, and holds Coblenz. The Russian corps of Langeron is before Mayence, on the left bank of the Rhine, Cassel being still masked. General Sacken crossed that river on the 1st of January, in presence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, near Oppenheim, and having stormed a redoubt, took six cannon, and 700 prisoners. The Russian General St. Priest crossed below Mayence.—None of these corps have as yet met with serious resistance, and they are on the best terms with the inhabitants. I have heard of but one instance where they have been fired upon from the villages by inhabitants.—Several regiments of Cossacks have passed, and have patrolled towards Nancy, and in different directions. The dreadful fever which broke out among the French last year, and which infected the whole country through which the remains of their army passed, has continued on that line, and the places they have occupied, in many of which it rages with increased violence. Mayence, Leipzig, Torgau, and Dresden, are the places where it is at present most destructive. The French are the principal victims, but many of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages perish. Torgau is so much infected, that it would be dangerous to introduce fresh troops. The Russian reinforcements are very fine, and the army is healthy and in good condition, horses as well as men.

CATHCART.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 18. Lord Keith has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Tobin, of the *Andromache*, announcing the capture of the French national schooner *Prospere*, carrying five guns (pierced for 18) and 60 men.

Downing street, Jan. 20. Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 9.

The Enemy collected a considerable force on the Gave in the beginning of the week, and on the 3d instant drove in the cavalry picquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major-gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse, near La Bastide, and those of the 3d division in Bouloë. They turned the right of Major-gen. Buchan's brigade on the height of La Costa, and obliged him to retire towards Briscons; and they established two divisions of infantry on

on the height, and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave. Our centre and right were immediately concentrated, and prepared to move; and having reconnoitred the Enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked them on the 5th instant, but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather, and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Picton and Lieut.-gen. Sir Lowry Cole, supported by Major-gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade of General Le Cor's division, and the cavalry, under the command of Major-gen. Fane; and the Enemy were forthwith dislodged, without loss on our side, and our posts replaced where they had been. My last reports from Catalonia are of the 24th ult.: nothing extraordinary had occurred.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 22.

A Letter to Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

H. M. S. America, off Leghorn, Dec. 15.

Sir, In pursuance of my preceding communication to you from Palermo, I sailed thence on the 29th ult. in company with the Termagant, and anchored at Melazzo on the following night; where having joined the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Mermaid, and embarked on board them on the following day the troops of the Italian Levy, amounting to about 1000 men, under the command of Lieut.-col. Cattanelli, we sailed the same evening, and arrived on the coast of Italy, off Via Reggio, on the 9th instant. Having fallen in with the Armada and Imperieuse off the North of Corsica, I detained them to assist us in getting the troops on shore. Having anchored with the squadron off the town, the troops and field-pieces were immediately landed, a small party of the Enemy having evacuated the place on a summons that had been sent in; and possession was taken of two eighteen and one twelve-pounder guns, which defended the entrance of the river.—The Lieut.-col. proceeded immediately to Lucca, which place was surrendered to him at twelve the same night. The following day a detachment of forty royal marines from this ship, under Captain Rea, was sent to a signal station to the Northward, which, on his threatening to storm, surrendered to him, and eleven men who defended it were made prisoners: he found it to be a castle of considerable size and strength, walled, and ditched, and capable of containing near 1000 men. On receiving this report, I sent Mr. Bazalgette, senior Lieutenant of the America, who with a few barrels of powder completely destroyed it, bringing off a brass nine-pounder gun, which was

mounted in the Castle. Parties from the Imperieuse and Furieuse also brought off two other brass guns from the beach to the Northward and Southward of the town, those at the landing-place having also been embarked. The Lieut.-colonel not judging it advisable to continue at Lucca, had given me notice of his intended return to Via Reggio, where he arrived on the morning of the 12th, and signified his intention to proceed in another direction. Not conceiving my stay with this ship any longer necessary, I had made arrangements for leaving the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Termagant, under the orders of Captain Dundas, to keep up (if practicable) a communication with the troops, and purposed sailing to rejoin your flag as soon as it was dark; when, toward sun-set, we perceived a firing at the town, and found that the troops were attacked by a force of about 600 cavalry and infantry, with a howitzer and two field-pieces. They consisted of a detachment from the garrison of Leghorn, which had been joined on its march by some troops at Pisa; the Lieut.-col. completely routed them, with the loss of their guns and howitzer, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated with much confusion towards Pisa. Information having been obtained from the prisoners of the weak state of the garrison at Leghorn, the Lieut.-colonel proposed to me to intercept the return of the routed troops, by proceeding immediately off Leghorn, in the hopes that by shewing ourselves in as much force as possible, the inhabitants, who, it was supposed, were inclined to receive us, might make some movement in our favour, and that we might avail ourselves of any practicable opening to force our way into the place. I acceded to this proposal, and the troops were immediately embarked in a number of country vessels, which were towed off by the boats of the squadron; and the whole being taken in tow by the ships, we proceeded the same night for Leghorn Roads, where we anchored, about three o'clock on the following day, to the Northward of the town. The Imperieuse having reconnoitred the best spot for landing, the vessels were immediately towed in shore, and the troops and field-pieces landed without opposition. The boats then proceeded to land the marines; but the weather, which had been hitherto favourable, in the course of the evening became so bad, that only a part could be got on shore; and I regret to state that the pinnacle of the America was swamped, and Lieutenant Moody (a most valuable officer) and two seamen, were drowned. Early in the morning the remainder were landed, and proceeded to the positions assigned them.

The

The corps of the Enemy which had been defeated at Via Reggio, was a second time reinforced at Pisa, and at this period made an attack on our marines without the tower. I beg to refer you to Capt. Dundas's report, for the particulars of their defeat. The Lieut.-col. suggested, as a proper time after this advantage, to summon the Commandant, which was accordingly done, but an answer returned that he would defend himself. The gates of the town had been closely examined during this day and the preceding night, to ascertain the practicability of forcing an entrance; but that or any other means of immediate attack not being considered practicable against a place so strong and regularly fortified, and there not appearing any movement of the inhabitants in our favour, the precarious and threatening state of the weather, a change of which would have prevented all communication with the ships, rendered it expedient to re-embark the whole without delay: by very great exertions this was effected in the best order during the night, and early the following morning, in very severe weather, without any molestation from the Enemy. On returning from the shore to the America at sun-set, I found a deputation from the Mayor and inhabitants of the town, who had been permitted by the Commandant to come off with a flag of truce, to petition us to cease our fire from the houses, he having threatened to dislodge us by setting fire to the suburbs; as arrangements were already made for re-embarking, I consented to a cessation of firing on both sides till eight the next morning: a favourable circumstance for us, the troops on their march to the boats being exposed to a fire from the ramparts.

[The Dispatch concludes by speaking in high terms of the zeal and good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines employed on the abovementioned services. Col. Catanelli is particularly spoken of, as well as the troops of the Italian levy. Also, Capt. Grant, the Hon. Capt. Dundas, Capts. Hamilton, Duncan, Mounsey, and Dunn; Lieut. Bazalgette, and Mr. Bromley, Surgeon, who volunteered his services on shore with the troops. The prisoners taken are supposed to amount to upwards of 300.]

Jos. ROWLEY, Captain.

H.M.S. Edinburgh, off Leghorn, Dec. 15.

Sir, In obedience to your directions, Capt. Hamilton and myself landed on the evening of the 13th, with the marines of his Majesty's ships America, Almeda, Edinburgh, Imperieuse, Furieuse, Rainbow, Termagant, and Mermaid, to co-operate with Lieut.-col. Catanelli. We pushed on that evening with the advance of the marines and Italian levy, and got

possession of the suburbs of the town of Leghorn. The extreme darkness of the night, and the road being nearly impassable, prevented the body of the troops joining until the morning. The moment a sufficient number had come up, in compliance with the Lieut.-colonel's arrangements, the Italians occupied the suburbs, and buildings close to the ramparts; the marines occupied a position on the Pisa road. As soon after day-light as possible, we reconnoitred the town; just as we had finished, and were returning from the Southern part of the town, a firing was heard in the direction of the Pisa road, where we proceeded instantly, and found that the marines were at that moment attacked by a considerable body of the Enemy's troops, consisting of at least seven hundred men, cavalry and infantry, supported by two field-pieces; the charge of the cavalry was received with great coolness by the marines; they opened, and allowed them to pass, killing all but about 14, who, with two officers, succeeded in getting through, but who were all killed or wounded, excepting one officer, by a small detachment of the Italian levy, that was formed at the entrance of the suburbs of the town. After the charge of the cavalry, the marines instantly closed and charged the Enemy's infantry, and put them entirely to the rout; they lost in this affair the officers commanding their cavalry and infantry, with about from 250 to 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated in the greatest disorder to Pisa. In this affair my most particular thanks are due to Capt. Hamilton, who, I am sorry to say, is slightly wounded, as well as to Capt. Beale, of the Armada, who commanded the marines, as also to Capts. Rea and Mitchell, of the America and Edinburgh: to the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, all possible credit is due for repelling the attack, and putting to rout the Enemy, who were certainly double their force. The marines lost on this occasion, one killed and seven wounded. The Italian levy, who were on the houses close round the ramparts, as well as those in the advance, were indefatigable in their exertions, and their bravery was truly conspicuous on all occasions. The Enemy suffered by the destructive fire they kept up on the ramparts, killing or wounding those who attempted to come near the guns. It being arranged between you and the Lieut.-col. that we should re-embark, the wounded and prisoners, with our two field guns and ammunition, were embarked at twelve o'clock last night, marched off in the best possible order, through bad roads and incessant rain. I beg to offer my thanks to Lieut.-col. Catanelli, for his attention in pointing out what

what he wished to be done by us to forward his plan. My thanks are due to Capt. Dunn, of the *Mermaid*, for forwarding every thing from the beach to us in advance; as well as to Lieuts. Mason, of the *America*, and Mapleton and Leach of this ship, and Travers, of the *Imperieuse*;

and to the midshipmen, and small arm men, and those stationed to a howitzer, for their steady good conduct.

G. H. L. DUNDAS, Capt.

Sir J. Rowley, Bart.

The return of loss is—1 seaman killed, 3 drowned, and 11 wounded.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 25th of January, at seven in the morning, Buonaparte left Paris, to take the command of the armies. He had been preceded, on the 10th, by Berthier; and on the 24th he, a second time, confided the Regency, during his absence, to the Empress Maria Louisa; on which occasion she took the oath before him and in a Council of the French Princes, Grand Dignitaries, Cabinet Ministers, and Ministers of State. On the 23d, the officers of the National Guard of Paris, in number 800, were presented to the Emperor, in the Saloon of Marshals; on which occasion the following *sublime* and *affecting* scene is described to have taken place:—"When his Majesty passed on his way to mass, he was saluted with an unanimous cry of 'Vive l'Empereur.' On his return they were reiterated with new force. The officers, divided into Legions, formed a vast circle, in the midst of which the Emperor placed himself. Then appeared a scene the most affecting, the most sublime. The Emperor, addressing himself to the Officers of the National Guard, told them, that a part of the French territory was invaded; that he was going to place himself at the head of his army; and that he hoped, with the assistance of God, and the valour of his troops, to repulse the Enemy beyond the frontiers. At this moment his Majesty's looks were tenderly fixed upon the Empress and the King of Rome, whom his august Mother carried in her arms; and his Majesty added, with a *tremulous* voice, that he confided his wife and his son to the love of his faithful City of Paris; that he gave it the highest mark of his esteem, in leaving under its protection the objects of his *dearest* affections; that he *hoped* his capital would not be polluted by the presence of the Enemy; that, however, if, in the midst of the grand manœuvres which were preparing, some hordes of light troops dared to insult its barriers, he was sure that its brave inhabitants would not forget that their Sovereign had confided its defence to them."—At that instant, it is added, "a thousand voices resounded, a thousand arms were raised to swear to defend the precious trust confided to a faithful people."

The National Bank of France has engaged. *MAC. February, 1814.*

counted difficulties amounting nearly to a stoppage of payment.—It appears that on the 18th of January, the Directors assembled in a general Committee, to deliberate on the situation in which the commerce of Paris now is; and in the report published of their proceedings, it is asserted, that they had in ready money something more than fourteen millions of francs (about 600,000*l.*); but that "the eagerness which the holders of notes shewed, to come and require payment of them, would exhaust in a few days all the cash in the bank." They observed, that the greatest part of their money was in gold; that gold was at a considerable premium; and that this circumstance would naturally render the draining of the Bank the more rapid, as the gold would infallibly disappear from circulation. Under these circumstances they resolved not to pay more than 500,000 francs (about 20,000*l.*) per day; and in order to make the restriction more effectual, the Prefect of Police had announced, by order of Buonaparte, "that no one could apply to the Bank of France to change Bank-notes, unless he were the bearer of a number which shall have been delivered to him by the Mayor of his quarter!!"

An engagement fought on the 1st inst. Lord Burghersh calls the battle of La Rothiere; the French, that of Brienne. The troops, immediately engaged, on both sides, amounted to 70 or 80,000 men. The whole of the Allied corps were placed, as a particular mark of confidence, under the command of Marshal Blucher, and Buonaparte commanded the French in person. The engagement commenced at twelve o'clock. Both armies occupied extended positions. The most obstinate resistance was experienced at the village of La Rothiere, where Buonaparte led on the Young Guards in an attack, and had a horse shot under him. At twelve at night victory crowned the valour of the Allied Troops, and the skilful combinations and movements of their Commanders. The Enemy, defeated at all points, retreated in two columns upon Lesmont, Lessicourt, and Ronay. His loss, which could not be ascertained, was supposed to be immense. Thirty six pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners, were taken by the Allies. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg

berg and Gen. Wrede pursued the Enemy in his retreat; and Gen. Guilay took Lesmont by assault. The result of the victory of La Rothiere was the immediate advance of the Allied Armies.

A report of the Legislative Body to the Emperor Napoleon, strenuously advising him to peace, and which gave him so much offence, has found its way into our Papers. He, on reproaching their conduct, told them that their report had no other tendency than to set the French people against their Government, put weapons into the hands of the Allies, and overturn the existing order of things in France.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has arrived at Cologne, on his way to Rheims. His Royal Highness arrived on the 10th, at night. He passed the Rhine amidst the sound of cannon, and both banks resounded with the acclamations of the inhabitants. The whole population of Cologne went out to meet him at the river side; and never was the enthusiasm of a people, delivered from an oppressive yoke, expressed with more unanimity and ardour. This great Captain's co-operation with the Allied Chiefs already in France cannot fail to prove of high importance to the common cause. The advanced guard of the Swedish troops was expected to reach the Rhine on the 21st; and it was the intention of the Crown Prince to unite the whole of his army as speedily as possible on a line between Soissons and Rheims.

The fortress of Wittenberg, situated on the Elbe, between Torgau and Magdeburg, and which was besieged by a strong Allied force under Gen. Count Von Tauenzien, was taken by storm on the night of the 12th Jan. A breaching battery had been completed on that day, and the Governor summoned; but his answer not being deemed satisfactory, orders were given for the assault; and by twelve at night the town was taken.

We are sorry to say, that when this sheet of our Magazine was going to the press, dispatches were received from the Headquarters of the Allies, stating that they had been checked in their advance upon the French capital; and it is an unfortunate fact, to judge from an abstract that has been published of the dispatches, that not only Blucher—that brave and enterprising veteran—had been compelled to retreat; but that the Grand Army likewise, under Prince Schwartzberg, has made a similar movement. To account for these unexpected reverses, exceeds our powers of penetration. Time alone can unravel this intricate and mysterious transaction.—The following, however, is an abstract of the official accounts:—Sir C. Stewart, in a dispatch dated Cha-

tilion, the 12th inst. incloses Reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the Army under Marshal Blucher, up to the 12th inst. inclusive.—Gen. D'York attacked Chalons on the 5th of February, which surrendered by capitulation; Marshal M'Donald retiring over the Marne in the direction of Meaux; he had with him the corps of Sebastiani and Arrighi, besides his own. On the 6th, Marshal Blucher's head-quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Vertus to Etoges; Gen. Sacken being then at Montmirail, Gen. D'York at Chateau Thierry, and Gen. Kleist at Chalons; the whole advancing upon the army of M'Donald, who was retiring, with 100 pieces of artillery. On the evening of the 8th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'York from Dormant, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry, and La Ferte sous Joaze.—In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Alsufief, being at Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the Enemy from Sezanne, and, after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire, after considerable loss. On the 11th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'York marched upon Montmirail against the Enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining in their positions. Gen. Sacken lost four guns. The hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and re-taken three times. The Enemy was 30,000 strong; under Buonaparte. On the 12th, Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'York at Biffert; Marmont, with the sixth corps, at Etoges. On the same day Marshal Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and Kassowitz, were in position at Bergeres.—Duplicates of subsequent Dispatches from Col. Lowe to Sir C. Stewart have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th, inclusive.—On the 13th, Marshal Blucher's Head-quarters were at Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about 9 or 10,000 men. The Enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The Enemy bivouacked in front of Fromentieres. In the mean time Buonaparte marched upon Chateau Thierry, from whence Generals D'York and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. On the 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentieres to Janvillieres, where he was joined by Buonaparte, who had made a forced

forced march in the night from Chateau Thierry, with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A very severe action now took place. Marshal Blücher's force being very inferior in numbers, and particularly in cavalry, his infantry was formed into squares, and he determined on a retreat. The Enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such undaunted firmness, that not one of them was broken. After a very severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of nearly four leagues, Marshal Blücher observed a large corps of cavalry, posted on the chaussée in his rear near Etoges. He resolved to force his way through this obstacle, and, by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon this cavalry, posted in a solid mass on the chaussée, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry, which had penetrated through by-roads upon his flanks and rear; but Generals Kleist and Kassowitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and placed their corps for the night in the position of Bergeres. Gen. Blücher's whole loss on these days, is estimated at 3500 men killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the Enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blücher was superior. Gen. Blücher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 16th by Generals Sacken and D'York. Part of Gen. Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two Generals and about 5000 men. Gen. Winzingerode was himself at Rheims. Counts Langeron and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blücher, whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, on the 13th and 16th of February.—The town of Sens was taken by assault on the 11th, by the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the Enemy at Romilly and St. Hilaire; and, joined by Gen. Wittgenstein, he again attacked them near St. Aubin and Maruay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the 10th.—Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Pont-sur-Seine, General Wrede towards Bray, the Enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the Allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins. Gen. Wittgenstein crossing at Pont-sur-Seine, Generals Bianchi and Guilay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were taken

to place the Grand Army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery and the left at Montereau, with the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, at Provins and Villeneuve.—On the 16th, dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blücher had repulsed the corps opposed to him and was advancing beyond Etoges) to remove the headquarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun; that of Gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.—Mr. Robinson (who brought the Dispatches) was officially acquainted, on his road, at Troyes, that, on the 17th instant, Fontainebleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and Gen. Platoff: the Enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the Allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris. On the 18th Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nangis, the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwartzberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.—On the 19th, the Enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, posted at Montereau, and occupying the bridge at that place. He was repulsed with loss: the Prince of Wirtemberg took some cannon: late, however, in the evening the attack was renewed, and the Enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, and it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army. The headquarters of Prince Schwartzberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.—On the morning of the 20th, Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blücher's whole army, from 50 to 60,000 strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalons to unite with the Grand Army. The head of the column was near Arcis sur Aube, and about 13 or 20 English miles from Troyes.

HOLLAND.

We have an official account of the capture of Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc) by Gen. Bulow. The inhabitants aided the Prussian Commander by rising upon the garrison, who retired into the citadel and capitulated. The terms of surrender are somewhat singular; 800 of the Enemy are to be sent to Siberia; while the officers and 100 veterans are to be permitted to return to France upon their parole. These will, of course, be usefully employed in training the new levies.

SPAIN.

We learn, that a Treaty has been concluded between Buonaparte and Ferdinand the Seventh, and that the bearer of it to the Spanish Government was the Duke

Duke of San Carlos. He arrived at Madrid on the 4th of January, with a letter from Ferdinand the Seventh, dated from his prison at Valency; in which, after announcing his own good health, and that of his Uncle and Brother, he expressed the satisfaction which he felt with the sacrifices of the Nation for his person, and its exertions in his behalf. He is farther made to praise the persevering spirit of the English, and the admirable conduct of Lord Wellington, together with that of the Spanish Generals and the Allies. The Treaty is dated Valency, Dec. 11, 1813, and is comprized in 15 articles. Some of them, as to the independence of Spain, and the restitution of Ferdinand, are of the tenour before specified. The places occupied by the French are to be restored in their present state. Ferdinand engages to maintain the integrity of Spain in all her possessions, particularly in those of Port Mahon and Ceuta. A Military Convention is to be concluded, whereby the English and French troops are to evacuate the Peninsula at the same time. Buonaparte and Ferdinand agree to maintain the Maritime Rights of Europe, such as they are said to have been settled by the Treaty of Utrecht, and to have existed in 1792. All the Spaniards attached to Joseph are to be restored to their Country. The garrison of Pampluna, together with the prisoners at Cadiz, Corunna, &c. placed in the hands of the English, to be restored. Ferdinand to pay his Father and Mother 30 millions of rials annually, and, at the death of the Father, two millions of francs to be continued to the Mother. A Treaty of Commerce between France and Spain, similar to that which existed before 1792, to be concluded.

A most remarkable circumstance is, the return of the celebrated Palafox, the defender of Saragossa, who has arrived at Vich, under a French escort. The Spanish Papers suppose that he has been sent by Buonaparte on the same errand as the Duke of San Carlos. The following extract from the *Conciso Spanish Paper* leads us to hope that the Spaniards will not be duped by the artifice thus laid to entrap them:

"There is not a good Spaniard who does not desire the return of the unfortunate Ferdinand; but he wishes for it the good of his Country, and not so to expose it to greater evils than those it has already suffered. Ferdinand must return in the way in which Spaniards wish it, and not as Buonaparte means it. He must come to make us happy, and not to be the cause (though the innocent one) of new calamities. Happy will be the day on which Ferdinand, restored to his loyal subjects, may be thus addressed: 'Here is your Throne, preserved by the loyalty

of your Subjects; here is your Crown, ransomed by the blood of Spaniards; here is your Sceptre, which Spanish constancy replaces in your hands; here is your Royal Robe, tinged with the blood of thousands of victims who have fallen that you might preserve it: read our History—inform yourself of all that Spaniards have done for you—and never forget that to the Spanish People you owe every thing! Never forget that you are come to be the Chief of a Nation, the Monarch of Subjects, who have abolished the vestiges of despotism.'"

The Cortes came, on the 2d inst. to a final determination, respecting the mode of receiving Ferdinand VII. By a decree of that truly august body, consisting of 14 articles, it is resolved, that on Ferdinand entering the territories of Spain, he must immediately swear to observe the provisions of the new Constitution. He is to be accompanied by no foreign force, by no renegade Spaniards, by no foreigners of any description, either in the capacity of domestics, or any other. The Spaniards estimate rightly the character of the Enemy, and are giving a most seasonable example to the other Nations of Europe.

NORWAY.

By a vessel from Christiansand, letters of the 9th instant are stated to have been received, containing intelligence of a Declaration of Independence on the part of the People of Norway, in order to prevent themselves from being transferred to the dominion of Sweden. It is stated, that during the negotiations between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Danish Government, the Norwegian Nobility and Gentry, without communicating their views to the Danish Ministers, sent a confidential message to Prince Christian, requesting his immediate presence in Norway. His Royal Highness instantly obeyed the summons, and passed over to Norway in the disguise of a sailor. Whilst the negotiation was pending, he occupied himself in visiting the different fortresses, and holding clandestine meetings with the leading personages in various parts of the country. Every preparation was, consequently, made for the line of conduct intended to be pursued, should their Sovereign, yielding to the necessity of his affairs, consent to the union of Norway with Sweden. The instant the event, which they had anticipated, was ascertained to have taken place, the members of the secret associations threw aside all disguise, and, dispersing themselves all over the kingdom, roused the lower orders to resistance. They were every where received with enthusiasm; and the result has been, that, on the 9th inst. Prince Christian was solemnly proclaimed King of Norway, and the

the country declared independent. It is added, that a flag of truce was to sail on the 9th for this Country, with dispatches for Government, apprizing them of the establishment of the new order of things, and soliciting their mediation with Sweden.

ASIA.

Intelligence from Bengal states, that the *Sambrees*, a town in the island of Borneo inhabited by pirates, was captured in July last, by a detachment under Capt. Watson, of his Majesty's 14th regiment, after an obstinate resistance, in which we sustained a trivial loss.

AMERICA.

Our intelligence from America is likely to afford general satisfaction. Not only have further successes been obtained by the British commanders on the frontiers of Canada, but a negotiation for Peace between the two Countries will shortly be opened. On the 6th of January, the President laid before the Congress the Answer of Lord Castlereagh, dated Nov. 4, 1813, to the proposition for a negotiation under the mediation of Russia, in substance declining the mediation, but professing a readiness to treat directly with the United States, either in London, or, if that should be objected to, at Gottenburgh. — The President also laid before Congress the Reply which he had ordered Mr. Monroe to make, acceding to Lord Castlereagh's proposition, and selecting Gottenburgh as the place of negotiation. In the Message with which the President transmits these documents, he urges Congress to vigorous preparations for war, as not likely to impede the progress of the negotiation.

The President has appointed Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky (Speaker of the House of Representatives), and Mr. Jonathan Russel, of Rhode Island, Commissioners, jointly with Messrs. Bayard and Adams, to conduct the negotiations with Great Britain, at Gottenburgh. They are to arrive at that place in April.

The Congress has passed an Act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the United States, for twelve months.

IRELAND.

So completely suspended has been the internal intercourse between *Dublin* and the interior, that, on the 17th January, no fewer than fifteen hundred country mails were due in the Irish capital; and in consequence of the obstruction to the regular mails, arising from the severity of the weather, the accumulated newspapers, at the Post Office, amounted to no less than *ten tons* in weight.

Dublin, Feb. 3. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. John Magee was found guilty of a libel, in publishing in "The Dublin Evening Post," certain resolutions of the Roman Catholics of the County and City

of Kilkenny, on the 4th of August last; and sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.*; to be imprisoned six months, to commence from the expiration of his former sentence; and to give security to keep the peace, himself in 1000*l.* and two securities for 500*l.* each.

Feb. 6. The extensive flour-mills of Messrs. Delanies, at *Castle Durrow*, in Ireland, were entirely consumed by fire.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 29. A fire broke out in one of the cloth drying-houses of Messrs. Gott and Wormalds, at Park-mill, near *Leeds*, which was extinguished without further damage than destroying that part of the building where it commenced, and the cloth therein. The loss is about 1500*l.*

Feb. 13. A part of the old wooden bridge over the Trent, at *Markham*, near Newark, gave way, soon after the Workshop and Manchester waggon, heavily loaded, had passed over: this old bridge has been dreaded and deemed a nuisance on the great North road, for years past.

Feb. 13. Three fishermen, named Page, Gunn, and Pain, natives of *Hastings*, *Brighton*, and *Dover*, were, on their return from the Diamond Ground to Hastings, overtaken by a tremendous gale, which upset their boat. Gunn and Pain were drowned; but Page escaped by attaching himself to the mainmast.

Jan. 30. During the late severe weather, the snow had accumulated in the Midland Counties, particularly on the borders of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, to a height altogether unprecedented. In the neighbourhood of *Dunchurch* (a small village on the road to Birmingham through Coventry), and for a few miles round that place, in all directions, the drifts have exceeded the height of 24 feet.

Feb. 13. In the late tempestuous fall of snow, Mary Young, aged 39, perished through hunger and cold in Housefleet Field, near *Howden*, as did John Hudson, servant to Mr. Maud, of Blubbermouth, upon *Kexgill Moor*. — A person of genteel appearance, about 30 years of age, named Isaac Clarke, was found frozen to death on *Hounsfield Moors*. — In other parts of the Kingdom many similar calamities have occurred.

During the late severe frost, a great number of the fish called Golden Maids were picked up on *Brighton* beach, and sold at good prices. They float on shore quite blind, a state to which they are reduced by the snow; and it is a fact well known, that after heavy falls, these fish are thus found in abundance.

Fifty gentlemen dined in a tent fixed on the ice on the river *Tweed*. One of the company was present at a similar fete held on the *Tweed* in 1740.

From

From the recent thaw, the waters down the river *Witham* have broken the banks in many places, and flooded all the lands West of Lincoln, on towards *Gainsborough*. The strength of the current has been so great as to carry away *Boultham* Bridge, which was newly erected last year. Many thousand acres are inundated.

Feb. 14. One of the main sluices of the main river at *Burntbrink*, near Littleford, in the Isle of Ely, blew up, from the heavy press of waters, with a loud explosion, and a very large tract of fen land has been inundated in consequence. A breach was likewise made about the same time in the river adjoining *Cottenham*, which deluged the chief part of the marshes between that place and *Willingham*.

Feb. 20. For several days last week the water in the river at *Wisbeck* rose, without intermission, an inch a minute, until, on the 12th, the river was eight feet higher than its ordinary level. The greatest exertions were necessary to save the bridge, and buildings on the banks, from being carried away by the masses of floating ice. Part of a new granary belonging to Mr. Groom was washed down; but no other material injury arose, and on the 13th, the waters had greatly abated. The ice-boat, with 18 horses, and a great number of men, under the direction of John Eades, esq. were incessantly at work; and by their exertions prevented a great deal of mischief.

At *Westmuir* Colliery, a short time since, while the people were at work in the pit, part of the roof fell in, by which two of the men were killed, and three hurt.

A subscription has been opened in *Edinburgh*, to defray the expence of erecting a mausoleum over the remains of the Poet Burns; and a considerable sum has been subscribed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The laboratory of Messrs. Corbyn and Co. Chemists in Holborn, was consumed by fire; but the timely arrival of the engines prevented its extending farther.

Sunday, Jan. 30.

This evening the parish of St. Giles's was thrown into a state of alarm by one of those numerous riots which disgrace that place, arising from quarrels among natives of different Irish counties. However, this differed from the generality of them, as the Limerick men quarrelled among themselves, and, in their usual way, agreed to decide it by the use of the shillelagh, pokers, and every offensive weapon they could come at. The attack began between seven and eight o'clock, when an immense number of men and women sallied out from Bainbridge-street, evidently ripe for mischief. The engage-

ment was most severe, and during the conflict an innocent man, of the name of White, passing by, was attacked in so brutal and ferocious a manner, that he did not long survive.—On Friday, Feb. 18, Patrick Gallagher and Michael Regan were tried at the Old Bailey for the above murder. After a number of witnesses had been examined on the part of the prosecution, and several others, who flatly contradicted them, on the other side, Mr. Justice Heath interrupted the evidence, and observed that the gross and palpable contradictions which it exhibited throughout, rendered it impossible, in his apprehension, for the Jury to convict either of the prisoners; and the Jury concurring in opinion with the Judge, accordingly acquitted them both.

Feb. 4. As the team of Mr. Wynch, of Shepperton, was towing a barge near Datchet Bridge from Staines, the fore horse slipped into the Thames, and pulled in seven others of the team, and the whole eight (worth 300*l.*) were drowned. The carman, in his exertions to save the horses, was also drowned, leaving a wife and six helpless children.

Windsor Castle, Feb. 5. His Majesty's bodily health is good, but his disorder is unabated.—Halford—Heberden—Bailie—R. Willis.

Monday, Feb. 7.

The celebrated Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke was brought up to receive sentence in the Court of King's Bench, for an infamous libel on Mr. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. She had suffered judgment to go by default. The libel was contained in a letter, addressed to that Gentleman, and published as a pamphlet. The Attorney General, in support of the prosecution, characterized the libel as a most flagrant attempt to extort money; the writer declaring that she would not permit ingratitude, or neglect of promises, given to dupe or cajole her, to go unpunished, and announcing, by way of hint, the publication of some volumes of letters, to be followed by others as "*circumstances required.*"—Mr. Brougham addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment.—Mr. Justice Le Blanc then passed the judgment of the Court—That Mrs. Clarke be confined nine months in the Marshalsea, and give securities by 400*l.* to keep the peace for three years; and that Wm. Mitchell, aged 70, who had, at the request of his friend's son, put his name to the libel, as printer, without receiving any emolument therefrom, but who had refused to give up the name of those who had made a tool of him, be imprisoned in the same gaol four months.—Mrs. Clarke conducted herself with her usual flippancy, curtesying, ironically, to the Attorney General, at the conclusion

sion of his speech. The age and appearance of the companion (Mitchell), with whom misery had made her acquainted, seemed to entertain her very much; but when Mr. Justice Le Blanc came to speak of imprisonment, her gaiety failed her, and she shed a few tears.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

This morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the Custom-house, in Lower Thames-street, which burnt with great fury, and in a few hours destroyed that old but useful pile of building. The fire is understood to have originated from a fire flue of one of the offices of business, adjoining a closet on the two-pair of stairs attached to the house-keeper's apartments. There can be little doubt of the fire having been slumbering in a latent state throughout the principal part of the previous evening. The Porter of the House was the first person who discovered it. He was going up-stairs, and when on the second floor, heard a crackling of fire, and saw a flame breaking from the ceiling; he instantly rushed into the room, which was that in which Colonel Kelly slept, whom he found standing by the bed-feet, the curtains in a blaze, and the flame pouring from the above-mentioned closet. By this time the whole room was on fire, and a Mr. Drinkald had given the alarm from the quay, towards which the windows of this room looked. The Porter hastened to call up the servants and the family; the Colonel ran to a room adjoining his own fronting the street; and was saved by a ladder with great difficulty, and shockingly burnt in the face and hands. The Miss Kellys most narrowly escaped, with only the covering of blankets; and Captain Hinton Kelly made his way through the fire with his sisters, in the same unprovided state. Most of the servants had previously fled to the top of the house, from which they were taken down by ladders. A female servant of Miss Kelly jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window: she was much hurt, and carried to St. Thomas's Hospital in a lifeless state. Two orphan girls in the service of Miss O'Kelly, perished. They had been awakened by the alarm; and the cook of the establishment, in making her escape, passed the door of the room in which these children slept. She threw it open, and called to them to "follow her instantly, for the house was on fire." They answered her, sitting up in their bed, "we will just put on our gowns and get away;" but the room, which was already filled with smoke, burst into flame, and it is concluded that when they strove to make their way to the staircase, they were overpowered by the rapid progress of the fire. The engines arrived soon after seven o'clock. About

eight the flames had obtained so great an ascendancy, that all attempts to save the Custom-house were abandoned. The exertions of the firemen and others employed were then directed to the warehouses and other buildings on both sides of the street, when a report was circulated that many barrels of gunpowder were deposited in the vaults. This report had nearly a magical effect. All withdrew to a distance, and the flames were left for some time to rage uncontrolled. At half-past nine an explosion took place, and the shock was distinctly felt on the Royal Exchange, and by persons who came to London by the Whitechapel-road. It carried the burnt papers, ships' registers, and a variety of matter, as far as Dalston, Shacklewell, Homerton, Hackney, and all the adjoining villages in the direction of the wind. The gunpowder which exploded had been deposited in the Armoury of the Custom-house volunteers. — The flames soon communicated to the houses in Thames-street, opposite the Custom-house, and embraced, in a short time, warehouses in Globe-yard, and the whole of the tenements extending from Beer-street to Water-lane, from which it required the utmost activity of the inmates to escape, not with their property, but with their lives. Many individuals were severely scorched. At one o'clock the whole of the Custom-house and the adjoining warehouses were completely reduced to ashes; ten houses opposite the Custom-house were burnt down by two o'clock; among them, Holland's Coffee-house, the Rose and Crown, and Yorkshire Grey public-houses, and the King's Arms public-house much damaged. — The East India and Custom-house corps of Volunteers were on the spot soon after the bursting out of the flames, and, by unceasing attention, prevented much plunder and confusion.

The actual loss to Government by the sudden destruction of the Custom-house cannot be calculated; yet there is great consolation in knowing that many of the important papers of office have been recovered, and several chests of valuables, with the principal records, saved. The insurance on the Custom house amounts to 100,000*l*. — Though public business must have materially suffered by the conflagration, the Commissioners and their Officers have taken the most active measures to facilitate its progress. The spacious and elegant "Commercial Sale Rooms" in Mincing-lane have been engaged temporarily to carry on the public business.

Several Gentlemen had left large sums of money in their desks, ready to make payments on the following day. One individual has lost, it is said, upwards of six thousand pounds in bank-notes, which will

will be irrecoverable, as the memorandum of the numbers was in the desk with the notes, and met the same fate.—A very fine collection of pictures was also lost, which the Commissioners had permitted a gentleman to leave in deposit till it would be convenient for him to pay the duties, amounting to 1,500*l*.—An old Clerk, with great perseverance, assisted by some workmen, got through the ruins to an iron chest where he had usually officiated, and recovered 400 guineas.

The first Custom-house built in London was in 1559, 225 years ago; it was burnt down in 1718, and re-built the same year; and it was on Saturday, the 12th of February, again totally consumed by fire. The first Custom-house, therefore, stood 159 years; the second 96 years.

Friday, Feb. 18.

A petition from the principal Roman Catholics of Great Britain, which will be presented to both Houses on the meeting of Parliament, was, with the exception of a few verbal amendments, agreed to at a meeting held at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, Stanhope-street; Lord Clifford in the chair. It will be presented to the House of Lords by Earl Grey, and to the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. Elliott. It was resolved at the same time, that, together with the petition to Parliament, an Address should be made to the British Publick on the subject.

At the late Clerkenwell Sessions, a petition was presented by an aged Parent, to enforce an allowance of relief from his Son, a young man of respectability and independence, under the Act 43 Eliz. cap. 2, sec. 7, entitled "Poor Laws," declaring that poor persons are to be relieved by their parents and children, possessed of sufficient ability. The Court, after hearing all parties, was of opinion that the appeal be allowed, and that the undutiful son should be compelled to relieve his aged father; and therefore made an order of assessment to that effect.

Sunday, Feb. 26.

The thaw, which commenced on Wednesday the 26th Jan. did not continue longer than the Saturday following, when its progress was arrested by a sharp frost which set in on that night. The thaw had sent such a quantity of ice down the river as completely to choke up the Thames between Blackfriars and London Bridges, and the renewed frost so united the vast masses as to render it immoveable by the tide. On Monday, Jan. 31, several adventurous persons of light weight, crossed the river, and their example was followed by a multitude of boys, many of whom, from the rottenness of the connecting ice, particularly near Blackfriars Bridge, did not

escape without an unwelcome immersion. After that period, the ice between the two bridges presented the novel scene of thousands of persons moving on the ice in all directions. Midway between the two bridges, and nearly opposite Queenhithe, above 30 booths were erected, for the sale of porter, spirits, gingerbread, &c. Skittles were played by several parties, and the drinking-tents filled by females and their companions, dancing reels, while others sat round large fires, drinking rum, grog, and other spirits. Several tradesmen also attended, selling books, toys, and trinkets of every description. Several printers, having brought their presses, pulled off various impressions, which they sold for a trifle. Among the paths for the convenience of perambulation, the principal was dignified with the appellation of the *City Road*. The booths extended down to London Bridge, under the centre arches of which numerous spectators were to be seen. The watermen and coal-heavers did not fail to benefit by this curiosity, as the progress of the visitors was much facilitated by their simple inventions at the different stairs and elsewhere, and they were at much trouble to beat footways in different directions. On Thursday, Feb. 3, a sheep was roasted, or rather burnt, over a charcoal fire, in a large iron pan. The admission to the booth where this culinary skill was displayed, was 6*d*. per head. The ice from its roughness and inequalities, having been in many places covered several feet with snow, was totally unfit for skating or sliding.—The tide, from the obstruction at London Bridge, did not ebb for some days more than half the usual marks.—On Thursday the 3d, a plumber, named Davis, attempting to cross near Blackfriars Bridge, with some lead in his hand, sunk between two masses of ice, and rose no more. On the 5th instant, a thaw again took place; and Kingston Bridge, which had been built upwards of 300 years, gave way by the consequent pressure of the ice. Between high and low pier it sunk near three feet, which rendered it impassable for carriages. The frost again set in on the 11th; and still continues very sharp; but, the snow having been removed, the inconvenience is by no means so great as it was in the last month.

From Provincial Papers it appears, that in addition to giving employment to the poor, by engaging them to clear the streets of snow, very liberal subscriptions have been made in different towns for their relief:—At Norwich, 1400*l*.; at Boston, 1050*l*.; at Islington, 687*l*.; at Ipswich, 654*l*.; at Rochester, St. Margaret's, and Stroud, 520*l*.; had been subscribed.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS for the Year 1814.

Bedfordsh.—Stephen Thornton, of Moggerhanger, esq.
Berksh.—Rob. Hopkins, of Tidmarsh
Buckinghamsh.—Sir Wm. Clayton, of Leyford, bart.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Jonathan Page, of Ely, esq.
Cheshire.—John B. Glegg, of Gayton, esq.
Cumberl.—T. Benson, of Wreay-Hall, esq.
Derbyshire.—F. Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq.
Devonsh.—J. Newcomb, of Star-Cross, esq.
Dorsetsh.—Sir J. W. Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, bart.
Essex.—R. Wilson, of Woodhouse, esq.
Gloucestershire.—John H. Holder, of North Cerney, esq.
Herefordsh.—E. M. Barrett, of Hopend, esq.
Herts.—N. S. Parry, of Hadham End, esq.
Kent.—J. Wildman, of Chilham-Castle, esq.
Lancash.—L. Rawstorne, of Penwarthen-Hall, esq.
Leicestersh.—J. H. Franks, of Misterton, esq.
Lincolnsh.—R. Vyner, of Gaulby, esq.
Monmouthsh.—Sir Sam. Brudenel Flu of Trostre, bart.
Norfolk.—Henry H. Henley, of Sandringham, esq.
Northamptonsh.—John P. Clarke, of Welton, esq.
Northumberland.—Sir Charles Lorraine, of Kirk-Harle, bart.
Notts.—W. F. Norton Norton, of Elton, esq.
Oxfordsh.—James King, of Neithrop, esq.
Rutlandsh.—Geo. Fludyer, of Aiston, esq.

Shropshire.—Wm Cludde, of Orleton, esq.
Somersetshire.—George Edward Allen, of Bath-Hampton, esq.
Staffordshire.—Sir Oswald Moseley, of Rolleston, bart.
County of Southampton.—Richard Norris, of Basing Park, esq.
Suffolk.—Edw. Holland, of Benhall, esq.
Surrey.—Richard Birt, of Hall-Grove, esq.
Sussex.—Postponed.
Warwicksh.—A. Hackett, of Moxhull, esq.
Wiltshire.—W. Wyndham, of Dinton, esq.
Worcestersh.—J. Knight, of Lee Castle, esq.
Yorkshire.—Sir Francis Linley Wood, of Hemsworth, bart.
Caermarthensh.—Nicholas Barnell Jones, of Pantglaes, esq.
Pembrokesh.—J. H. Powell, of Hook, esq.
Cardigansh.—T. Lloyd, of Bromwith, esq.
Glamorgansh.—Hon. W. B. Grey, Dyffryn.
Brecons.—John Hotchkis, of Glan Usk Villa, esq.
Radnorsh.—C. H. Price, of Knighton, esq.
Merionethsh.—Wm. Gryffydd Oakeley, of Tanybwlich, esq.
Carnarvonshire.—Chas. W. G. Wynne, of Cefn Amwch, esq.
Anglesey.—G. F. Barlow, of Tynyllwyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire.—Arthur Davies Owen, of Glan Severn, esq.
Denbighshire.—Edw. Rowland, of Garden Lodge, esq.
Flintsh.—Roger Ellis, of Cornist, esq.
Appointed by the Prince of Wales,
Cornwall.—Rose Price, of Kanegie, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1814.	MIDLAND.	NORFOLK.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	LdEllenbro' B. Wood	L. C. Justice J. Heath	L. C. Baron B. Thomson	J. Le Blanc J. Chambre	B. Graham J. Dallas	J. Bayley J. Dampier.
Thu. Mar. 3			Hertford			
Saturday 5	Northampt.			Lancaster		
Monday 7		Aylesbury	Chelmsford		Reading Oxford	Winchester
Wednesd. 9						
Thursday 10	Oakham	Bedford				
Saturday 12	Linc. & City	Huntingdon			Wor. & City	Salisbury
Monday 14			Maidstone			
Tuesday 15		Cambridge				
Wednesd. 16						Dorchester
Friday 18					Stafford	
Saturday 19		Thetford		York & City		Exeter and [City
Monday 21			Horsham			
Tuesday 22	Nott. & town					
Wednes. 23		Bury St. Ed.			Shrewsbury	
Thursday 24			Kingston			
Saturday 26						Launceston
Monday 28					Hereford	
Tuesday 29	Derby					Taunton
Thursday 31						
Sat. Apr. 2	Leic. & Bor.				Monmouth	
Wednesd. 6					Glouc. & City	
Thursday 7	Coventry & [Warwick					

GENT. MAG. February, 1814.

THEATRICAL

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 1. *The Farmer's Wife*, an Opera, by Mr. Dibdin. The music is the joint production of Messrs. Reeve, Condell, T. Welsh, Davy, and Addison.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 5. *Rogues All, or Three Generations*; an After-piece; withdrawn after the first night's performance.

PROMOTIONS.

Ordnance-office, Feb. 1. Lieut.-gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. Lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance, *vice* Trigg, deceased.

Foreign-office, Feb. 5. George Henry Rose, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria. — James, esq. Secretary to the Legation.

Downing-street, Feb. 15. Lieut.-gen. Sir James Leith, K. B. Captain-general and Governor in Chief in and over the Leeward Islands in America.

John David Macbride, D. C. L. and Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the Lord Ahmoner's Reader in Arabic, *vice* Ford, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. W. Peachey, M. A. Reed R. with Barkway V. annexed, Herts; and Twyford R. Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Law, Newton Tracey R. Devon.

Rev. T. G. Ferrand, M. A. Tunstall R. with Dunningworth, Suffolk.

Rev. James Hodges, B. D. Twyford cum Ouselbury V. near Winchester.

Rev. R. Black, Hutton R. Essex.

Rev. Thomas Rennell, D. D. Barton Stacey V. Hants, *vice* Westcombe, dec.

Rev. Dr. Newbolt, Collingbourne Abbas, *alias* Kingston V. *vice* Westcombe, dec.

Rev. G. B. Godbold, M. A. Greatham R. Hants.

Rev. Edward Hogg, B. A. Fornham St. Martin R.

Rev. Thomas Alston Warren, B. D. South Warnborough R. Hants, *vice* Forbes, deceased.

Rev. H. Packard, Butley Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Hurst, Brington R. cum Old Weston and Bythorn, Hunts.

Rev. R. Roberts, M. A. a Minor-caupon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. Philip Fisher, D. D. Master of the Charter-house, a Prebendary of Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. Charles Millman Mount, M. A. Great Tey and Chapel R. Essex.

Rev. Wm. Beale, Huntley R. co. Glouc. *vice* Foley, deceased.

Rev. Benjamin Preedy, M. A. Willersey R. co. Glouc. *vice* Davies, resigned.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Segrave, co. Leic. the wife of Rev. Robert Gutch, a son.—21. At Brighton, the lady of Sir G. B. Prescott, bart. a dau.—24. At Stanford Court, the lady of Sir T. Winnington, bart. a son.—30. The lady of Sir Grey Skipwith, bart. a dau.

Lately, Rt. Hon. Lady C. Macdonald, a dau.—At Patney-House, Surrey, the lady of Sir N. Peacocke, bart. twin daughters.—At Pett, near Hastings, Lady Henry Erskine, a dau.—At Bath, Mrs. Ashe, the Singer, twin sons.—At Ingestre-Hall, Salop, Countess of Talbot, a son.—At Burford-House, Salop, Lady Caroline Rushout, a dau.—The wife of R. Puleston, esq. of Enral, co. Flint, a son and heir.—At Frampton-House, near Preston, the wife of Chas. Keightley Tunnard, esq. a son and heir.—At Montrose, the wife of Major-gen. Carnegie, of the Bengal Establishment, a dau.—At Vittoria, Spain, the wife of Lieut.-col. Rudd, 77th reg. a son.—At Madras, the wife of Major-gen. Durand, a dau. And the wife of Chas. Harris, esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court in the Centre division, a dau.—The wife of James Wintle, esq. senior Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit of Calcutta, a son.—At Seringapatam, the wife of Lieut.-gen. G. H. Budd, reg. a son.

Feb. 8. In Park-place, Lady Mary Markham, a son.—9. At her father's (the Dean of Killala), the wife of Henry Irwine, esq. jun. son and heir.—16. In Portland-place, the wife of W. Curtis, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1813. *May 15.* At Madras, Lieut.-col. Sewell, 89th reg. to Eliza 2d dau. of Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, Second Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

1814. *Jan. 10.* At Moneymore, Ireland, Hon. A. Stuart (brother of the Earl of Castle Stuart), to Sophia Isabella, eldest dau. of Geo. Lenox Conyngham, esq. of Springhill, Londonderry.—20. A. Forbes, esq. of Craigavad, co. Down, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Whaley Armitage, esq. of Bruton, Heref.—22. At Manchester, Rev. T. Stone, D. D. rector of Wotton Rivers, Wilts, to Miss Withington.—25. Henry Peters, esq. (eldest son of H. P. esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey) to Caroline Mary Susannah, eldest dau. of John Campbell, esq. Master in Chancery.—31. John Chanter, esq. merchant and banker in Bideford, to Julia, dau. of John Roberts, esq. of Barnstaple.—Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, M. P. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Hon. H. Fane.

Lately, Richard Best, esq. of Mereworth, Kent, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Alex. Read, Madras Establish.

Feb. 8. J. C. Herries, esq. Commissary in Chief, to Miss Sarah Dorrington, of Queens-square, Westminster.

DEATHS

DEATHS OF NAVAL HEROES.

Lieut. THOMAS WM. JONES, commander of H. M. schooner *Alpha*, at the time of her catastrophe, and son of the late Mr. Richard Jones, surgeon, of Plympton, Devon, was born July 5, 1783. He served the greatest part of his time as midshipman on board the *Trent* frigate in the West Indies; and on his return to England was promoted to a lieutenancy by Sir Hyde Parker, at the memorable attack on Copenhagen, where he commanded one of the armed flat boats, charged with the office of destroying some of the Danish ships. He afterwards served as lieut. in various ships of different rates; and was, in the course of his services, engaged in the Expedition to Walcheren, where he was employed with other naval officers in the landing of the troops. In August 1812, he was appointed to the command of the *Arrow* schooner, as acting for Lieutenant Knight, who afterwards deceased of the wounds he received in her. During this service, he was attached to the squadron stationed in Basque Roads; where he distinguished himself so much by his activity and gallantry, that, on being superseded from the *Arrow*, he was immediately appointed by the Admiralty, from the recommendation of his superior officers who witnessed and approved his conduct, to the command of the *Alpha*. In this schooner he was sent with dispatches to America: but having, whilst on that station, ventured to detain an American vessel, at the commencement of the war, before receiving actual commission for such procedure, the Admiralty, on his return to England, thought proper to dismiss him from his ship; to which, however, he was restored after the interval of a few months. He was then destined to the Channel station for the protection of the coasting trade, and sailed from Dartmouth, Sept. 7, 1813, on a cruise; in which no doubt remains that his career of service was terminated as detailed in the following account taken from the *Moniteur* of Sept. 21 ult. In this action, allowing the Enemy all due credit for his narrative, as much determined intrepidity seems to have been displayed on both sides, as is to be found recorded in the Naval annals of any country.

It should be observed, that, from the last returns at the Admiralty office at Portsmouth, it appears the *Alpha* then mustered one lieutenant, a master, ten petty officers, twelve able seamen, six ordinary do. three landsmen, a corporal and six private marines, and one boy of the 3d class. Total 41.—The regular complement is only 36, including officers and men; and it is believed that the supernumeraries had been afterwards dis-

charged. — The action, it appears, was fought by night.

Moniteur, Sept. 21.

Administration of the Navy.—Report of the Cruise of the *Renard* privateer Cutter, of 14 guns, and 50 men. To the Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg.

"I have the honour to inform you that I anchored yesterday evening in the road of the Great Bay Port Dulette, on return from a cruise. We sailed from the Isle of Bas on the 8th, with a strong westerly wind; we stood across Channel during the night; and at four in the morning, we made the Start Point bearing S. W. distant four leagues; on the 9th at three o'clock we descried a sail to leeward, on the starboard tack: I gave chase to her, and at five o'clock discovered her to be a man of war schooner. I hauled to the wind; she followed my manœuvres, and was then at the distance of two leagues astern of us; she came up with me at one o'clock. I made preparations for battle, and stationed every man at his post. The Enemy's schooner began the action by firing her chase guns; the Enemy luffed to the wind, and I gave him my larboard broadside: he bore away to pass to leeward, and returned us his own; I tacked to starboard, and gave him several broadsides at pistol shot, supported by the whole of our musquetry. During these first broadsides my first lieut. Devose, and the two lieuts. Bertholet and Rame-rie were wounded and disabled, as well as a great number of the crew. It was a dead calm, though with a high sea, and the Enemy was thrown by the swell under our lee bows. I gave orders for boarding; the Enemy, superior in numbers, repulsed us with loss; and gave us a volley of grape shot, which swept the whole of the fore-castle. My second in command was killed by this broadside, and I had several wounded. I had no occasion to excite the courage of my people; and Mr. Herbert the officer of the fore-castle, with Mr. Laver-gne, a midshipman, rallied together several men to make a second attempt, but the vessels burst the grapplings, and parted. During the whole of this time, the batteries on both sides kept up a constant fire; and the officers of the fore-castle threw several hand-grenades; whilst the vessels were aboard each other, we tore the pikes and pistols from each other's hands, and mangled one another, without being able to leap on board on either side. The Enemy now dropped on our starboard quarter, firing broadsides into us in quick succession. In one of these broadsides, I had an arm carried away; but encouraged my people by crying—'Courage, my friends, the Enemy is about to

to surrender.' I intimated to Mr. Herbert, the only Lieutenant I had left, to take command of the privateer: he caused me to be carried into the cabin; it was then three o'clock. Mr. Herbert, with Mr. Lavergne, cheered the courage of the small number of men that remained, and continued the engagement; when two guns, which were fired at once from our deck, appeared to throw the Enemy into disorder; and just as the commanding officer was in the act of crying out, 'They have struck; cease firing.' The schooner blew up within pistol shot to leeward—we were ourselves at the same instant covered with flames, and pieces of wreck on fire, which fell all over our decks. The commanding officer caused water to be thrown over the whole, and gave orders for manning the boats, in order to save those of the Enemy's crew who might have escaped the explosion; but our launch was shattered to pieces, and the jolly-boat in tow was sunk. Three or four were perceived swimming on the wrecks; and all that could be done, was to desire them to come alongside of us, the calm preventing us from manœuvring: but none of them were able to come near us; they cried out, they could see nothing. It was then half past three. Our first attention afterwards was engaged in the care of the wounded, who were in number 31; five men only had been killed; we had but 13 seamen remaining in condition to work the ship. We repaired our damages as well as we could; and steered for the coast of France, where we arrived on the 14th. Signed for Capt. Le Roux,

J. HERBERT, Lieut.

Deposition of one of the Officers of the Renard, taken prisoner in another French privateer, and brought into Plymouth about Christmas 1813.

Sept. 1813. On the 9th, at three in the afternoon, the Renard descried a schooner, to which she gave chase; at four, having discovered her to be a man of war, the privateer made off; at midnight the schooner commenced firing her chase-guns; at one, the engagement began, and lasted till half past three, when the schooner blew up from the grenades which were thrown on board. Some minutes after the explosion, three men were perceived on the wrecks, who were not saved for want of boats; they were called to, to come alongside, but they answered, they were unable, having their sight scorched; a short time afterwards, they sunk.

LIEUTENANT SWEEDLAND.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain Brace, of his Majesty's ship *Berwick*, on the Mediterranean station, to W. M. Pitt, Esq. Member for Dorsetshire, on the recent death of Lieut. Henry Johnston Sweedland, first of that ship, who

after succeeding in taking Fort Negage, fell in the arms of victory.

"Berwick, at sea, Dec. 12."

"My dear Sir,—It is my painful task to have to communicate unpleasant news, and to intrude the unwelcome office of breaking it to your friend, who, I trust, will have firmness of mind enough to receive the severe shock he will receive on hearing of the death of his son, who, poor fellow, stood unrivalled, in my opinion, as an officer, and from his amiable manners endeared himself to me as a man. It will be some consolation to his afflicted friends to know, that he died in the most gallant manner, in the service of his country: after taking Fort Negage, he was in the act of firing his pistol at an officer on board one of the schooners, when he received the fatal ball through his head. He was beloved and adored by his shipmates, and I am sure he will be lamented by all who knew his worth. I must conclude this distressing subject; and remain, my dear Sir, your sincere and obliged servant,

J. BRACE."

Lieut. Sweedland is the same gallant young officer, who only a few months ago, as stated in the Gazette, succeeded in capturing or destroying two and twenty of the Enemy's vessels, with the corvette that protected them, and with the loss of only one man; on which occasion an equally handsome testimony was borne by his Captain on the manner of his conducting this enterprise*. Lieut. Sweedland was the only son of Sir Charles Sweedland, of St. Helen's-place; and it may with truth be said, that in his premature death, the Navy has lost one of its ornaments, his Country a real patriot, his King a most loyal subject, and his disconsolate family a source of joy.

JAMES BENTINCK HAWKINS WHITSHED.

England expects that every man will do his duty; but England expects also to know when every man has done his duty;—and that she will hear it, whether it is the poor sailor before the mast, or him whose flag flies at the main, is England's boast and glory. England is the fostering mother of all her heroes; let her, then, publish the deeds that are done, while they set a bright example to her sons. The following letter pays the tribute due to the gallant youth, who had just reached his 18th year, who fell in an enterprise, under the command of Lieut. Sweedland, first of the *Berwick*, and whose dying words would have graced a Nelson:—

Letter from Captain Brace, of the *Berwick*, to Admiral Hawkins Whitshed.

"Berwick, at sea, Dec. 12."

"My dear Sir;—From the nature of

* See our last Vol. Part ii. p. 277.

your

your last letter, on the serious illness of your son James, I am led to hope that your mind will bear with tolerable fortitude the afflicting news it is my unhappy situation to have to communicate—the loss of that amiable and much to be lamented Youth, whose goodness of heart was alone rivalled by his courage. He unfortunately fell on the morning of the 11th instant, when attempting to board the second schooner in Negage, by a musket-ball passing through his head. His last words were ‘Carry her if you can: I am no more.’ He lived, as he died, beloved and adored by his shipmates; and no feeling mind, passing that of a parent, can more sincerely deplore his loss than the unhappy being who addresses you. How truly and sensibly do I feel for you, Mrs. Whitshed, and family, to whom I can offer no consolation beyond that of his falling in a glorious way, in the ser-

vice of his country.—I am, dear Sir, with kind remembrance to Mrs. Whitshed and family, your obliged and faithful friend,

“E. BRACE.”

James Bentinck Hawkins Whitshed was the eldest son of Admiral H. Whitshed, and was under the orders of that gallant officer, Lieut. Sweedland, on a similar enterprise a few months past, and whose youthful mind gave high promise, under the care, direction, and example of his distinguished Captain, of becoming an ornament to his profession, and of possessing those virtues so eminently conspicuous in the Officer whose fate he shared. Whilst his disconsolate parents feel a melancholy consolation in the bravery he displayed, and the glory which he shared, they deeply mourn his loss, and in humble resignation bend to the will of Divine Providence, that snatched him from an admiring family.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE GEORGE MORLAND, Esq.

Jan. 22. Died, George Morland, esq. of Chelsfield Court Lodge, Kent, one of H.M. Deputy Lieutenants for that county. The social circles of life have seldom sustained a severer loss than by the death of this gifted and good old man. George Morland was educated at Westminster-school; from whence, at the age of fourteen, he went into France with the view of acquiring a knowledge of mercantile affairs, but his pursuits in that gay and elegant country, were those of the drawing-room, rather than the counting-house. About a year after, he returned to England, and with his brother Francis entered the dragoons, and held a commission some years, when he left the Army, to devote himself to letters and agriculture in Dorsetshire; his pursuit of the latter was quite nominal, the former being always his reigning passion. Intimacy arose between him and Laureat Pye, who was then in Dorsetshire. In this country, at Weymouth, and afterwards in Kent, where he took up his abode, he was considered the best gentleman, the best man of letters, by all his acquaintances. Every person of consequence in the neighbourhood. Poet of no mean positions are the most pleasing to the MS. by his friends too indifferent by Poetry youth he on the having rich.

in the possession of Garrick, who expressed himself highly delighted with the play; but, as he did not bring it forward so quickly as suited the convenience of our author with reference to his engagements in the country, he withdrew his MS. from the Roscius. It is a composition that would reflect credit on an author of the most established reputation; the language and stile are after Shakspeare, and in direct opposition to those of the turgid dramatists of the early part of the last century. Mr. Morland was engaged for many years in literary controversies on the subject of Tithes; and his tracts on that head, published in the name of Georgicus, are numerous, able, and always framed with the temper and liberality of a gentleman, though adverse to the tithing principle. About the year 1800 the widow of the late Alderman Crosby died, leaving the manor of Chelsfield, and the estate and mansion, to her cousins George Morland and his younger brother Francis Morland in common. George Morland inherited his brother's moiety. In this house he spent the warm evening of a quiet and happy life, and terminated the regrets of numerous friends on the birth-day of his 82d year. His life was of pure Whiggism; he was always warmly attached to the cause of liberty, and his irresistible abandon to the sturdiest Tory umbrage at Mr. Morland's party rancour was at its failing flow of wit, of order, tempered by the nature, and manners of

of the last polish, combined with the sincerity and candour of an English country gentleman, rendered Mr. Morland one of the most fascinating companions, as he was one of the worthiest of men. His life was one series of practical benevolence to those whom fortune placed within the scope of his philanthropy. Being a constant lover and active assertor of *rational Liberty* in all that regarded the thoughts, words, and acts of man, he adopted as the motto to his arms, "Domptons les préjugés." An impediment in his speech deprived the Senate and the Bar of this accomplished man, whose talents would otherwise have rendered him an ornament to either. For more than two years previous to his death, the intellectual powers of Mr. Morland, worn out, perhaps, by the exertion of their own strength and activity, had ceased to exist; whether this should be esteemed a blessing or otherwise, has long been held doubtful. A French orator has feelingly observed on a like occasion—"Is it not rather a blessing that Nature, in withdrawing us from the life to which she calls us, seems to imitate, if I may so express it, the tender precaution of human justice, which covers with a bandage the eyes of its victims, to hide from them the moment that is to terminate their existence." W.

DEATHS.

1813. **AT** sea, Wm. Bean, esq. surgeon in H. M. 56th reg.

Sept. 16. On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, George Dempster Guthrie, esq. in the civil service of the East India Company.

Nov. 23. At Minorca, after three days illness, the wife of Lieut.-col. Watson, daughter-in-law of David Watson, esq. of Stamford.

Nov. 25. At the house of her brother, the Rev. J. Clutton, Portslade, Sussex, aged 85, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ralph Clutton, rector of Horsted Keynes, in that county. Sincerely devout, a life passed in the exercise of pure benevolence and active charity exemplified the fruits of those religious principles which were her support and comfort through the long-protracted hours of painful infirmity.

Dec. 3. At Tewkesbury, aged 53, John Doddridge Humphreys, gent. grandson to the pious Dr. Doddridge, whose truly placid and virtuous disposition he inherited in an eminent degree. His death was sudden in the extreme, nor did he seem in the least aware of the awful event, even for a moment before its accomplishment. For the last twenty years of his life he bore a complication of afflictions, which would have subverted a mind of less strength, and soured a temper less serene, but in the present instance served only

as a foil which rendered more striking the pious resignation and warm affection of his disposition.

Dec. 9. In action with the Enemy at Bayonne, in his 26th year, Capt. G. Stewart, 42d reg.; an excellent officer, and a most sincere and valuable friend.

Dec. 10. At St. Jean de Luz, of wounds received on the 10th of November, Lieut.-col. Charles Rooke, captain in the 3d guards, eldest son of Lieut.-col. Rooke.

Dec. 12. At Kingston, Jamaica, Lieut.-col. Welsford, 101st reg. only surviving son of J. W. esq. late of Crediton, Devon.

Dec. 30. At Sheffield, in his 80th year, Mr. Simon Andrews Younge, of that town, merchant. In him were eminently associated piety to God, public usefulness, and private worth: few have been more ready, during a long life, to benefit their generation; none, the writer believes, stepped before him in benevolence and liberality of sentiment: adorned with the grace of humility, he respected, and was respected by all who knew him. By his decease his family lose a most valuable counsellor and example; the Christian religion an enlightened ornament; and the poor and afflicted a ready and liberal friend.

Dec. 28. At Deal, of a dropsy in the chest, in his 63d year, John Willoughby, esq. surgeon. For the last few years of his life he had retired from business, after having devoted thirty to it with great credit and reputation. He was rather of the old school of Experience, than the new school of Innovation; but, whatever was his theory, his practice would have conferred honour on any system. Nothing could exceed his zeal, attention, diligence, and perseverance, while his humanity and cheerfulness dissipated the gloom of a sick chamber; early or late his presence ever brought with it a welcome cordial. Nor did his beneficence end here, but reached the circumstances, and visited the wants of his employers. Remuneration was ever the last of his thoughts. Year passed away after year, without his poorer patients ever receiving a bill; and if one ever came into their hands, they were surprized to find the debt of gratitude which they had contracted. An excellent temper, even spirits, readiness of communication, and affability of manners, fitted him for society, which he always cultivated, though with his accustomed liberality, principally under his own roof, and at his own table, ever distinguished by a handsome, but not profuse, hospitality. With such habits and virtues, it was not practicable to attain opulence; but he fully possessed, and beyond this he never aspired, all the substantial comforts of life. It is his praise now, and will be his reward and comfort hereafter, that

that he died rich in good works, and accumulated imperishable treasures. He has left a widow, and numerous friends (for this good man converted acquaintances into friends) to bewail his loss, and cherish his memory.

1814, Jan. 1. In Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged 76, Mrs. Catherina Henshaw.

Drowned, whilst skating on a pond in Hampstead-fields, a son of the Rev. Mr. Hewlett.

In his 34th year, Samuel Smith, esq. of Calow-house, near Chesterfield.

In consequence of being drawn in among the works of his own corn-mill, at Nether Bradford, near Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Earnshaw.

At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of W. Boswell, esq. advocate, and youngest daughter of the late Jas. Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck.

In Cupar, Fife, in his 95th year, W. Paston, esq. of Kirklands.

At the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, near Dublin, in his 94th year, Sir James Campbell, bart. of Auchinbreck.

Jan. 2. In Gloucester-street, Queen-sq. aged 76, Mrs. Beckwith, widow of Mr. Ambrose B. formerly of York.

In his 43d year, Mr. Thomas Howard, junr. St. Paul's Church-yard; leaving a widow and a numerous young family.

In his 51st year, Wm. Croke, esq. solicitor, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell.

At Great Bowden, co. Leic. aged 28, John, eldest son of Henry Shuttleworth, esq.

At Brisby, Norfolk, aged 67, Rev. Weaver Walter, rector of Brisby, and vicar of Gateley, in that county; formerly fellow of Christ college, Cambridge.

In his 80th year, J. Allnatt, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Berks, senior alderman, and father of the corporation of Wallingford, where he had been five times mayor.

At Linley, co. York, aged 78, Jane, relict of the late E. Burrow, esq. of Fowlstone, Westmoreland, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. J. Le Touvey, of Thornton, co. York.

At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 80, G. Taylor, esq.

Jan. 3. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the eldest daughter of Wm. Pratten, esq. of Bennet-street, St. James's.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. John Davison, Cork-street, aged 80, Mrs. Sennerth.

In Duke-street, aged 36, Thomas Goddard, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, late M. P. for Cricklade.

At Chiswick, Middlesex, Wm. Curtis, esq. surgeon.

Mrs. Street, widow of the late Thos. S. esq. Knightsbridge.

At Longstowe-hall, co. Cambridge, aged 62, Charlotte Eleonora, wife of Rev. Dr. Thomson.

At Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of John Ranby, esq. Brentely-hall, Suffolk.

At Husbands Bosworth, co. Leicester, aged 55, Rev. Richard Pearce, LL.B. late rector of that parish.

At Oporto, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 29, Francis Edw. Gray, esq. of Blackheath; only son of the late Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. and Sec. R. S.

Jan. 4. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 61, John White, esq. of Loughbrickland, co. Down.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 75, John Abbott, esq.

At Walton, near Wakefield, the young, the engaging, and accomplished Miss Fanny Wright. In the ordinary characters of human life, distinction is not sought for. It is the last pleasure of the heart to dwell on departed excellence.—Miss Wright was graced with those personal attractions, which, had they stood alone, would have commanded the notice of mankind. But they were united to an extraordinary richness and brilliancy of mind, which was the more captivating, because it was unsoiled by the least contagion of vanity. She was a proficient in many languages—in the Greek, the Latin, the Italian, and the French; and possessed that exquisite taste for the Fine Arts, which gives the true finish to character. An illness of a few days blighted the hopes her early promise raised. She was but in the 20th year—the only child of an only parent—her mother had gone before her.

Aged 75, T. Halstead, esq. formerly one of the aldermen of Cambridge.

Thomas Shepherd, esq. of Heightly Cottage, Devon, late of Butcombe Court, Somerset.

At Catbay, in his 91st year, Richard Synnes, esq. late merchant of Bristol.

Aged 90, Rev. Peter Debary, vicar of Hurtsborn Tarrant, Hants, and Burbage, Wilts.

Jan. 5. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, in her 53d year, Johanna, wife of John Neck, esq. Sunning, Berks.

After a long indisposition, sincerely regretted by his family and acquaintance, Mr. John Derington, of Hinckley, draper. He was a man of most amiable disposition, a good Christian, a tender husband, and of honest and strict integrity. His remains were interred, on the 11th, in Chilvers Coton Churchyard.

In her 61st year, the wife of Gen. Bernard, Heaton Lodge, near Huddersfield.

Mrs. Townly, relict of the late S. T. esq.

Jan. 6. In Fludyer-street, Westminster, the wife of W. Houghton, esq. secretary and chief clerk to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

In the Minorities, Mrs. Gray, widow of the

the late Benj. G. esq. of Lawrence Pountney-Jane.

In John-street, Berkeley-square, G. Delmont, esq.

In Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E. Harwood, esq. in whom were united the warmest affections of a kind benevolent friend, and the taste of a deep elegant scholar. These characters are attested, amongst other things, by a late ingenious publication in Latin, on inedited Greek Coins, and by a will that has benefited an extensive circle of relatives, and his principal friends. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Harwood, well known in the literary world.

At Bath, Mrs. Maberly, widow of the late Thos. Astley M. esq.

Jan. 7. At her brother's, Major Heitland, Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Schaner, widow.

In College-street, Westminster, Mrs. Barrett, widow of the late Wm. B. esq. of Parliament-place.

The wife of J. Wilson, esq. proprietor of the European Museum, niece of the late Gen. Gadsden, and first-cousin to Hon. Wm. Hasell Gibbs, colonel of the Charlestown artillery, and Chancellor of South Carolina.

Joseph Cook Lovell, gent. of Sulby Abbey, co. Northampton.

Barnard, second son of S. J. Hyde, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester.

Lydia Downing, wife of Mr. James Frupp, Bristol, youngest daughter of the late Edw. Bowles, esq. of Shirehampton.

Maria Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Dymock, esq. Bristol, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Daubeny, esq.

At Edinburgh, in her 90th year, Dowager Lady Stirling, of Glorat.

Jan. 8. Aged 74, J. R. Lawrence, esq. of the Bedford office.

T. Eldridge Baker, esq. assistant auditor to the East India Company.

Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Street, solicitor, Philpot-lane, daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Ridding.

At Cheam, in his 78th year, Thos. Palmer, esq.

At Enfield, suddenly, in her 57th year, Mary, relict of Frederick Pike, esq.

At Maidstone, William, eldest son of W. Kennedy, esq. of Bombay.

At Mears-Ashby, in his 77th year, Rev. Tilly Walker, M. A. vicar of that place, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Sandwich, and formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. He had held the living of Mears-Ashby upwards of 51 years, and is supposed to have been the oldest incumbent in the diocese of Peterborough. In the several relations of minister, husband, friend, master, &c. he was justly esteemed, and bore a long and painful illness with great patience and resignation to the Divine will.

At Barnstaple, the wife of col. J. P. Chichester.

At Fairfield, near Warrington, aged 39, James Watts, esq.

At Bristol, Richard Ivyleafe, esq. A. M. a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Gloucester.

Christian Helen, wife of Capt. John Stewart, of the Royal Perthshire militia.

At Leith, aged 77, Lady Nicolson.

Jan. 9. At Turnham-green, aged 70, Sam. Bate, esq.

At Chelsea, Geo. Feagan, esq. many years second clerk in the Secretary's office, Chelsea Hospital.

Of a decline, brought on by over-fatigue in the service, Capt. Tillard, late commander of H. M. ship San Juan, Gibraltar.

In Oxford, aged 71, Mrs. Pigott, relict of Francis P. esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and impropiator of Banbury.

At Axminster, in the meridian of life, Mary, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Stephens, vicar of Chardstock, Dorset.

At Edinburgh, aged 75, Donald Smith, esq. banker, and formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

At Gartshore, Scotland, aged 81, Miss Gartshore.

Jan. 10. At Notting-hill, Kensington, Mary, wife of G. E. Morton, esq.

In his 64th year, Richard Davis, esq. Grove Cottage, Oxford.

At Ditchley, Oxon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Price, aunt to the Countess of Ormonde and Ossory.

In his 72d year, Rev. Thomas Kerrich, rector of Great and Little Horningsheath, near Bury St. Edmunds; of whom we hope for farther particulars.

At Liverpool, in his 76th year, Charles Caldwell, esq.

At Presbute, near Marlbro', at the house of James Blake, esq. aged 32, Samuel Taylor, esq. late of Craven-street, Strand, chief clerk and solicitor to the Strand Bridge Company, and the Kent Water-works; he was seized with a paralytic stroke on the Thursday preceding, which terminated fatally on the above-mentioned day at his friend's house—he had laboured under illness for some months past, occasioned by great fatigue and exertions in his different professional duties.

At Edinburgh, aged 74, Isabell Bruce, wife of Mr. James Cockburn; and on the 13th, aged 72, her sister Helen Bruce, daughters of the late Alex. Bruce, esq. of Grange, co. Fife, N. B.

Jan. 11. Philip Ainslie, third son of J. Walker, esq. Portland-place.

In Saville-row, Gen. Sir Thomas Trigge, K. B. Lieut.-general of the Ordnance, and colonel of the 44th foot, and colonel (ex second) of the royal regiment of artillery.

At

At Grantham, aged 82, Mrs. Frances Preston, one of the daughters of Samuel P. esq. formerly of Boston.

In his 80th year, Rev. Michael Kearney, D. D. formerly senior fellow and professor of History in the University of Dublin. For the last 36 years, this profound scholar resided at his benefice in a remote country, where his talents and learning were lost to the world. Though deeply read in divinity, versed in all the subtleties of metaphysical disquisition, unequalled as an historian, skilled alike in the learned and modern languages, and critically acquainted with English literature, it is much to be feared that no memorial of his learning will remain, except what is contained in a few "Lectures of History," published on his appointment to the Professorship, and two short Essays in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

Jan. 12. At his father's, aged 29, Rev. Geo. Hanway Standart, M. A. late fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, youngest son of Osborne S. esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Jan. 13. In South Audley-street, in his 78th year, Rev. W. Garstang, 46 years one of the chaplains of the Portuguese Chapel Royal in this country.

Rev. H. Punchard, A. M. rector of Farnham St. Martin, Suffolk, to which living he was instituted in November 1771.

Immediately after delivering a sermon, Rev. Henry St. John Mitchell, vicar of Leeds cum Broomfield, Kent.

Jan. 15. In Carmarthen-street, Lieut.-col. Aubrey, formerly M. P. for Wallingford, and only brother of Sir J. A. bart. M. P. He was an Inspecting Field-officer for the county of Bucks, and one of the oldest majors in the army, having been appointed to that rank in June 1782.—At the memorable battle of Bunker's-hill, America, in 1776, he commanded a company in the 47th foot, and was one of the few officers present in that sanguinary action who escaped without a wound.

Jan. 16. Aged 84, Dr. Robert MacLaurin, an eminent practitioner in midwifery, and formerly teacher of anatomy in London; a man of gentle manners and benevolent disposition.

At the rectory, Whilton, co. Northampton, in his 61st year, Rev. Wm. Lucas Rose, rector of that place, and of East Haddon, in the same county.

Jan. 17. At Hinckley, Mrs. Thornley, relict of Mr. Robert T. attorney, formerly of Nuneaton.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, the wife of George Sutton, esq. of that place, and third daughter of the late Wm. Horsfall, esq. of Storthes Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York. If a life

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passed in the exercise of every virtue that can endear the character of our nature, be entitled to live in the recollection of surviving friends, then will the memory of this most incomparable woman afford a long and mournful theme to those who now deplore a loss that can never be repaired. In her attendance on the first of all our duties, she was constant and fervent, and her heart felt what her tongue uttered; whilst the unbounded acts of her benevolence gave a convincing testimony that she well understood, and as well obeyed, that second great Commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." She was unremitting in her attendance to this Divine injunction, and followed it so completely, without ostentation, that it might be most truly said, "the right hand knew not what the left hand did." She looked, for her reward, to that Being alone who can recompense virtue; and we may surely hope she has not looked in vain. In her intercourse with the world, her manners were peculiarly mild and affable; she thought herself, perhaps, not free from imperfection, and therefore made allowance for the failings of others; to ill-natured censure and detraction she was an entire stranger; and she was never known to utter herself, or to encourage in another, the slightest word that could give pain or offence. To have spoken irreverently of Religion would have provoked her resentment; but so well was her disposition known, that none ventured to distress her by treating that subject slightly, which was ever the leading one in her thoughts, and the guide of all her actions. If she had a failing, it leaned to the side of virtue; for there is too much reason to believe that, deaf to the admonition of her sincerest friends, she injured her health by an incautious perseverance in personal attendance on the needy sick. The last days of her existence were spent in unison to all the former, in relieving the indigent; and, on the Wednesday preceding her death, she was assiduously employed in the cares of a School which she had instituted and supported. Soon after this, alas! too soon, she fell a victim to fever, either brought on by the extreme inclemency of the season, acting on a constitution already weakened, or caught from contagion in some one of the many scenes of distress which she was in the habit of visiting at all times, and in all places. From the first hour of the attack she thought the event would be fatal; but, being ready at the call, she obeyed without repining, and finding, from her debilitated state, her day of life to be closing, she expressed an earnest desire to attest her belief in another world, by receiving the

the Bread of Life, from the hands of a greatly and truly-respected friend: nor was this comfort denied her; for, in the full possession of her faculties, she was enabled, almost in her last moments, to seal her conviction in the merits of the mercies of a crucified Redeemer. Then, with gratitude for the ample means which had been placed at her disposal, and a conscientious belief that the Talent had not been misapplied, she resigned an unspotted life without a murmur, and, happily, without a pang. Thus was this inestimable woman removed from all her charitable cares and anxieties. Nor was there the distance of many days between her being very easy in this world, and, we trust, very happy in another. Her sorrowing relations will long bear in mind her many perfections, and endeavour to embalm her memory by imitating her example.

Aged 79, Robert Williams, esq. of Moorpark, Herts, and Bridehead, co. Dorset, who possessed freehold and personal property to the amount of considerably above half a million sterling: the whole of which, with the exception of 50,000*l.* to his second son, 10,000*l.* to each of his three daughters, and a suitable provision for his widow during her life, is left by will to his eldest son, member for Dorchester.

Jan. 19. At the house of her youngest son John, in London, aged 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, widow of the late Mr. William Wood of Bayston, near Shrewsbury, and daughter of Mr. Oakeley of the Moat, near Stapleton. If to have led an exemplary life in the humble and obscure, though most useful walks of life, be worthy of record among the passing events of time, no one ever had a more just claim to it; nor to that tribute of regret for the loss of her, and respect for her memory, which hath been evinced by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, and particularly by her numerous and afflicted family.—Her remains were deposited in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Aged 58, Edward Williams, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, commissioner of Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, &c. &c. and formerly major in the 32d regiment.

Jan. 20. In his 73d year, Dr. Duncan, late minister of the Scots Church, Peter-street, Golden-square.

Jan. 21. William Lee, esq. of Anstey-House, near Alton, Hants; universally beloved and lamented as a most affectionate husband, father, friend, and master.

Lady Maria Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

At Sydenham, Rev. Wm. Langford, D.D. canon of Windsor, and fellow of Eton coll.

Jan. 22. At Purley-hall, Berks, Rev. Henry Wilder, LL.D. rector of Sulham,

and a magistrate for the counties of Berks and Oxon.

At Bristol, aged 67, Amelia Pickering. She was among the mildest, the meekest, and most benevolent of women! Great had been the vicissitudes of her life, and in all of them she was distinguished—*morally* distinguished, for the part she acted. Those who knew her in the prosperous days of youth, will recall to mind (when they read this article), and with sad retrospect bear a willing testimony to, the sweetness of her temper, the composure of her spirit, the affability, the conciliating disposition, which won the affections not only of her friends, her family, and acquaintance, but of her servants and dependents. Her understanding was of a superior cast; but so modest and unassuming was she, that she never claimed the tribute to it, which she was well warranted to claim, even from talkative Folly and childish Levity. Religion in her was what it was intended to be—the animating principle of virtuous sentiment, and the never-failing support of her moral conduct. The last thirty years of her life were marked by misfortune, and the more difficult to bear, because entirely unexpected; but she endured it with unruffled temper and an uncomplaining spirit, with unshaken fortitude and Christian resignation.

At Basingstoke, aged 86, Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D. vicar of that place, and rector of Quarley, Hants, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford.

Jan. 23. At Great Houghton Rectory, near Northampton, aged 51, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Richard Williams, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Earl of Moira. By this sudden affliction six children have to deplore the death of a most affectionate and attentive mother. Mrs. Williams was a native of Northampton, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Atkinson of the 10th Dragoon Guards. Her many friends lament the loss of one who, in the varying situations of a daughter, sister, wife, and mother, was extensively known, and as extensively admired.

Jan. 24. In Portland-square, G. Gregory, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

Jan. 25. At Bath, in his 80th year, Sir J. Durbin, knt. senior Alderman of Bristol.

Jan. 26. In Austin-friars, Dr. Wm. Scot, late of the Army Medical Establishment.

At the Rectory, Kighley, in his 87th year, Rev. Charles Knowlton, M.A. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire; formerly Domestic Chaplain to the last Earl of Burlington, by whom he was presented to the rectory of that place in April 1753, which he enjoyed upwards of 60 years and nine months; and what is extraordinary, attended 61 visitations at Skipton, and was

not

not absent from his church one Sunday in the year on an average, during the whole of that period, and seldom more than one in any single year. He never had a curate, but did all the duty of his populous and extensive parish himself to the satisfaction of his numerous parishioners, with whom he lived, like a good pastor, in perfect amity; beloved by the churchmen, and, although a faithful and zealous advocate and supporter of the Established Religion, possessed of the respect, confidence, and esteem of the Dissenters of every denomination, by all of whom his loss is generally and sincerely lamented; for he preferred living in peace with all, and in the conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties to a nice and scrupulous exacting of his tithes and dues; enforcing the doctrine he taught by a practical example of Christian virtues and moral rectitude. He laboured in his calling to the last day of his life, for he buried a corpse the evening before he died, went to bed as well or rather better than he had been for some time, and was a corpse himself before daylight the next morning; with perfect resignation receiving the awful summons, and closing a useful, long, active, and exemplary life, spent without ostentation, but with meekness and humility, in the performance of the duties of his calling as a Clergyman. In his character as a Magistrate, he was not less useful and correct, being humane, loyal, just, and firm.

Jan. 26. Aged 69, Rev. William Wood, 45 years rector of Peckleton, near Hinckley.

In his 85th year, Rev. Rich. Browne, of Ripon, co. York.

Jan. 27. At Hawkestone, Salop, aged 44, J. Hill, esq. Colonel of the Shropshire Cavalry, eldest son of Sir John Hill, bart. and brother of Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, K. B. He was the eldest of five brothers, all of whom have devoted their lives to the service of their Country.

Jan. 28. At Brighton, in his 84th year, Sir Richard Neave, bart. of Dagnam Park, Essex, whose life was alike respectable in public and private. His remains were interred Feb. 9, in Romford church.

At Ayr, Scotland, in his 91st year, and 61st of his ministry, Rev. Wm. Dalrymple, D. D. first minister of Ayr.

Jan. 29. Aged 80, Mr. John Hutchison of Canterbury-row, Newington, formerly a Merchant in London, of the firm of Light and Hutchison.

William Blamire, esq. of The Oaks, near Carlisle. He was born in 1740, and bred to the profession of Physic; and for several years served as a Surgeon on board his Majesty's Navy. At the Peace in 1783, he had permission to retire; and the remaining years of his life (with the

exception of three years betwixt 1793 and 1796, when he was again called into service), were spent on his paternal estate, in the bosom of an affectionate and happy family. The ground of his character was a genuine kindness of heart, and native benevolence of disposition, with which he was blessed in a very extraordinary degree. This, combined with great activity of mind and liveliness of spirits, made him a man such as is rarely to be met with; and, aided by his professional skill, rendered him a blessing to the neighbourhood of his residence for many miles round. Like a faithful servant, he made a diligent use of the talent committed to his trust; and seemed ever anxious to do the work of his Lord while it was day, as knowing that the night cometh, when no man can work. To his strength, and many times beyond his strength, his services were extended to all that required them; and he attended equally to every call for his assistance, from great or small, rich or poor. A numerous circle of friends will recognize the justice of this small tribute to his memory; and the sick and poor will long have reason to remember his services, and regret his loss.

Jan. 30. At Wilmslow, Cheshire, Rev. Croxton Johnson, rector of that place, and fellow of the Collegiate Church in Manchester.

LATELY.—*Norfolk.* At Bilney, Miss Sutton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert S. the celebrated Inoculator of Bury.

At New Buckenham, in her 101st year, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, sister to the late Mr. W. G. surgeon. She was born May 1, 1713, being the day peace was proclaimed with France, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Aged 68, Rev. T. Lloyd, vicar of Hap-pisburgh, and rector of Westwick.

Northamptonshire—At Wakerley, aged 68, Rev. Samuel Hunt, rector of that place, and of St. George's, Stamford.

Northumberland—At Newcastle, aged 55, Mr. Isaac Garquer, printer, and a poet of considerable talent.

At Alnwick, aged 58, Robt. Pringle, M.D.

At Alnwick, aged 70, Thos. Forster, esq. of Warrenford.

At Low Lights, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Barr, one of the last survivors of an ancient family from Coat Yards, Northumberland.

Notts—At Nottingham, aged 74, W. Corner, esq. of the Derby-road.

At Mansfield, aged 87, Wm. Walker, gent.

The wife of John Newton, esq. of Bulwell-house, daughter of Geo. Clifton, esq.

At Flintham-house, near Newark, aged 61, Thos. Thornton, esq. for several years one of the representatives in Parliament for Grantham.

Rutland

Rutland—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Townley, of Glaston, near Uppingham, many years surveyor of taxes for the county of Rutland.

Salop.—At Ludlow, S. Waring, esq.

At Ludston, aged 85, Mrs. Cotton, relict of Rev. R. C. rector of the Mere.

In his 78th year, John Flavell, esq. of Pulley, near Shrewsbury.

Rev. Edw. Baugh, rector of Neen Solars, and Milsom, in this county, and minister of Bewdley chapel, co. Worcester.

Somerset—At Bath, aged 49, Rev. John Sanderson.

At Bath, Robert Croly, esq. formerly of Dublin.

At Bath, aged 61, Lieut. gen. Christopher Johnson.

While preparing to publish an "Account of a Voyage to China," Mr. George Wilkinson, of Bath.

At Bath, aged 74, Mr. Francis Lancashire, an ingenious statuary.

At Laura-house, Bath, Mary Catherine, second daughter of the late Robt. Phibbs, esq. of Sligo, Ireland, whose heart flowed with charity and benevolence, and whose mind was richly endowed with superior literary talents.

At Bath, aged 38, Jos. Franklin, esq. of Haddenham, Bucks.

At Bristol, the wife of Mr. Clark, bookseller.

At Clifton, Catherine, daughter of Rev. C. P. Bullock.

At Clifton, Michael, son of W. Hickie, esq. of New Killeen, co. Kerry.

At Clifton, Maria, wife of Robert Woolf, esq. of Uphill.

At Taunton, aged 67, Lieut. John Macphail, late of the Royal Scots, and afterwards of the 2d Royal vet. batt. On account of his eminent services whilst in the Royals, and his increasing infirmities, the Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Duke of Kent, had allowed him to retire on full pay.

At Kingsdown, aged 76, Edw. Rumford, esq.

Aged upwards of 90, Philip James Gibbs, esq. of Bathwick, late of Trowbridge.

Feb. 1. At Bath, aged 65, Rev. Thos. Hardcastle, formerly fellow of Merion College, Oxford, and Anglo-Saxon Professor in that University, Rector of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge, and of Wapley, co. Gloucester. It would be difficult to describe a character, in the several relations of life, more perfect, or more excellent.

Aged 88, T. Hollings, esq. senior Alderman of the Corporation of Monmouth.

At Chadeleigh Court, J. Russell Moore, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Devon.

Feb. 2. In Woodstock-street, Rev. Caroline Robert Herbert, rector of East Woodhay, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Feb. 3. Aged 79, Rev. Sir Philip Monoux, bart. rector of Sandy and Tempsford, Bedfordshire.

Feb. 4. At Portsmouth, aged 64, Lady Carter, relict of Sir J. C.

Feb. 5. At Scrotty Hall, Norfolk, aged 68, the Dowager Countess of Home.

At the Parsonage-house in Scotter, Lincolnshire, aged 10 months, Robert Septimus, son of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, rector of that parish.

In his 67th year, Rev. Thos. Edward Clarke, rector of Clayhidon, Devon.

Suddenly, Rev. Mr. Hensworth, many years officiating minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bath.

Feb. 6. Aged 73, Wm. Jacobs, esq. of Portland-street, and Havering, Essex.

Aged 84, B. Wood, esq. of Tiverton, 43 years Town Clerk of that place, having been appointed to the office in 1765.

Feb. 7. In Foley-place, at a very advanced age, Gen. Ralph Dundas, Colonel of the 8th foot, Governor of Dugannon fort, Ireland. He has left all his property to his son; except a legacy of £9000. to an old servant.

In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, much lamented by his family and friends, John Greenwell, esq. of the East India Company's service, in which, during a period of 40 years, he was no less distinguished for attention to the interests of the Establishment, than for suavity of manners, and unsullied probity of character.

At Cambridge, aged 84, Mrs. Nicholson, relict of Mr. John N. but better known by the name of Mars. Though a character of that day, he was universally esteemed and respected, and his name will ever live in the annals of the University.

Feb. 8. In her 22d year, after a severe illness of two months, which she bore with that pious meekness which ever marked her character, Sarah, the wife of George Buckton, junior, of Doctors' Commons, Proctor. She was only married in August last. (See vol. LXXXIII. Part. II. p. 289.) Possessed of every Christian virtue that adorns the good,—living, she was loved by all who knew her; and dead, she is by all sincerely deplored.—"Remove that plant to a soil more congenial for it."

At Abingdon, in his 81st year, H. Thornhill, esq. of Kingston Lisle Parks, the oldest magistrate and deputy Lieutenant of that county.

Feb. 10

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Feb.

Feb. 12. At Oxford, in his 63d year, John Parsons, esq. Alderman, and formerly twice Mayor of that city, where his unblemished integrity, his unaffected piety, and extensive benevolence, have long been conspicuous.

Feb. 13. Of a gradual decline, after having passed his grand climacteric with less visitation from indisposition of mind or body than happens to mankind in general, at his house in Owen's-row, Islington, calm from philosophical considerations, and resigned upon truly Christian principles, beloved, esteemed, and regretted, by all who knew his worth, John Beardmore, Esq. formerly of the great Porter-Brewing firm of Calvert and Co. in Red Cross-street, London. *Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.* A stronger evidence of the fallaciousness of human joys, and of the advantages resulting from constant honest employment, can scarcely be pointed out, than what the life, the illness, and the death of this good man exhibited. Mr. B. was born in dependent circumstances, and of humble parentage, in the country. His constitution, naturally sound, was hardened by exercise and coarse fare; his frame of body, naturally athletic, was braced by temperance; his mind, naturally capacious, owed little to regular education, but was invigorated and enlightened by practical experience in the ways of men, by shrewd observation, and by careful comparisons. The theatre of life was his school and university; and, in it, he passed through all his degrees with increasing honours. For many years after his residence in London, Mr. Beardmore acted as a Clerk in the Brewery in which he finally became a distinguished partner. When it was deemed proper to transfer the concern from Red Cross-street, and to consolidate it with that in Champion-lane, Upper Thames-street, Mr. B. withdrew himself entirely from business, and retired to one of the houses which his brother William had left him at Islington by will at his decease some years before. *Hinc . . . prima mali labe.*—From inclination active, and from habit indefatigably industrious, Mr. Beardmore had hitherto commanded such an exuberant flow of good spirits as made him the object of general remark among friends, whom his kindness and vivacity delighted. Early rising contributed much, too, no doubt, to the support of this happy and equable temperament, whilst a heart devoid of guile, and replete with generous sentiment, gave action and brisk re-action to every vein and artery in their harmonious play. Mr. B. possessed a memory richly stored with pleasant anecdotes, sprightly remarks, and useful information on a vast variety of topics, derived not from books, but from living studies.

He had acquired, also, a lively popular facility of singing easy songs, to which a tuneful voice gave tolerable execution. Wherever this gentleman went, no matter what might have been the rank of his company, he himself very soon became the idol and "fiddle"—to use an expressive term in common use—of the party. For dull sedentary investigations of abstract science, for plodding mechanical uninterrupted pursuits of didactic instruction, classical learning, or moral and theological knowledge, the gay, the heart-some John Beardmore felt no wish, and avowed no relish. He was, as he often proudly declared, "a true-born Englishman, a true JOHN BULL." Gifted with love of his country by a kind of superior instinct, full of honest loyalty to his King by attachment, liberal to his fellow-subjects by reciprocation of national respect, humane by natural feelings, and charitable by a sense of religious duty, he passed through a life of honourable toil in business, with an easy mind, with a light heart, and with an unsullied reputation. —From the fatal hour in which he quitted business, however, he grew insensibly more and more the victim of listlessness and ennui. With high animal spirits, with a mind still active, and a body still robust, with confirmed health, independent property, an amiable wife, numerous friends, a plentiful table, and a social neighbourhood, Mr. B. was no longer 'at home,' as it were, in his own house. The main-spring of action was, now, stopped. In all his pleasures, in all his engagements, for the day, for the week, or for the month, he was conscious of a vacuum, that, alas! his want of intellectual resources rendered him utterly unable to supply; he experienced, now, perhaps for the first time, that intolerable *vacuum vite*, which, like hope deferred, "maketh the heart sick."—The result is soon told: Long did he bear up against the clouds that obscured his little horizon of domestic repose; at times, indeed, transient flashes of cheerfulness still gleamed athwart the gathering gloom; but the intervals between these bright seasons grew longer, and even their short duration lessened. Want of customary application brought on relaxation of activity, want of exercise brought on languor of body and depression of spirits; a train of evils ensued, comprising loss of appetite, nervous affections, debility mental and corporeal, despondency, sleeplessness, decay of nature, difficulty of respiration, weariness, pain, and DEATH. Truly sings the bard, "Heaven's sweetest benison's a mind employ'd."

Mr. Beardmore was buried in Cripple-gate, Saturday, 19th February.

At

200 Obituary, with Anecdotes.—Meteorological Table. [Feb.

At Woolwich, aged 77, Lieut.-gen. Hudleston, Colonel Commandant of the 5th battalion of the Royal regiment of Artillery. He had been 57 years an officer of Artillery, during which time he had been employed on many active and arduous services, in America, the West Indies, France, &c.; among other honourable duties on which he had been engaged was that of supporting the brave General Wolfe, at Louisburgh. He was an upright, a virtuous, and a religious man; a most zealous and an excellent officer. The General was descended from the ancient family of Hudleston, of Salton-hall, Cambridgeshire; but his greatest pride was in having faithfully discharged his duty as a soldier and a Christian.

Feb. 14. At Walton-upon-Thames, after a confinement to her bed for nearly two years, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Bettesworth, relict of Charles Bettesworth, esq. late of Portsea House, Hants, (who died in 1795; see vol. LXV. p. 170.) to whom she was married in 1759. She was the second and youngest daughter of Thomas Pepiat, esq. of London; and married to her first husband, J. Wright, esq. This venerable lady possessed a very superior understanding, had great powers of conversation, and to the last strove to entertain her friends. She was not pleased to be considered old, jocosely remarking, that life was too short for such distinction. Not friendly to medicine, she was scarcely ever known to seek its aid; and till her last confinement, had been remarkably active for her time of life. She was buried on the 21st in her father's family-vault in Bunhill-

fields. Mrs. Bettesworth's only sister was the first wife of Lake Young, esq. many years Deputy of Cordwainers' Ward, who died father of the Corporation of London in 1802. (See vol. LXXII. p. 470.)

At Enham, near Andover, Hants, Rev. Arthur Atkinson, rector of Enham, with the curacy of Upton Grey annexed, formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At the Military College, Sandhurst, George de la Poer, Earl of Annenley, only remaining son of the late Earl.

Feb. 16. At Chelsea, in his 70th year, James Neild, esq. one of H. M. Justices of the Peace for the counties of Buckingham, Kent, Middlesex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster, Treasurer to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts; well known for his active benevolence in visiting all the prisons in this country, and alleviating the distresses of their wretched inhabitants. — *Of this excellent Philanthropist a fuller account shall appear in our next.*

Feb. 19. In her 55th year, Anne Sannan, wife of Mr. Thizelton of Goodge-street, bookseller, having left one daughter and five sons to deplore her loss.

Feb. 20. At St. Alban's, Herts, aged 73, John Kentish, Esq.

P. 97. a. Elizabeth Sarah, wife of the Rev. John King, A. M. was daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bishop, late Minister of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich; was a woman of a superior understanding, and of a most affectionate disposition to her family; and it may justly be added, that her unwearied attention to, and anxiety for, the young gentlemen under her care, could be exceeded by none.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1814.
Feb. 27	35	38	36	29, 20	cloudy	Feb. 12	44	49	42	, 96	fair
28	35	39	30	, 18	fair	13	42	48	40	, 96	fair
29	32	41	35	28, 30	rain	14	41	46	34	30, 20	cloudy
30	32	38	32	29, 15	fair	15	33	42	32	, 28	fair
31	28	36	30	, 40	fair	16	31	40	28	, 30	fair
F. 1	28	36	29	, 96	fair	17	28	35	25	, 59	cloudy
2	35	40	30	, 90	fair	18	21	27	37	, 30	fair
3	27	34	26	30, 01	fair	19	38	39	28	, 35	cloudy
4	21	30	25	, 08	fair	20	26	30	25	, 40	fair
5	27	33	37	29, 95	snow	21	22	37	27	, 34	fair
6	40	44	33	, 81	showery	22	26	38	28	, 30	fair
7	35	43	35	, 70	showery	23	26	34	24	, 26	fair
8	38	49	40	, 40	showery	24	21	33	24	, 15	fair
9	39	48	44	, 97	cloudy	25	20	36	25	, 16	fair
10	43	49	46	, 99	cloudy						
11	44	50	45	, 99	cloudy						

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 25, to Feb. 22, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males - 653	} 1275	Males - 934	} 1911	Between	2 and 5 172	30 and 60 217
Females 622		Females 977			5 and 10 49	60 and 70 218
Whereof have died under 2 years old 461			10 and 20 44		70 and 80 195	
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 2d.			20 and 30 101		80 and 90 74	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.			30 and 40 166		90 and 100 15	
			40 and 50 199			

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending February 12.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	80	9	44	0	11	10	29	8	45	2	Essex	73	4	41	0	38	2	28	4	42	1
Surrey	81	8	48	0	42	4	31	8	48	0	Kent	74	8	00	0	40	8	29	2	43	8
Hertford	72	8	41	0	41	8	31	2	64	9	Sussex	72	8	00	0	36	0	25	3	46	0
Bedford	71	2	43	2	38	10	28	3	46	0	Suffolk	68	5	00	0	37	9	26	1	41	4
Huntingd.	69	9	00	0	33	4	21	8	36	3	Camb.	67	5	39	0	33	1	19	9	43	2
Northamp.	74	10	56	0	34	6	25	4	58	0	Norfolk	64	6	38	0	35	6	24	9	41	0
Rutland	77	0	00	0	35	6	25	0	55	0	Lincoln	70	1	00	0	38	1	20	6	55	6
Leicester	79	4	00	0	38	2	25	7	62	0	York	70	8	48	10	39	0	23	1	55	4
Nottingh.	76	8	47	0	41	6	26	10	56	8	Durham	66	5	00	0	44	0	26	8	00	0
Derby	86	4	00	0	42	4	29	4	65	6	Northum.	64	11	46	0	37	8	26	5	00	0
Stafford	84	8	00	0	46	9	38	2	50	1	Cumberl.	75	0	48	8	39	7	26	5	00	0
Salop	83	10	62	2	44	5	33	10	00	0	Westmor.	79	6	56	0	41	7	27	8	00	0
Hereford	82	1	54	4	39	7	30	1	49	10	Lancaster	81	2	00	0	00	0	29	9	56	0
Worcester	80	5	00	0	44	5	35	5	58	4	Chester	84	0	00	0	50	0	34	3	00	0
Warwick	92	2	00	0	45	3	35	7	61	5	Flint	91	4	00	0	49	3	27	6	00	0
Wilts	74	2	00	0	34	8	25	8	51	0	Denbigh	84	7	00	0	48	6	27	2	00	0
Berks	76	1	00	0	36	5	26	5	45	10	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	41	6	22	4	00	0
Oxford	82	6	00	0	37	7	27	0	53	6	Carnarv.	86	8	00	0	46	8	25	0	00	0
Bucks	77	2	00	0	36	3	29	0	46	7	Merionet.	95	4	00	0	48	0	31	4	00	0
Brecon	84	10	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	84	0	00	0	36	6	18	0	00	0
Montgom.	74	5	00	0	43	2	32	6	00	0	Pembroke	77	4	00	0	36	8	16	0	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	44	3	28	8	00	0	Carmarth.	79	2	00	0	37	4	18	8	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorg.	79	4	00	0	41	4	24	0	00	0	
										Gloucester.	81	8	00	0	39	5	30	9	60	3	
Average of Scotland, per quarter :										Somerset	84	3	00	0	40	1	21	2	53	1	
										Monmo.	85	5	00	0	39	8	24	0	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Devon	79	8	00	0	39	8	24	4	00	0	
										Cornwall	78	6	00	0	37	8	21	6	00	0	
										Dorset	79	6	00	0	35	4	25	2	00	0	
										Hants	74	11	00	0	34	1	24	1	00	0	
											75	8	45	4	39	1	25	2	49	10	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 21 : 65s. to 70s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from Feb. 7 to February 12 : Total 8,172 Quarters. Average 73s. 8½d.—3s. 4½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Feb. 12, 35s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 16, 94s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 21 :

Kent Bags	6½ 10s. to 9½ 5s.	Kent Pockets	8½ 10s. to 12½ 0d.
Sussex Ditto	6½ 6s. to 8½ 0s.	Sussex Ditto	8½ 8s. to 10½ 10s.
Essex Ditto	9½ 0s. to 11½ 0s.	Farnham Ditto	14½ 0s. to 16½ 16s.

AVERAGE PRICE of HAY AND STRAW, February 21 :

St. James's, Hay 4½ 0s. 0d. Straw 1½ 19s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4½ 14s. 6d. Straw 1½ 18s. Clover 6½ 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4½ 12s. 0d. Straw 1½ 19s. 0d. Clover 6½ 13s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.	Lamb	none.
Mutton	7s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day :	
Veal	6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.	Beasts about 2,235.	Calves 90.
Pork	7s. 0d. to 8s. 8d.	Sheep	8,580. Pigs 260.

COALS, Feb. 21 : Newcastle 61s. 6d.—65s. 9d. Sunderland 63s. 6d.—65s. 0d. SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 15s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. 0d. TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 10d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 6s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Feb. 1814 (to the 23d), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.— Birmingham Canal, 650*l.*, dividing 26*l.* 5*s.* clear, per annum.— Oxford, 530*l.* with Dividend.—Grand Junction, 225*l.* to 232*l.*—Monmouth 140*l.* Dividend 8*l.* per annum.—Old Union, 112*l.*—Grand Union 79*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 75*l.*—Kennet and Avon, Old Shares, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Wilts and Berks, 19*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.* ex Dividend 4*l.*—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 16*l.*—Regent's, 22*l.* Discount.—West-India Dock, 160*l.* ex Dividend.—East India Ditto, 120*l.*—London Ditto, 105*l.* to 108*l.*—Globe Insurance, 106*l.* to 111*l.* 10*s.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.*—Strand Bridge, 52*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Grand Junction Water Works, 40*l.* to 50*l.*—Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.*

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1814.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	8 per Ct. Long Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea 3 per Ct. Ann.	South Sea 3 per Ct. Bonds.	India Bills.	Om-nium
1	260	67	67½	82½	92½	10½				195			7 pr.	6 pr.
2	Holiday													
3	260	67	66½	82½	92½	10½				196			7 pr.	6 pr.
4	259½	67	66½	82½	92½	10½				197½			8 pr.	6 pr.
5	258½	67	66½	82½	92½	10½				198			8 pr.	6 pr.
6	Sunday													
7		67	66½	82½	92½	10½		66					8 pr.	5 pr.
8	259	66½	66½	82½	92½	10½		66½	4½				8 pr.	5 pr.
9	258	67	66½	82½	92½	10½							7 pr.	5 pr.
10		68½	68½	83½	96½	10½							7 pr.	5 pr.
11	265	69½	69½	85½	98½	10½							6 pr.	6 pr.
12		71½	71½	86½	99½	10½				201			6 pr.	6 pr.
13	Sunday													
14		71½	72	86½	99½	10½			4½				8 pr.	6 pr.
15	266	71½	71½	86	99½	10½			4½	200½			8 pr.	6 pr.
16		70	69½	84½	97½	10½		66½	4½				8 pr.	7 pr.
17	263	70½	70½	85½	97½	10½			4½				8 pr.	7 pr.
18		70½	70½	85½	97½	10½		69½					8 pr.	7 pr.
19		70½	70½	85½	97½	10½			4½	199½			8 pr.	6 pr.
20	Sunday													
21	265	72½	72½	86½	98½	10½							8 pr.	6 pr.
22	262½	70½	70½	85½	97½	10½			4½				8 pr.	5 pr.
23	Holiday													
24														
25														
26														
27	Sunday							69½					6 pr.	5 pr.
28		70½	70½	85½	97½	10½							6 pr.	5 pr.

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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of OLD PARR'S COTTAGE,
at the Glyn, in the Parish of Alberbury, Shropshire; and
of the Remains of BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, co. Derby.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

If AMPHIBALUS's "Farthing" should really be *genuine*, it may possibly be worth *Sixpence*. If counterfeit, a *Farthing* is more than it is worth.—The subject has been again and again discussed.

We are sorry that we cannot find room for the COURT MARTIAL recommended to our notice by an old and valuable Friend.

"More Miseries," by VERITAS, cannot appear without proper authentication.

"Account of the National Debt, and the Public Funds or Stocks;" OXONIENSIS; Mr. WRAY; A sound Member of the Establishment; &c. &c. in our next.

BARTON SEGRAVE is received.

Mr. Lumley asks for an Account of the late Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Architect, and a list of his Publications. His original Drawings, Prints, and Books of Prints, were sold by Mr. Stewart, Nov. 29, and three following days. — Mr. Richardson (he says) was Clerk to the Works under the Messrs. Adams during the erecting of the Adelphi Buildings, the drawings for the ornamental ceilings were in part made by Mr. Richardson; and the etchings and colouring of the plates for the Publication called by him his "Book of Ceilings," were in part, if not the whole, done by his own hands.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, PART 47. EXETER.

Jan.	Bar.	Ther. at 8 A. M.		Bar.	Ther. at 3 P. M.		Bar.	Ther. at 10 P. M.	
21	29.75	29½	Fine, hard frost.....	29.75	32½	Between 4 & 5 heavy snow.	29.77	23½	Hard frost.
22	29.77	17½	Very fine, hard frost.....	29.77	25	Hard frost, with drifts of sleet	29.83	24	Hard frost.
S 23	29.80	25	Very fine, hard frost.....	29.83	32½	Ditto	29.80	26½	Ditto.
24	29.24	24	Ditto ditto	29.80	32½	Ditto	29.85	24	Ditto.
25	29.86	27½	Fine, hard frost	29.83	35	Gentle thaw.....	29.70	35	Thaw.
26	29.43	39	Thaw, some small rain.....	29.33	40½	Ditto; clear	29.29	36	Frost.
27	29.14	29	Fog; frost	29.04	40	Ditto; do. little sleet.....	29.00	32	Ditto.
28	29.15	34	Foggy; gentle thaw	29.30	35½	Ditto	29.11	36	Thaw, heavy rain, fair
29	28.27	44	Fine; cloudy, overcast.....	28.24	36½	Some sleet; windy	28.78	37½	Fair; windy.
S 30	29.05	36½	Fine, sharp frost, little sleet	29.15	39½	Fine	29.27	34½	Ditto.
31	29.38	34	Very fine, sharp frost	29.45	36½	Fine, though some little sleet	29.58	37	Frost.
Feb.									
1	29.92	35	Fine, sharp frost	30.02	58	Ditto	30.07	59	Ditto; some showers
2	29.99	40½	Cloudy; some small showers	29.95	44	Cloudy, some showers; fine	29.97	30½	Fine, sharp frost.
3	29.97	24½	Fine, sharp frost.....	29.93	37	Cloudy and cold.....	29.90	34	Ditto.
4	29.89	30	Very fine, frosty.....	29.98	35½	Ditto	30.05	33	Ditto.
5	30.05	35	Sleet; frosty	29.92	43	Fair but lowering	29.92	43	Ditto.
S 6	29.74	47½	F.&C.; at 2, heavy sq. wind & r.	29.66	44	Windy, with squalls of rain	29.68	38½	Ditto.
7	29.70	41	Fair, but hazy and windy ..	29.72	46	Ditto	29.72	42½	Fine.
8	29.57	48	Fine, though hazy & windy ..	29.53	50	Ditto	29.57	41	Ditto.
9	29.69	45	Moderate; fair but gloomy.	29.75	48½	Ditto	29.84	44	Ditto.
10	29.91	43½	Fine, though cloudy	29.91	52	Ditto	29.91	48½	Ditto.
11	29.85	44	Fair and cloudy	29.83	48	Ditto	29.83	46½	Ditto.
12	29.88	44	Fog	29.88	50½	Foggy	29.88	45	Ditto.
S 13	29.89	35½	Fog, frosty; some small rain	29.85	45½	Cloudy, with showers.....	29.85	37	Fine, frosty.
14	29.84	31½	Fine, frosty	29.84	41½	Cloudy; some small rain ..	29.88	38	Fair and cloudy
15	29.94	34½	Frosty.....	29.91	40	Fine; frost	29.95	31½	Frost.
16	29.33	28	Fine, hard frost	30.05	40½	Ditto	30.18	29	Ditto.
17	30.30	28	Fine, sharp frost	30.32	37½	Ditto	30.37	28	Ditto.
18	30.37	25	Very fine, hard frost.....	30.32	39	Overcast.....	30.26	38½	Hazy
19	30.32	35	Very fine, frosty	30.32	43	Ditto	30.27	39	Ditto.
S 20	30.31	29	Ditto	30.31	40½	Ditto	30.31	24½	Ditto.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, March 7.*

AN Altar-tomb, of Portland stone, has just been erected in the Church-yard of Fulham, adjoining to that of Bishop Gibson, in memory of our late amiable and revered Diocesan. At each end of the sarcophagus

are carved the Arms of the See, impaling *Randolph*; viz. five Mulletts pierced on a Cross Argent, ensigned with a Mitre.

On the West side is this Epitaph, descriptive of his Lordship's character and preforments:

"Under this Tomb is deposited
all that is mortal
of that eminent Prelate,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
who was born July 17, 1749, and died July 28, 1812,
too soon for the Church and his Country,
and lamented by all who have any respect
for high resplendent talents and qualities.
It was his lot to be placed in various and arduous stations;
but he shone conspicuous in all.
His learning was deep and accurate;
his taste correct, his judgment sound;
his industry indefatigable;
his piety sincere, his firmness unshaken;
his integrity uncorrupt.

"At Oxford, where he filled the Chairs of Poetry, the Greek Language, and Divinity, his name has long been enrolled amongst the most illustrious of her Sons. His Theological Lectures were so admirable, that, if the laborious discharge of his other sacred duties had not deprived him of leisure to revise them for publication, they would have constituted the most durable monument of his fame.

"At the age of 50 being raised to the Bench, he governed in succession the Sees of Oxford, Bangor, and London, having declined a still more exalted station in Ireland. Nor did he disappoint the great and general expectations that were formed of him. No man knew better than himself the Doctrine, the Discipline, the Rights, and the whole Constitution of the Church of England; and no man in these times was more watchful, more courageous, or more able to defend them.

"In him, therefore, the Church has prematurely lost an undaunted champion of Orthodoxy, and one of her firmest bulwarks against innovation and change.

Such was the Divine will!
May those who were directed and animated by his counsels
whilst he was alive,
persevere in the same principles,
and still reverence his example and authority,
now that he is dead!"

This Church has been the burial-place of all the Prelates of this See, since the Restoration of Charles II. except Bishop Porteus, who was interred by his own desire at Sundridge in Kent. Their Epitaphs are given at length in "The History of Fulham."

Yours, &c. **THOS. FAULKNER.**

Mr. URBAN, *Elmesthorpe, near
Hinchley, March 8.*

AS your intelligent Magazine teems with a copious stream of interesting and amusing subjects, &c.

herewith I send you a copy of a letter, now in my possession, written by Queen Anne, when she was Princess of Denmark, in the reign of King James II. sent to Dr. Francis Turner, then Bishop of Ely, to keep her a place in Ely Chapel, for hearing the Catechism there expounded by Dr. Thos. Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Yours, &c. **RICHARD FOWKE.**

"I hear the Bishop of Bath and Wells expounds this afternoon at your Chappel, and I have a great mind to hear him.
There-

Therefore, I desire you wold do me the favour, to lett some place be kept for me, where I may hear well, and be the least taken notice of; for I will bring but one body with me, and desire I may not be known. I shold not havén given you the trouble, but that I was afraid if I had sent any body, they might have made some mistake.—Pray lett me know what time it begins."

MR. URBAN, *March 19.*

THE disputed question concerning the Author of JUNIUS's Letters has at different times found a place in your pages. Whether the secret will ever remain in obscurity, is not within my province to predict; but I am well assured that a Nobleman now living could reveal the Author's name, if he were so disposed. He has more than once declared it; and we have no reason to doubt his veracity, or his means of information.

An interesting work has lately been presented to the Publick, which you have already noticed, intituled "*Memoirs of a celebrated Literary and Political Character.*" This work, as was soon suspected, is written by *Leonidas Glover*; and in the Preface this remarkable fact is stated:

"During the Shelburne and Portland administrations in 1783, Glover was frequently visited privately by the late Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord Temple, and closeted with him alone: his visits were always in the evening; and such was the privacy of these meetings, that his name was not announced, and no servant was permitted to open the door when he left the house."

From the respectability of the Editor and Publisher of this work, we have no reason to question the truth of this statement; it has, however, by high authority, been positively contradicted; and a very near relation of the Noble Marquis has declared that there is *no ground for the assertion*—but upon what evidence we must for the present suspend our judgment; though it may not be uninteresting to point out a source from whence satisfactory information might be obtained.

In the first place, if myself and some friends are not much mistaken in our political knowledge, there was no very intimate union in State-affairs at that time between Lord Temple and the other members of his illustrious family. But, as the Preface

is written with candour, and the Memoir itself only given as a ground to suspect GLOVER as the Author of the Letters of Junius, this point might be set at rest by a simple negative, which Lord Temple's noble Relative has it in his power to make. It is only for him to say, "I know who the Author of Junius was," (which we thoroughly believe to be true;) and to add, that "Glover was *not* the author or writer of any of those Letters."

With respect to the interviews alluded to, proofs may be now obtained, from various quarters, of the truth or falsehood of the assertion; among other sources of information, Mrs. Glover's sister, who was then living in the house, might be referred to; and the intimacy of Mr. Glover with the old Lord Temple, and with his brother George Grenville, is now so completely within the power of demonstration, that it ought not to be a subject of doubt or uncertainty. Many letters of Lord Temple to Mr. Glover are still in existence, in which the most marked and affectionate regard is expressed, always commencing them "My Dear Glover;" and both himself and Lady Temple were in the habit of dining with him at his house in James-street, Westminster, on a footing of intimacy; and Mrs. Stapleton can now bear testimony of her visits, with the daughters of George Grenville, to Mr. Glover, as the intimate friend of their father.

Under these circumstances I can see no reason *prima facie* for doubting that the late Marquis of Buckingham might have made Mr. Glover the visits alluded to upon any business, political or otherwise, that might then arise out of existing circumstances; so that what is meant for there being *no ground for the assertion*, remains to be explained.

Yours, &c.

D. A. M.

P. S. I add some curious particulars from a MS Note, which I found in a copy of *Leonidas*, which most evidently prove that GLOVER was a popular and political character in his day; a circumstance which no where appears in any of the biographical accounts:

"He now, by his patriotic orations at Election-meetings, became popular. His well-known sentiment, 'He deserves not the name or blessings of a Free Man, who will not accuse the Tyrant of Oppression,'

pression, the Minister of Venality and Corruption.' And after his energetic speech at the Bar of the Commons, when ordained one of the Committee for an application from the London Merchants to that House, his head appeared in every print-shop with that exalted sentiment around it."

No doubt, some curious collector has preserved one of these political portraits.

D. A. M.

TO DR. BUTLER.

SIR,
I BEG to repeat my acknowledgments for the *vast pains* you have taken to render "The Life of Dr. Wilmot," written by myself, known to the world. Sensible of your holy and well-meant zeal in the cause of Junius, I sincerely regret I have not in my power the *patronage of a Marquis*, the pen of a *man of letters*, or the *key of admission to a Bishoprick*; or, most certainly, from the *disinterested* conduct you have evinced, I should be inclined to reward honourable exertions to assist the progress of Truth; confident no private pique, no hope of future personal advantage or preferment, has actuated your conduct as to Junius.

Wishing you, Sir, the rich reward your meritorious conduct towards the dead has merited, I have the honour to be your admiring servant,

OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

TO MR. WOODFALL.

Mr. Woodfall,

DO not be under any apprehension: your publication of Junius will be popular in the world for a *certain period longer*; and your *well-written mysteries* likely to complete the utmost of your *golden desires*. I shall leave you for a time to the satisfactory reflection—a sense of your *steady* adherence to truth in regard to your communications with myself will produce; convinced the Publick will use its own discrimination. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

I BEG, through the medium of your pages, to rectify and enlarge the brief notice which has been taken, in my lately published "*History of Hampstead*," of the origin of the Chapel situated near the Wells there. Much difficulty always attended the

investigation of this subject, and it is not till lately that I have obtained authentic information. The date which I have there assigned to the establishment of the Chapel, I now find to be erroneous. An inscription on the bell carries it back eight years further, by stating that it was presented by Mr. Rous and Mr. Wood in 1725; and this Mr. Rous is mentioned in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, as having *built a Chapel at Hampstead*, and died Sept. 26, 1731. The communion-plate is likewise described, in the inscription, as the gift of Dr. Gibbons *novæ capellæ de Hampstead*; and this Dr. Gibbons, as I have mentioned at p. 53, died in 1725. The above statement of Mr. Rous's having *built a Chapel*, and the expressions *Nova Capella* on the plate, and "the New Chapel" on the bell, seem rather to contradict the traditional account that it was originally constructed for a ball-room; but I have met with no positive evidence on this subject. The more probable assumption seems to be, that it was erected on the site of Sion Chapel (p. 235), for the express purpose of public worship. As is not unfrequently the case with Chapels in London and its environs, which were originally founded by individuals, and have continued to be private property, this Chapel was never consecrated, although it has been used for Divine Service of the Church of England for ninety years. On the death of the Rev. Charles Grant, whom I have mentioned as Minister of it at p. 233, the Rev. Isaac Jackman was licensed to it by the Bishop of London in 1811, from whom it passed (a short occupancy by the Rev. S. Davies, M. A. intervening) to the present proprietor and Minister, the Rev. E. J. Burrow, M. A. F. L. S. in April 1813.

Yours, &c.

J. J. PARK.

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.

I SHALL esteem it as a great favour if you will record upon the pages of your useful Miscellany the following correspondence, which was occasioned by the presentation of an elegant silver Tureen and Plateau, value 150 guineas, to the Rev. James Tate, A. M. Master of Richmond School, in Yorkshire. The persons who presented this testimony of their regard and esteem for the virtues and talents of that much-respected character were

no other than a body of his late scholars: their names are preserved upon the plate. The perusal of a circumstance like this, so immediately connected with the interests of classical literature, cannot fail of being acceptable to a large proportion of your Readers. Yours, &c.

D. RICHMONDIENSIS.

"Trinity College, Cambridge, June 11, 1813; the Birth-day of J. T."

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I am desired to present you with the Plate which accompanies this Letter, in the name of a large portion of your scholars, who are anxious in this manner to express their respect for your virtues, and their admiration of your talents.

"For the unceasing exertion of your mind upon the improvement of those committed to your care, your name and memory will ever be held in our grateful remembrance. But it was our ardent wish that the memory of worth like yours should be extended beyond the narrow and ordinary bound of human existence; and that some token of our respect and gratitude should be reserved as an heir-loom in your family: so will your posterity enjoy the best of all inheritances, the remembrance of all your virtues. And no less for those who come after us, than for ourselves, we wish this memorial to serve as one more link in the chain of friendship and gratitude that binds you to your scholars; though this one is, indeed, not wanting. It is our united prayer, that you may live to a good old age, prosperous and happy, in the possession of every earthly comfort; and that the evening of your life may be illuminated and cheered by the recollection of this day, by this public testimony of our affectionate regard.

"For myself, allow me to say, that I sincerely and heartily join in every prayer for the welfare of yourself and family; and remain, as ever, your faithful and affectionate Friend and Scholar,

"THOMAS MUSGRAVE.

*"Rev. James Tate, M. A. &c. &c.
Richmond School, Yorkshire."*

"GENTLEMEN, MY SCHOLARS.

"For this splendid mark of your affection and esteem, and for the gratifying Letter, which, even to such a present, gives the better half of its value, collectively and individually, I thank you from my heart. The irksome nature of our profession, the incessant solicitude required in it to do any good, the wear and tear of body, as well as of mind, sustained in the faithful exercise of its

duties, all this the public voice acknowledges, sometimes with wonder, frequently with thanks. Even the general expression of sympathy is delightful: to those who labour painfully in the service of the Publick, every thing must be so that breathes of gratitude. Far livelier the gratification, when those very persons on whom our instruction has been happily bestowed, feel and proclaim for themselves, or when the rewards of scholarship proclaim for them, the beneficial result of our labour. Then, whatever at the moment was more or less fretful and wearisome, in the retrospect changes all its colour, and becomes a source of pleasure; the more proud, for having been hardly and honestly earned.

"Such, Gentlemen, were my feelings, when I first received this token of your respect and gratitude; such are they now, when I address you with this affectionate acknowledgment; such they will be so long as I live; and then assuredly the most exquisite, when reflection on past endeavours, kindly accepted, must console the inability to be longer useful.

"My eldest Son, to whom, if it please God to spare him, this noble heir-loom will go, bids fair in every promise of good to maintain and extend the reputation of his father. In the honour which you have thus conferred on me, you have laid the foundation of his well-doing also: to virtuous ambition he is already not insensible.

"But, Gentlemen, on yourselves you have conferred no mean honour. You have set an example to ingenious youth, which must, as far as it is known, promote the best interests of learning; and masters may derive encouragement to persevere, when they see the generous requital which grateful pupils bestow.

"Nothing remains, then, but to convey my earnest and fervent prayer, that in future life distinction and success may continue to await your honest endeavours; also, that the manner in which you have thus coupled your name with mine, may long reflect credit upon both; and that you may never find cause to withdraw the high testimony which you have borne, Gentlemen, my Scholars, to your affectionate, faithful, and obliged friend,

JAMES TATE.

*"Trinity College Commemoration
Day, December 16, 1813."*

Mr. URBAN, *March 9.*
THE following prophecy, which I have lately received from a friend, may, perhaps, be interesting to a greater part of your Readers, particularly at this time, when "Europe approaches her deliverance" from the power

power and insults of a blood-thirsty Tyrant, "and England triumphantly looks forward to reap, in conjunction with her Allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive."

"When these my prophecies shall be found, the Sun shall shine upon my native kingdom of France, who at that time shall be united to the Lion, viz. the King of England; and shall pluck many feathers out of the Eagle's wing, which shall then be to her glory, but will be of no duration, for in the century following it will prove to her utter destruction: for there will be great shedding of blood, by the people of the kingdom; there will be wars and fury, which will last long; provinces divested of their people, and kingdoms in combustion; many strong holds and noble houses shall be ruined; and their cities and towns shall be forsaken of their inhabitants, and in divers places their ground shall lie untilld, and there shall be great slaughter of their nobility; their Sun shall be darkened, and never shine forth more, for France shall be desolate, and her head person * destroyed; and there shall be much deceit and fraud among her inhabitants, for they shall judge and kill one another, whereupon shall ensue the aforesaid great confusion among the kingdoms: and near this time there shall be great mutations and changes of kings and rulers; for the right hand of the world shall fear the left, and the North shall prevail over the South. A great part of Italy shall be desolate, but Venice shall be preserved: Rome shall be burned, and the Popedom destroyed, and Britain shall rule that empire. In those times, a mercurial hero, a son of the Lion, shall inherit the crown of the Fleur-de-lis, by means of the kingdom of England. He shall be a lover of peace and justice, and not swerve from the same; and by his means the nation's religion and laws shall have an admirable change. When those things come to pass, there shall be a firm alliance between the Lion and the Eagle; and they shall have lived in peace between themselves a long time. In those times mortals, wearied with war, shall desire peace. And all these my prophecies shall be fulfilled before the end of the Nineteenth Century from the time of our Blessed Saviour Christ."

This prophecy, I am told, was found in the year 1667, on the 8th of August, in the sepulchre of Bishop Chris-

* January 21, 1793.

tianus Ageda, who died on the 2nd of September, 1204. This mitred Prophet was born at Paris on the 10th of May, 1112; he was of the family of the Lothaires, afterwards kings of France. This pious man was buried in a sepulchre in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Paris; and this prophecy, written on parchment, was put into a leaden case with him, and before those destructions in France, the original was to be seen in the before-mentioned Chapel of the Holy Ghost.

Yours, &c. PHILOPATRIÆ.

MR. URBAN, March 14.

THE following Theme is submitted to your Readers, as a specimen of Composition at the University of Oxford sixty years ago; and also as a tribute to the Memory of the Reverend Edward Giddy, late of Tredrea in Cornwall, who received public thanks from the Censors of Christ Church, in Michaelmas Term 1752, for this production.

"Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.

Quocunque mediocritatem exsuperat est vituperandum, idque nulla in re magis quam in ludo; cujus munus est præcipue animum à severioribus studiis paulum avocatum relaxare. Relaxat quidem modicus ludus, immodicus potius enervat: illum omnes approbant, hunc improbant; et haud immerito. Animus enim studio nimis intentus obtusus fit; modico ludo remissus, aciem pristinam recipit; immodico autem diutius avocatus diffuit. Omnibus rebus sua conveniunt tempora. Cum igitur tempus fuerit ludo idoneum, ne interveniant res severæ; cum rebus severis, nec ludus. Optimè hæc docet Natura, quæ tempestatum varietate, varietatem nobis proponit. Non semper agros denudat Hyems, nec Ver semper gramine replet. Excipit dies noctem, diemque nox. Excipiant atque res hilares severas, severæ hilares. Cur enim Magistræ naturæ nostræ tam consentanea præcipientem sequi nolumus? Præsertim cum sapientes, tum veteres, tum recentiores, eam secuti fuerint; ut ludi qui apud Græcos et Romanos, vacationes, quæ apud nos in usu sunt, indicant. Ludendi autem est quidam modus retinendus, ut ne nimio omnia profundamus, elatique voluptate, in aliquam turpitudinem delabamur. Notum est omnibus quod de Scipione et Lelio est memoriæ proditum; hos scilicet viros egregios in litore calculis ultro citroque jactis animum relaxare solere."

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Government House, Surinam, Dec. 2, 1813.*

THE following curious fact, which is daily witnessed in my house, may probably be thought worthy of insertion in your Magazine.

A wirey-haired Scotch Terrier bitch, having lost her puppies, now suckles a Kitten, a Marmouset Monkey, and a Lamb, sometimes separately, sometimes together. No art whatever has been used: the Kitten first attached itself; then the Monkey, and, lastly, the Lamb, which had lost the Ewe.

Yours, &c. P. BONHAM,
Major-General and Governor.

MR. URBAN, *March 9.*

YOUR Correspondent D. A. Y. states, in your Magazine for September, 1813, page 213, that in the Second Volume of Domesday-Book, in many cases, in the descriptions of parishes, the *breadth* exceeds the *length*; if he will point out some of the cases he refers to, he will oblige

Yours, &c. H. P.

MR. URBAN, *March 9.*

IF you can afford room in your valuable pages to state the following case, it may possibly be answered by some one belonging to the General Post Office.

According to certain clauses in the Register Act, passed 52 Geo. III. copies of the Register Books of every parish are to be transmitted annually by the *post* to the Registrar of the Diocese, within a limited time.—Clause XI. thus enacts, “That the superscription upon all letters and packets containing copies of such Parish Registers, to be transmitted by the Post to the several Offices of the said Registrars as aforesaid, shall be endorsed and signed by the Church-wardens or Chapel-wardens of every respective Parish and Chapelry in England, in the form contained in Schedule (E.); and that all such letters and packets shall be carried and conveyed by means of His Majesty’s Post-Office to, and to be delivered at, the Offices of the said Registrars, *without postage or other charge being paid or payable for the same.*”

The required copies for a certain parish were regularly made out, properly signed and attested as directed by the Act; and were made up in a packet, and sent to a neighbouring

town, to be put into the Post-Office, and transmitted to the Registrar of the Diocese. The packet was previously endorsed and signed by myself and my colleague, according to Clause XI.; but what was my surprize, when I received back the packet, the Postmaster having refused to take it in, *unless the postage was paid.*

Is Clause XI. above recited, to be considered as in force? or is the *ipse dixit* of a Country Postmaster tantamount to a repeal? How are Church-wardens to act in such a case?

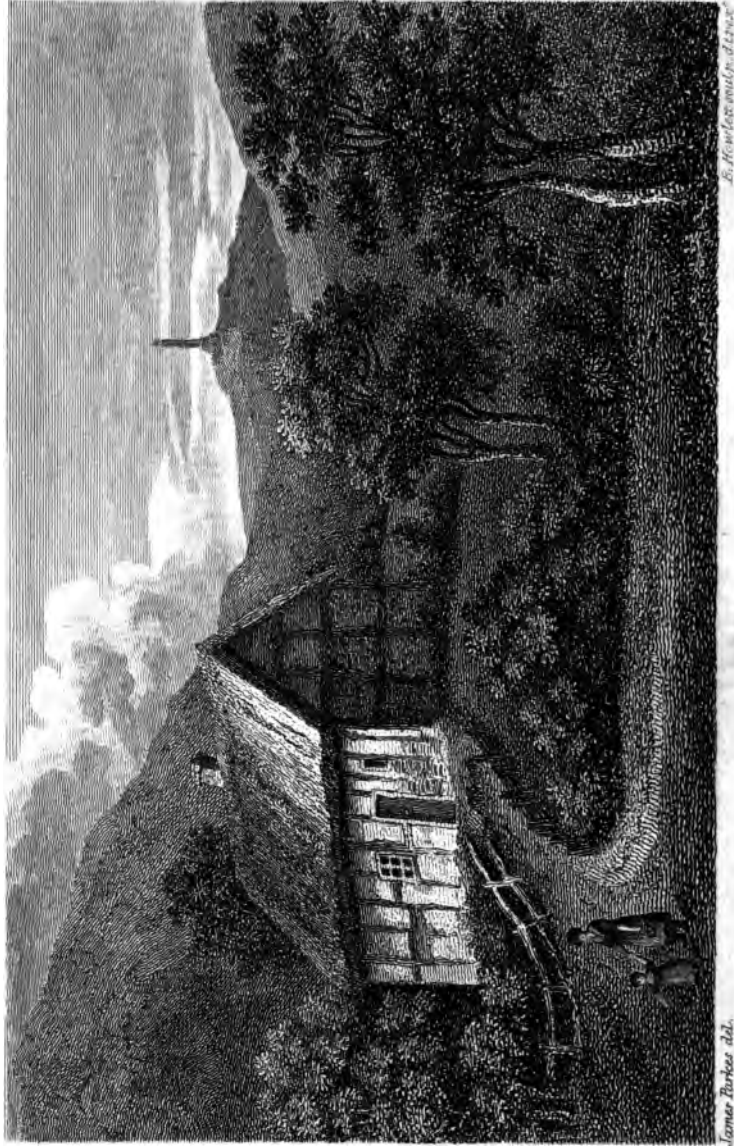
A COUNTRY CHURCHWARDEN.

MR. URBAN, *London, March 16.*

THE Publick are so sensible of the erroneous, and frequently unjust criticisms with which persons, either interested, or otherwise unworthy of their occupation, abuse the confidence reposed in them; that I flatter myself, they will hear with satisfaction, that one department of letters is about to be placed under the review of scholars, who will at least give a sincere testimony, as to the merits, or demerits, of the Authors who shall exercise themselves in it. It is too much, that men of genius, who have studied the Art of Poetry, it may be, from their early youth, should be ridiculed, and depreciated; either that the wit, as it is imagined, should make the Review sell; or that some other interest, or some individual pique, should be gratified. On the other hand, it is equally an evil, that persons, who have no merit in the art which they profess, or very little, should be trumpeted to the world, as deserving, or giving promise that they will deserve, immortality. What the worth of Reviews may be, is a question, which need not now be answered: but to correct an evil must ever be a benefit. It is therefore thought, that it will afford satisfaction to know, that a just Poetical Review is contemplated, which will wholly trust to its honesty for support: and whose writers will entirely strike out from their hearts every consideration, but that of the true and abstract merit, or otherwise, of the work before them. If they deserve approbation, they doubt not they shall obtain it; and in that pleasing hope, I, as one of them, subscribe myself

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISH CRITIC.
Mr.





OLD PARR'S COTTAGE,
at the Glyn, in the Parish of Aberbury, Salop.

MR. URBAN, Shrewsbury,
May 10, 1813.

HEREWITH you will receive a View of Old Parr's Cottage, at the Glyn, in the township of Winnington, in the parish of Alberbury, and county of Salop. The Cottage is said to have undergone little alteration since the time of Parr: the erection being framed of timber, filled with wattle-work, and covered with plaster, is easily repaired. In a large uncouth chimney corner, is shown his sitting-place. The country being extremely rude, yet picturesque, in the neighbourhood, I have chosen to give a general view, rather than merely the cottage: Rodney's Pillar, on the Breidden-hill, appears in the distance. For a description of it, see your vol. LXXIII. p. 1109.

From the Cottage I visited Woolaston chapel *, to see a brass plate commemorative of Old Parr, thus inscribed:

"The Old, Old, very Old Man
THOMAS PARR,
was Born at the Glyn, in the
Township of Winnington
within the Chapelry of Great Williason,
and Parish of Alberbury
in the County of Salop,
in the year of our Lord 1483.

He lived in the Reigus of ten Kings
and Queens of England, viz. K. Edward
IV. K. Edward V. K. Richard III. K.
Henry VII. K. Henry VIII. K. Edward
VI. Q. Mary, Q. Elizabeth, K. James I.
and K. Charles I. Died the 13, and was
buried in Westminster Abby on the 15.
of November 1635. Aged 152 years 9
months."

On the top of the plate is a head of
Old Parr, in a night-cap, very neatly
engraved. J. PARKES.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 26.

IF you have not already received a
satisfactory answer to the letter
signed E. in your Magazine for Novem-

ber last, p. 431, you may possibly be
inclined to give a place in your Mis-
cellany to the following imperfect
conjectures and notices.

The vulgar notion that Ghosts are
laid in the Red Sea, I suspect to have
arisen from that passage in the Book
of Tobit, where the Evil Spirit is said
to fly to the utmost parts of Egypt,
and to be bound theret†; coupled
with an idea that unclean spirits de-
light in dry places‡. The former
naturally led the vulgar to fix the
place of banishment in Egypt; and
the latter suggested the opinion, that
the Red Sea must be a more painful pri-
son than any the dry land could afford.

Mr. Brand's "Popular Antiqui-
ties §" will furnish E. with a formulary
for exorcising an Haunted House; as
will "Fuga Satanæ Exorcismus,"
with another for driving the unclean
spirit out of a man. I must apprize
him, however, that both these opera-
tions are matters of no little diffi-
culty and labour, and require some
time before the Demon can be dis-
lodged. Thus he will find that the
Priest is required to visit the Haun-
ted House every day for a whole
week; and when he has at last driven
the Devil out, it is necessary to
wash the house with Holy Water,
from the top even to the bottom,
and to secure the four corners of it by
crosses, &c. lest he should enter
again. The proper manner of doing
this, he will find, at length, in Mr.
Brand's book.

As the little Tract, entitled "Fuga
Satanæ Exorcismus ¶" will not easily
be met with, I shall extract from it
a few of the most remarkable di-
rections to the Exorcist.

After various passages of Scripture
have been read, prayers offered up,
and commands delivered to the De-
mon, which occupy seventy pages,

* Chapel of Ease to Alberbury.

† As Milton expresses it:

"Though with them better pleas'd
Than Asmodeus with the fishie fume,
That drove him, though enamour'd, from the Spouse
Of Tobit's Son, and with a vengeance sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound." Book iv. lin. 167.

‡ A great deal of wit upon this subject may be seen in one of your former Volumes,
where the safety of Topers is inferred from the Devil's delighting in dry places.

§ See the new Edition in Quarto, vol. II. p. 426.

¶ The title, at length, is, "Fuga Satanæ Exorcismus. ex sacrarum litterarum
fontibus, pioq; S. Ecclesiæ instituto exhaustus. Authore Petro Antonio Stampa,
Sa. erdote Clauenense. Cum Privilegio. Venetiis, M.DC.V. Apud Sebastianum de
Combis."

the Exorcist is instructed to ask the name of the Demon, and whether he is one, or more, and to write it on a paper; but if he will not speak, or shall conceal his name, then the Exorcist is to feign one for him*, and to write it down.—He is likewise directed to ask the cause of the Demon's troubling the possessed, and by whose authority he ought to be expelled, that is, by what Exorcist, &c. †—If, after other questions, and various commands, conveyed in sentences from Holy Writ, the Demon continues obstinate, the Exorcist is to pronounce a solemn protest, taken from the 30th chapter of Isaiah, at the 12th verse.

All this, however, is supposed not to be sufficient; for the readings, as before, are continued for 15 pages more, when the possessed is said to be delivered.

Then follows the mode of burning the instruments of witchcraft, in a fire heightened with sulphur and pitch. These three, in a separate state, are first to be signed with the cross; then the fire is to be blessed, and sprinkled with holy water; after which the sulphur and pitch are to be cast into it; and last of all the instruments; various texts of Scripture being repeated during the operation.

Instructions for suffumigating the possessed are next given; but the Exorcist is told that it is to be exercised with caution, and very rarely, for this most excellent reason, "*ne dum infirmis succurrere intendimus, eos graviori morbo afficiamus.*"—If, however, it is found necessary to be done, the patient is to be placed with respect to the fire before mentioned, that the smoke may ascend to his nostrils; and this is to be continued as long as may be deemed expedient, whilst different texts are repeated ‡.

The next Rule gives the mode of burning the name, and the image of the Demon. The first of these operations is so curious, that I have given it at length. Your readers, Mr. Urban, who may have occasion to speak

of, or to, the Devil, may learn from this document to give him his proper title.

"*Fu* ~~X~~ *ga nominis scripti, & imaginis Dæmonis combustio.* § 20.

Si diabolus per os oppressi loquatur, scribe nomen eius si illud significauerit, sin autem vel loqui noluêrit vel nomen celauerit, ei nomen ad libitum imponas, ex illis quæ dæmoni magis conveniunt, ex quibus exempli gratia aliqua hic tibi proponam.

Mat. 13. Inimicus.

Inimicus homo hoc fecit,

Isai. 14. Baculus.

Contrivit Dominus Baculum impiorum.

Ibidem. Virga.

Virgam dominantium.

Luc. 11. Beelzebub.

In Beelzebub principe dæmoniorum ejecit dæmonia.

Act. 16. Pytho.

Factum est, &c. puellam quandam habentem spiritum Pythonem obuiare nobis, quæ quæstum magnum, &c. ut supra fil.

Apoc. 17. Bestia.

Bestia quam vidisti fuit, et non est, & ascensura est de abyso, &c.

Isai. 11. Aspis.

Super foramina aspidis.

Isai. 27. Serpens, & Serpens tortuosus.

Super leuiathan serpentem vectem, & super leuiathan serpentem tortuosum.

Apoc. 20. Draco.

Et apprehendit Draconem serpentem antiquum, &c.

Psal. 48. Inferus.

Redimet animam meam de manu Inferi.

Apoc. 20. Infernus et Mors.

Et infernus, & mors missi sunt in stagnum ignis.

Zac. 2. Aquilo.

O, ð, fugite de terra Aquilonis, &c.

Psal. 9. Insidiator & Raptor.

Insidiatur, ut rapiat pauperem.

Judith 9. Tob. 26. Superbus.

Nec superbi ab initio placuerunt tibi, Et prudentia ejus percussit superbum.

1 Pet. 5. Leo.

Adversus vester diabolus, tanquam Leo rugiens circuit quærens quem deuoret.

Psal. 77. Angelus malus.

Misit, &c. & tribulationem immisiones per Angelos malos.

* This is further explained below, where a copy of the 20th section is given.

† He must be a weak Demon indeed, and completely *felo de se*, if he gives a direct answer to these questions.

‡ As this smoke is to be composed of the fumes of sulphur and pitch, there seems to be sufficient reason for the caution which is recommended above. The origin of suffumigation will probably be found in note †, in the preceding page.

1 Reg. Spiritus nequam.
 Spiritus autem Domini recessit a Saul,
 & exagitabat eum spiritus nequam.
 Mat. 10. Immundus.
 Dedit illi potestatem spirituum im-
 mundorum.
 3 Reg. 22. Mendax.
 Ero spiritus mendax in ore profeta-
 rum eius.
 Sap. 2. Diabolus.
 Invidia autem diaboli mors.
 Matt. 9. Dæmones.
 In principe dæmoniorum ejicit dæ-
 mones.
 Deut. 32. Dæmonium.
 Immolauerunt dæmoniis.
 Job 1. Satan.
 Affuit inter eos etiam Satan.
 Mat. 4. Satanas.
 Vade post me Satanas.

Et cartam in ignem projicias, & dum
 comburitur dicas aliquos versiculos ex
 superscriptis."

To the figure of the Demon, is to
 be added, that of the Witch employed
 by him in the witchcraft; and both
 are to be cast into the fire together.
 In making the latter figure, a name
 must be added; as "Pytho, Male-
 ficus, Magus, Strigha, vel aliquod
 simile."

Then follow forms for blessing
 various things, as victuals, drink, can-
 dles, houses, &c.; after which a
 cross, or crosses, must be placed in
 the house.

Another method of driving out a
 Demon is now given: it consists in
 putting a Stole upon the possessed,
 and tying it about his neck with three
 knots, in the form of a cross, pro-
 nouncing at each knot the name of
 one of the three persons in the Tri-
 nity. This operation is to bind the
 Old Serpent, and the loosing of the
 knots will free the patient from his
 power.

Such, Mr. Urban, are the Popish
 formularies: I have sought in vain
 for a Protestant one.

Mr. Selden says, that the Papists
 account for our having none possess-
 ed with Devils in England, by affirm-
 ing that "the Protestants the Devil
 hath already, and the Papists are so
 holy that he dares not meddle with
 them*." If this reason ever were
 assigned, it would serve equally well

to account for our possessing no forms
 for exorcising;

Since the time of Selden, however,
 matters seem to have altered a little,
 for we all remember that George Lu-
 kins, of Bristol, was, not many years
 since, possessed by seven Devils. He
 was, I presume, a Dissenter, as the
 ceremony of exorcising him was con-
 ducted by five Ministers, who were
 not of the Established Church. It was
 owing, doubtless, to the want of a reg-
 ular formulary; that the exorcism
 was conducted in such a manner as
 to tire out even the Devils themselves,
 and to force them to cry out in a
 plaintive tone, why do you not adjure?

To E.'s concluding queries I have
 but little to say.

It seems to me that the dread of
 visitation from departed spirits would
 be much weakened, were we to suffer
 ourselves to consider, for a moment,
 the *sleeveless* errands upon which they
 are usually supposed to be sent into
 this upper world. To rattle cur-
 tains; to stand at a bed's feet with
 glaring saucer eyes; or to trot round
 a parish like a white horse without
 a head; are surely not employments
 of sufficient dignity "to call up spirits
 from the vasty deep;" and yet the
 occupation of modern ghosts are sel-
 dom of more importance than these.

The nailing of horse-shoes upon
 the threshold, may possibly have
 taken its origin from their resem-
 blance to the Crescent of Diana, who
 in her character of Hecate was sup-
 posed to preside over enchantments†.

To walk under a ladder may be
 thought unlucky, because to climb
 the ladder is used as an expression
 equivalent with rising to preferment.

These conjectures, such as they
 are, are much at E.'s service.

Yours, &c. R. R.

Mr. URBAN, East Retford,
 Dec. 18.

I TAKE leave to refer L. F. (Vol.
 LXXXIII. Part ii. page 232.) to
 Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities*,
 p. 1206, where, under title "*Richard
 Yardley*," he will find an account of
 "The Imitation of Christ," printed
 in 1392, but referring to another

* Table Talk, Article *Devils*.

† That this was the common opinion in the days of Shakspeare, appears pro-
 bable from the use which he has made of that personage in his tragedy of Mac-
 beth.

edition thereof by *Henry Denham* in 1584, "newly translated, corrected, and with most ample Textes and Sentences of Holy Scripture, illustrated by *Thomas Rogers*." (Sixteens.)

Mr. Herbert also under the title "*Henry Denham*," p. 944. [copied from Ames] gives an account of another edition of "The Imitation or following of Christ," printed in 1567, "at the first written by *Thomas Kempise*, a Dutchman, amended and polished by *Sebastianus Castalio*, an Italian, and Englished by E. H. [Edward Hake]."

Allowing for the accuracy of Herbert's book, and the account given by your other Correspondent J. J. p. 424; it will appear that there were at the least *four* * different translations of the Imitation of Christ into English, prior to the one published at Antwerp in 1686, (viz.)

1. By Wm. Atkinson, Doctour of Divinity, previous to 1566
2. The translation printed by Ca-wood in 1566
3. By Edward Hake in 1567 and
4. By Thomas Rogers in 1584

I have an edition of Rogers's translation printed by *Peter Short*, dwelling on Bredstreet-hill, at the signe of the Starre, 1596. The title-page runs thus:

"Of the Imitation of Christ,"

[inclosed in an ornamented Border]

"Three, both for wisdome and godli-nes, most excellent bookes, made 170 yeares since by one *Thomas of Kempis*, and for the worthines thereof oft since translated out of Latine into sundry languages by divers godly and learned men—now newlie corrected, translated, &c."

In this edition there is the *concise* Latin Dedication to Sir Thomas Bromley (Lord Chancellor), the *two Epistles*, and the *godly Preface*, mentioned by Herbert—but the *wood-cut* and the *colophon* have been both torn off.

I shall conclude, with giving L. F. and the Publick, a Copy of the Dedication, which is printed in *Capitals* on the back of the title-page.

"Domino Thomæ Bromlæo Equiti Aurato non minus egregiæ pietatis, morum, ac literarum laude, quàm summi

in Angliâ Cancellariatus amplitudine, illustri,

Thomas Rogerus
hos verè quidem aureos De Christo Imitando libellos a se e Latino conversos, castigatos, et variis ac multiplicibus S. S. Scripturæ sententiis insignitos, in grati animi testimonium consecravit."

Rogers in the *second* Epistle makes mention both of *Hake's* and what is called the *English* translations. I. H.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

WHEN the Grecian philosopher Simonides was consulted by the Tyrant of Syracuse, Hiero, on a most important question, he desired time to consider it; and, after long and mature deliberation, frankly confessed, the more it became the subject of reflection, the more difficult and arduous it appeared *. Such, to compare small things with great, is the disquisition on the real Author of the excellent book "De Imitatione." Persons engaged in the enquiry, are lost in doubt and uncertainty. It is now even supposed that *Jean Gerson*, whose name appears in several copies, never existed. Some writers ascribe the work to Walter Hilton, a Carthusian Monk, who resided in the Monastery of Bethlehem, on the Surrey side of the Thames, opposite *Sion*. He lived during the reign of Henry VI. the Founder of that religious house, about 1433, and was eminent for piety and learning. The celebrated John Pitseus †, in a book entitled "De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus," mentions him with applause. We know little of his writings at this great distance of time, though they appear to be very voluminous, but one large volume is still preserved in some curious libraries both in MS and printed editions. The lover of Antiquities may be acquainted with the *Scala Spiritualis Perfectionis*, which is one of the first printed books in our language. The verse at the end is a specimen of the early fondness for rhyme among our ancestors.

"Infinite laud with thanksgivings manifold,
[I yield to God mee succouring with his
This book to finish, which, as yee behold,
Scale of Perfection's called in every place:]

* On this head see the Second Part of our last Volume, p. 649.

* Cic. de Nat. Deorum L. I. cxxii.

† Obiit 1616.

Whereof the Author *Walter Hilton* was
And *Wynkin de Worde* this hath set in
print;
In *Wilham Caxton's* house so fell the
case,
God rest his soule, in joy there may it
stint.

This heavenly book more precious than
gold,
Was lately directed with great humility,
For godly pleasure thereon to behold,
Unto the right noble *Margaret* as you see,
The King's mother of excellent bounty,
Harry the *Seventh*, that Jesus him pre-
serve,
This mighty *Princesse* hath commanded
me
To imprint this book, her grace for to
deserve."

Another edition was published in
1639, and sold by T. R. near the little
North door of St. Paul's, with this
remarkable motto, *Moses plus profecit in monte adorando quam multitu-
do magna bellantium.*

If the Protestant Reader, on a
perusal of the "Scala Perfectionis,"
finds sentiments which offend and dis-
gust him, it is certain he may dis-
cover, notwithstanding its extrava-
gancies and peculiarities, much to
admire and approve, much to in-
crease his reverence for the great Au-
thor of existence, and to excite that
charity for mankind which knows no
limits of sects and parties, and is of
more value than all speculative opi-
nions whatever.

A list of Walter Hilton's works is
subjoined, and perhaps may not be
uninteresting to readers of the Maga-
zine, fond of such researches.

De Origine Religionis.
De utilitate ejusdem.
De Prærogativa ejusdem.
De Contemplatione.
Baculum Contemplationis.
Scala Perfectionis Spiritualis.
De communi vita ad Laicum.
De Ascensionibus spiritualibus.
De sacris Imaginibus.
De Idolo Cordis.
De Musica Ecclesiastica.
In Psalmos Pœnitentiales.
Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,
PERCEIVING that you sometimes
admit translations from the He-
brew Scriptures into your Magazine,
I send you a translation of the Se-
cond Psalm. I could wish we had

a good translation of the Psalms,
somewhat in the manner of New-
come's translation of the Minor Pro-
phets. There is no other that I am
acquainted with, except *Green's*;
which is seldom to be met with, and
besides will admit of improvement,
Green being an advocate for Hare's
metrical system, now entirely explod-
ed.—Before I conclude, permit me
to express another wish; namely,
that some of the booksellers would im-
port a few copies of the following
grammatical works on the Hebrew
language: *Shrœderi Institutiones ad
Fundamenta Linguae Hebrææ, & Stor-
rii Observationes ad Analogiam et
Syntaxin Hebræam pertinentes.*

These works are, I believe, superior
to anything we have of the same kind
in the literature of our own Country.

PSALM II.

1. Why do the nations rage,
And the people murmur in vain?
2. Why do the kings of the earth com-
bine,
And the rulers take counsel together
Against Jehovah and his Messiah,
saying,
3. "Let us break their bands,
And cast off their yoke from us."
4. He that dwelleth in the Heavens shall
laugh;
The Lord shall hold them in derision.
5. Then shall he speak unto them in
his wrath,
And confound them with his heavy
displeasure, saying,
6. "I myself have anointed my King,
Upon Zion, my holy mountain.
7. I will proclaim what the Lord hath
decreed:
Jehovah said unto me, Thou art
my Son;
This day have I begotten thee.
8. Ask of me, and I will give
The nations for thine inheritance,
And the extremities of the earth
for thy possession.
9. Thou shalt bruise them with a rod
of iron;
As a potter's vessel thou shalt
break them in pieces.
10. Therefore now, O ye kings, under-
stand;
Be corrected, ye judges of the earth.
11. Serve Jehovah with fear,
And rejoice with trembling:
Reverence the Son, lest he be angry
And ye wander from the right way:
When his wrath is kindled on a sud-
den,
Blessed are all that trust in him.

This

222 Domingo de Sequeira, an eminent Portuguese Painter. [March,

NOTES.

This Psalm is applied to the Messiah, Acts iv. 25. Acts xiii. 19. Heb. i. 5. and v. 5.; and seems to be alluded to Rev. ii. 27. and xix. 15.

V. 1. The meaning of the verbs דגש דגש may be illustrated from the corresponding verbs in the Arabic.

2. At the end of this verse לאמנ is understood. Nihil Arabiæ frequentius quam narrare quid quis fecerit, et statim ejus verba sine novo prefamine, *dicens, vel dixit, narrationi attexere. Michaelis.*

6. Parkhurst proposes to render thus: "And I am anointed for King:" מלכי with the Paragoge *Jod*. The LXX understand the verb passively. It occurs in the passive conjugation, Prov. viii. 23.

7. I consider the relative pronoun to be understood before אל and I take קח to be a verb in conjug. Kal; quod dominus ordinavit. *προσταγμα Κυριου. LXX.*

9. See a parallel passage. Is. xxx. 14.

12. And ye wander from the right way. "ne amittatis viam." Chald.

12. The speakers in this Psalm may be thus distinguished: The Prophet speaks in v. 1 and 2. The Enemies v. 3. The Prophet again v. 4 and 5. Jehovah v. 6. The Messiah, v. 7, 8, and 9; and the Prophet in the remainder. I consider this Psalm as a prophecy of the Messiah without any reference to David.

Yours, &c.

W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

I HAVE often had reason to observe how much general prejudices stand in the way of truth, and how frequently the narratives of travellers are, from this cause, subject to great inaccuracies, and considerable misstatements.

At the present time no country perhaps is subject to more uncandid treatment from superficial visitors than Portugal; and I have often heard the unqualified assertion, that art, science, and literature, are there totally extinct. Now I do not pretend to advance that they are in a flourishing state; but justice compels me to assert that there are still a few men, who do pay attention to literary and scientific pursuits; and that there is one man, whose works of art claim a very high distinction. This is Senhor Domingo de Sequeira, painter to the court, an artist of taste, genius, and industry. He resided ten years in Italy, and diligently

employed his time in transferring to his own canvas the most prominent beauties which the works of the great masters of the art there present to the discerning student.

Senhor Domingo is a man of ardent mind, and possesses a fervent spirit of piety, together with a strong bias towards abstract contemplation, which bent of disposition induced him to resolve upon exiling himself from the world, and making his profession, as a rigid votary of San Bruno. He accordingly entered upon his noviciate, and conformed for more than twelve months to the austere discipline enjoined by the statutes of this Order to its novices, who undergo a probation of two years' continuance.

To the credit of the Prince Regent as a patron of the Fine Arts, he was unwilling that a painter of such high talents as Sequeira should be lost to his country; and he therefore persuaded him to quit the convent, and appointed him painter to the Court, with a competent salary.

Whilst Domingo was passing his term of probation at the Carthusian convent of Laveiras, which is five miles distant from Lisbon, he did not absolutely deny himself the use of his pallet; but has left in the anti-room of the refectory five pictures, which evince his splendid talents, and reflect a lustre upon the country which gave him birth. In these pictures he has shewn an intimate acquaintance with his art, as there is a considerable variety in their style and manner.

The first picture represents San Bruno prostrate in the act of prayer by night, and exhibits a lively imitation of the manner of Gerardo de La Notte*. The composition of this picture is striking and judicious, and the effect of the foreshortening is admirable. The drawing is correct, and the colouring sober.

In the second, is seen San Bruno standing with a crucifix in his hand; a picture full of feeling, and finely

* So called from his composition of night-pieces, in which he particularly excelled. His original name was Gerard Honthorst. See Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, Fuseli's edition, p. 248.

conceived.

conceived. A sombre light is thrown into the cave in which he is, which accords happily with the gloom of the place, and the solemnity of the Saint's character. The extremities of this figure are handled with the touch of a Guido, and the drapery, as well as all the adjuncts of the picture, are correctly finished.

The subject of the third picture has presented to the painter a splendid opportunity of exhibiting his powers in the art; and he has indeed completely availed himself of it. San Bruno is depicted at the interesting period of his conversion, which took place upon the re-appearance of a defunct Doctor at Paris, during the celebration of the divine offices after he had been dead three days. The effect produced by the very first glance at this picture is wonderfully striking, and the terror and astonishment of the spectators are depicted with a masterly expression. The drawing is correct, and the colouring highly judicious. The groupes are well disposed; and every individual acts a part in the interesting scene. Some of the figures seem absolutely to start from the canvas. A bold pencil marks the whole, but subject to the controul of a discriminating judgment. The figure of the Doctor is well imagined, and admirably executed.

The fourth painting exhibits a portrait of Saint Onofrius receiving the viaticum from the hand of an Angel, and is well executed, much in the manner of Domenichino Zampieri.

The fifth represents Saint Anthony and Saint Paul, the Hermit, and is a good transcript of the style of Caravaggio.

Upon being introduced to Senhor Sequeira, I found him a well-informed and agreeable man, and well versed in the French and Italian languages. Indeed, in the latter he must have made considerable progress, in order to have enabled him to become Director of the Academy of St. Luke's in Rome, and lecturer in several celebrated schools in Italy. At his residence I had the pleasure of seeing many excellent sketches, too numerous to particularize, in which is shewn a peculiar talent of treating a well-known subject in a manner perfectly new. Among them are four grand designs for four large pictures of

Purgatory, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.

Nor is this artist deserving of less notice, as a portrait-painter, as an excellent likeness of the Marquez de Borba fully evinced. But he has proved his talent in the art to a very extraordinary degree in a rich family picture of the Visconde de Santarem, his wife, and children, with some of their relatives. There are no artificial lights in this picture, and no artificial *chiaro scuro*, on which account there is a strict conformity to nature, and yet the whole harmonizes admirably. Every minute adjunct is highly finished, and the draperies are most happily executed.

Sequeira is a good modeller, and possesses a correct taste in architecture and sculpture. He is at present superintending the workmanship of a grand service of plate, which is to be presented by the Prince Regent of Portugal to Lord Wellington, and which will be a lasting monument of the elegant taste of this artist. The designs are highly classical, and the workmanship is extremely delicate. Eighty hands are constantly employed upon it; and it will consist of fourteen hundred pieces.

Yours, &c.

O.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 22.

BEING a constant reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, and heartily acceding to the opinion of the majority of your Correspondents, that the full discussion of the JUNIAT CONTROVERSY ought now to take place, and that your durable pages constitute the best receptacle of such discussion; I deem it my own duty to add what I can to the common stock of information, as a very humble return indeed for the instruction and entertainment I have already experienced; for I agree heartily with "MENTOR" in your Vol. LXXXIII. p. 548. that every particle of intelligence should be carefully collected.

In the well-written and truly amusing *Memoirs of John Horne Tooke*, by A. Stephens, Esq. in two volumes, octavo, 1813, are the following passages:

"A warrior with his visor up, suddenly entered the lists, without disclosing either his name, or rank, and was fortunate enough to find a cavalier, decked

decked with a red riband, ready to break a lance with him. Having unhorsed this Knight of the Bath in the very first encounter, he by turns attacked all the champions in the field, and the Earls of Bute and Mansfield, together with the Duke of Grafton, by turns felt the effects of his skill and impetuosity. Even Majesty itself was not sacred from his attacks; for he rudely approached the throne, and brandished his weapons, in the face of the Sovereign. The eyes of ALL were instantly fixed upon him, and, with loud shouts, they demanded who he was? But he fought in a mask, under the feigned appellation of *Junius*, which was proudly emblazoned on his banner, and as he did not openly wear the colours of any party, it is difficult to trace either his person or his motives.—

"It is far more easy to prove who was not, than to point out who was the Author. From his dedication, it would appear that he was a native of Great Britain. This, if meant to be taken literally, must reduce the candidates to a small number. I have lately learned, however, from a Governor-general of India, who is himself a scholar and a man of letters, that the late Mr. WALTER BOYD solemnly asserted in his house, a little before his death, that the correspondence, under the name of *Junius*, was not the solitary effort of a single individual, but of many men of talents, and that he himself acted as editor. I have good reason to suppose, that the late Duke of Grafton attributed the whole to the pen of Single-speech Hamilton; and I have been assured, more than once, by the subject of this memoir, that he absolutely knew the Author. To another gentleman, he lately added, that *he was still alive*. It must be owned, however, that this information tends but little to gratify public curiosity; on the contrary, it only serves to puzzle speculation and render conjecture more vague and more ineffectual."—VOL. I. pp. 359, 360; 414, 415.

Mr. Stephens is a man of strong sense and much information: such a person, from his reading, observation, and experience, must be aware [as, in truth, his concluding sentence pretty plainly indicates,] of the futility of positions so loose and unsatisfactory as the above. Yet, he evidently is not uninformed on the subject; and, therefore, might gratify his respectable readers more amply, if he chose. It is not for *me*, Sir, to prescribe to an Author of acknowledged taste and judgment, the pre-

cise mode in which his communications should be made. To my mind, however, he may permit *even me* to observe, the terms "a Governor-general of India,"—"I have good reason to suppose,"—"I have been assured, more than once,"—convey really the most indefinite testimony that my imagination can conceive.—Let *me* state a FACT.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart. of Brompton Grove, is both a sound scholar and a gentleman of sterling abilities; and Sir John once *was* a Governor-general of India. His exemplary courtesy, liberal hospitality, and communicative disposition, are well known. From his own lips I have, myself, been positively and distinctly informed, that (not Mr. WALTER BOYD, of *dubious fame*, but) HUGH BOYD, Esq. declared, *entre deux vins*, at Sir John's table, when the worthy host had temporarily retired, that "Sir John Macpherson little knew he was entertaining in his mansion a Political Writer, whose sentiments were once the occasion of a chivalrous appeal from Sir J. to arms," immediately adding "I AM THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS."

The above statement, Mr. Urban, is, heartily, at the service of Mr. Stephens, to whom *my name* is not unknown. I have the honour to remain, his and your most respectful and obedient humble servant,

W. B.

AN INHABITANT OF CHELSEA.

Mr. URBAN, March 2.
THE Simon Yorke mentioned in the "Biographical Peerage" (Vol. I. article *Earl of Hardwicke*) as uncle of Chancellor Hardwicke, married the eldest sister of John Meller, esq. Master in Chancery, of Erthig, in Denbighshire, (of the family of Meller, of Meller Chapel), and had issue Simon Yorke, who succeeded at Erthig, under the will of his maternal uncle, and was father of Philip Yorke, of Erthig, who married July 2, 1770, Elizabeth Cust, second daughter of Sir John Cust, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons, and sister of the first Lord Brownlow. See Pennant's *Wales*, Vol. I. p. 309, 310.

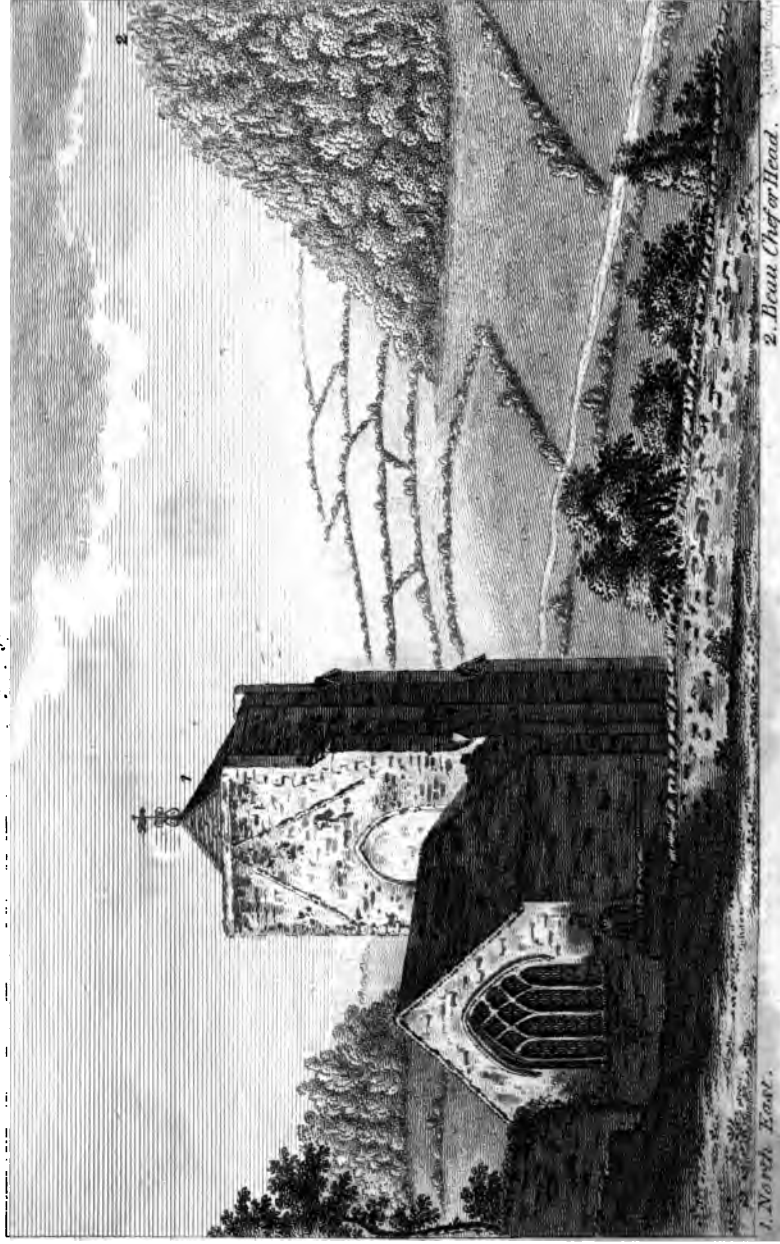
The "Biographical Peerage" speaks slightly of the *Grosvenors*, as a family of more antiquity than merit or talent. Pennant seems to entertain

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BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, Derbyshire.

Genl. Mag. March 1814. Pl. II. p. 225.



tain a different opinion on this head: speaking of Eaton, the seat of the Grosvenors, he says (see vol. I. p. 208.)

"Their first settlement in this county was Over Lostock, bestowed by Hugh Lupus on his great nephew, Robert Le Grosvenour.—While chivalry was the passion of the day, *few families shone in so distinguished a manner, none shewed equal spirit in vindicating their right to their honours*: witness the famous cause between Sir Robert Le Grosvenor and Sir Richard Le Scrope, about a coat of arms, in the reign of Richard II. Kings, princes of the blood, and most of the nobility, bore witness in this important affair."

The following quotation from the same author will shew that the Editor of the "Biographical Peerage" might have admitted the antiquity of the *Kenyons*: viz.

"On the site of the old house of Gredington, another seat is projected by that eminent lawyer, Lloyd Kenyon, *esq.* who is descended paternally from an ancient family in Lancashire, and, by his mother, from the Lloyds of Bryn of the house of Tudor Trevor." (See vol. I. p. 296.)

The same writer, vol. I. p. 109. gives the following curious anecdote of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, founder of the honours of the Bridge-water family; viz.

"His mother had been a maid-servant in the parish, but was daughter of one Sparks of Bickerton. I have heard this remarkable anecdote of her, and the fortunate child: The mother had been so much neglected by Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley, the father, that she was reduced to beg for support.—A neighbouring gentleman, a friend of Sir Richard, saw her asking alms, followed by her child; he admired its beauty, and saw in it the evident features of the knight. He immediately went to Sir Richard, and layed before him the disgrace of suffering his own offspring, illegitimate as it was, to wander from door to door; he was affected with the reproof, adopted the child, and by a proper education layed the foundation of its future greatness."

The following portrait of Sir Stephen Fox, founder of the Ilchester and Holland families, seems to have escaped the attention of the Editor of the Biographical Peerage.—It is taken from Clarendon's History, vol. III. p. 527.

GENT. MAG. March, 1814.

"Now all expedition was used to provide for the King's remove, so generally desired of all: and for the future, the charge of governing the expences of the family, and of payment of the wages of the servants, and indeed of issuing out all monies, as well in journals, as when the Court resided any where, was committed to Stephen Fox, a young man, bred under the severe discipline of the Lord Peirce, now Lord Chamberlain of the King's household.—This Stephen Fox was very well qualified with languages, and all other parts of clerkship, honesty, and discretion, that were necessary for the discharge of such a trust; and indeed his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, which for so many years had been under no government, into very good order, by which his Majesty, in the pinching straits of his condition, enjoyed very much ease from the time he left Paris."

H. M.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

WITH this you will receive a View of the remains of Beauchief Abbey, in the hundred of Scarsdale, co. Derby (See Plate II.) It is situated 10 miles North-north-west from Chesterfield, and 5½ S. W. by S. from Sheffield, co. York.

"An Abbey of Premonstratensian or White Canons, founded A.D. 1183, by Robert Fitz Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, one of the executioners of Thomas Becket Abp. of Canterbury, to whom, canonized, this monastery was dedicated. It was valued 26 Hen. VIII. at £126: 3: 4 *per annum*, as Dugdale; £134: 0: 0 Leland; £157 10: 2 Speed; and granted 28 Hen. VIII. to Sir Nicholas Strelley*."

"An Historical Account" of this Abbey, by the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge, was published in the year 1801, "wherein the three following material points, in opposition to vulgar prejudices and opinions, are clearly established: 1st, That this abbey did not take its name from the head of Abp. Becket, though it was dedicated to him. 2d. That the founder of it had no hand in the murder of that prelate; and consequently, that the house was not erected in expiation of that crime. 3d, The dependence of this house on that of Welbeck, co. Nottingham; a matter hi-

* Tanner's Not. Mon.

therto

thereto unknown." This valuable Monastic History having been rendered remarkably scarce, from an accident, it may be allowable to make a few extracts from it:

1. "It is the vulgar and common notion, that the Abbey was denominated from St. Thomas's *Head*; but it is evident to demonstration, from the very words of the grant of foundation, that it had obtained the appellation of *Beauchief*, before the abbey was founded, and probably before St. Thomas was born. I conceive it took its name from the nature of the place, like Beauchamp, Beaumont, Beaulieu, Beaupré, &c. *chief* here not signifying the head of a person, but a head, or elevated point of land, like the Italian *capo*, and the Spanish *cabo*. In the conery at Beauchief there is an head-land, under which the abbey was situated, [as shewn in the view] where there is a fine and most extensive prospect, so as deservedly to be called *Beauchief*." p. 8.

2. "Robert Fitz-Ranulph, the munificent founder of Beauchief Abbey, does not appear to have been one of Becket's murderers; and consequently there is no room for the supposition that he established this convent by way of atoning for his crime; for it is by all authors agreed, there were but four persons concerned in Becket's murder, Reginald Fitz-Urse, Wm. de Tracey, Hugh de Morevilla, and Richard Brito. Surely a person of Fitz-Ranulph's rank and consideration, a baron, and of the best note amongst them (for the rest were only knights), would certainly have been mentioned had he been present. He infallibly would have been called to account, and punished for the crime equally, or perhaps more severely, than the others, had he been one of the company. It does not appear that he was; on the contrary, we behold him a nobleman of great dignity, opulent, and flourishing. The perpetrators of this tragedy were all ordered immediately out of the kingdom, and their estates would of course be seized and confiscated; so that, if Fitz-Ranulph had been one of their party, he never would have had it in his power to found a monastery." p. 14—16.

3. "The number of canons who composed this little body, amounted to an abbat and twelve brothers, which number was thought to constitute a true and proper convent; and deemed to be complete and full.—It will be thought probable, that these canons were at first all brought from one place, and from Welbeck, the nearest house of the same order. The founder's great charter was

attested by the whole company, the abbat and convent, of that house.—Welbeck was the most opulent and flourishing house of the order in the midland parts of England; and the founder's family appears to have had great connexion with Welbeck.—Though Beauchief was not properly a *cell* to Welbeck, it nevertheless had a great dependence upon that house; and the superintendence of the abbat of Welbeck was grounded, it seems, on some papal bull now lost." pp. 51—55.

"Beauchief is extra-parochial. The place where the abbie stands, and about 800 acres of the grounds adjacent and belonging thereto, are still known and called by that one common name of Beauchieffe, and are situated betwixt the lordship of Ecclesdale in Sheffield parish on the North, the hamlet of Dore in Dronfield parish Westward, and the hamlets of Bradway, Greenhill, and Woodseats, upon the South and East, within the parish of Norton*." There was a park, of about 200 acres, and water sufficient, both for the use of the house, and for supplying the table with fish; a matter to which the monks of all orders were constantly attentive. The House was founded between the years 1172 and 1176, — though I incline to name 1180 for the opening, or even a year or two before that. The house was not sacred solely to St. Thomas, the Virgin Mary being associated with him, as represented on their first seal. However, as St. Thomas eclipsed St. Mary at Canterbury, so here the donations at last were made to St. Thomas the Martyr, exclusively of the Virgin; and even the convent themselves appear to wish to have it understood, that he was their Saint paramount, since in their last seal no notice is taken of her, but a representation is only given of the martyrdom, as they were pleased to call it, of St. Thomas." pp. 39—42.

"As to the chapel, or church, in the case above cited*, it is said, 'Here at Beauchife, together with the abbie, was likewise built up a very spacious church, having a faire chancel, where was an altar; a large steeple, where are five bells; and likewise a *conveterium*, or church-yard, where (as also in the church) corps were interred whilst it was an abbie, and since'."

"In 28 Hen. VIII. 1537, the king granted the site of the abbey, with the estate belonging to it, to Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, co. Nottingham, for the sum of 223*l*.; and the description of the parcels then granted, is 'The house and site of the abbey or monastery De Bello

* From a MS case at Beauchief, written by Edward Pegge.

Capite

Capite... and all the church, belfrey, and churchyard of the same... also all messuages, houses, edifices, barns, stables, dovecotes, gardens, orchards, ponds, parks, land, and soil, within the scite, circuit, and precincts of the late abbey. Also 121 acres of arable land; 65 acres and a half of meadow; and 73 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Beauchief aforesaid... Also all our grange called, Strawbereley, with the appurtenances in Beauchief aforesaid;... and all houses, edifices, lands, meadows, pastures, and commons." pp. 203, 4.

"Sir Nicholas Strelley was of a very ancient family. The king calls him his *serviens*. In the reign of Edw. VI. he was captain of the castle and town of Berwick; had three wives; and died 1560 or 1561. Gertrude Strelley, the great great grand-daughter, and at length heiress of Sir Nicholas, married in 1648, Edward Pegge, esq. in whose lineal descendants Beauchief still remains." pp. 204, 205.

"The chapel of the convent was actually restored and fitted up by Edward Pegge *, esq. (the first proprietor of that name), converted into a church, and used as such. It is a donative. The church is now very decently pewed, and well covered." p. 207.

"As the abbey could never have become an habitable mansion (like many other religious houses) the above Edward Pegge, about 1671, began to build a spacious and handsome house on a different site (at some distance from the abbey) upon a gentle descent on the brow at the top of the hanging wood, the *bellum caput* (fine head) or *Beau Chef*, whence the abbey received its name." p. 211.

By the Return to the Population Act in 1811, Beauchief Abbey contained 15 houses and as many families, 9 of whom were employed in agriculture, and 6 in trade, consisting of 46 males and 52 females, total 98.

* "Though this is an history of the abbey, and not an account of the family, I beg leave to add a word or two of *myself* as the compiler; for I am more than *nominally* authorized to undertake the work. Gertrude, whom I have purposely specified as one of the children of Edward Pegge, the first proprietor of the abbey, was *my* maternal *grandmother*; add to this, that I have had access to all the family documents at Beauchief from time to time, and especially by the indulgence of my late kinsman, the first Strelley Pegge, my grandmother's nephew."

The money raised by the poor-rate in 1803 was £46 : 6 : 6, at three-pence in the pound. Yours, &c. B. N.

Mr. URBAN, Hackney, March 9.

ALTHOUGH many years have elapsed since the following conversation took place, yet it is full in my recollection. About the close of the American War, when Great Britain was surrounded with a host of foes, all pretending to fight for American Liberty, when not one of the parties knew what genuine Liberty meant; an American observed, "I vow the Old Country is going fast." I replied, "Going where? she will exist after we shall cease to exist." The "Old Country" still lives, holding a commanding front; and the British Union sweeps the surface of the vast Atlantic.

Although the nations of Europe have been encircled within a ring-fence under a tyrannical landlord, Britain refused "to bow the knee to Baal"—when all nations were prostrate before him. Perhaps it may be said, that, of all the Enemies of Great Britain, none has shewn a more malignant or bitter spirit than the Americans: envious of the hand that planted them, jealous of the power that fostered and protected them—violent councils took place of prudent conduct—and bitterness has followed every future proceeding.

Moderation without its twin-sister Prudence is but a weak characteristic of Political conduct. How far we may have been implicated in the charge, may be traced by the conduct of our commanders during the American war, and by the treaties which they have been *indulged* with since. That energy was once wanting, is evident; for a Chaplain of Congress told me, that when Washington fled through the Jerseys with but a few tattered ill-clothed followers, he put his hand to his throat, and said, "I am not fit for a halter yet."—At that time what was our Commander in chief about? This observation is not now brought forward to provoke discussion; but merely to shew that moderation then was without prudence, and produced that wonderful circumstance even to the Americans themselves—Independence. We might step back a few years, and find that the conquest of Canada

Canada from the French gave occasion for this very event; the shrewd minister of France observed at the time—"Our possession of Canada was a check on the British colonies, which they will soon know how to avail themselves of when we give it up."

Our moderation again discovered itself in our Treaties;--the boundary line between the United States and our Colonies of Nova Scotia and Canada, as well as our indulgence in promoting their trading and shipping interests even at the expense of our own. As to this latter--it was observed by one of their best legislators, that America ought, if she meant well to herself, to become an agricultural nation, and confine her views to a coasting-trade only; laying a duty on all foreign commerce, and letting them bring goods in their own ships. At the first glance, it will be seen how America would have avoided all bitterness, jealousy, and rivalry, by this system; how she would have escaped the charge of that iniquitous proceeding she has adopted, of encouraging individuals to enter her marine, and become traitors to their country; false certificates of citizenship, and an ear-ring in the ear, made an English seaman an American; and the Yorkshire dialect or the West Country pronunciation would contradict the solemn assertions that they were Americans. "What are you?" said a brave British captain to a fellow with a ring in his ear, as he approached the quarter-deck, "Are you a man, or a woman?" Disgusting as this custom is, it is become general; and it is now noticed, to shew to what contemptible things men will submit, to hide or shelter their base conduct. It is only within these few days, by a letter from Liverpool, dated Feb. 18, I find a glaring attempt made by an American vessel to entice into their service the seamen of an English vessel, captured by them on the coast of Africa; and yet we hear it blazoned abroad of the hardships the Americans labour under by a search for British subjects; and the extreme *sensibility* they affect to feel, that when such are captured, a jury of their country punishes them for the laws they have broken.--With all these circumstances attached, we find that the Americans

had more tonnage in the Bay of Bengal than we ourselves; that in the Mediterranean they furnished every thing to British transports, &c. and received bills upon London, or the Out-ports; and in every port in the Baltic they were indebted to the British Merchant for credit to their bills; and thus, in every way, they found their advantage from British capital, connexions, interest, and moderation.

Permit me now to recall your Readers' attention to the boundaries as fixed by our former Treaties; and let me ask, if we should feel comfortable with blisters on our backs and sides? Because, really, by tracing with your eye the map of North America, we shall find that we have done this to the backs and the sides of our Colonists; and although the "British Negotiator" at that time wept when he discovered his error--(a fact well known), yet it is no justification for his ignorance of these local circumstances, with which he ought to have been well acquainted.

I am now come to the point I aimed at, in the beginning of this letter--*A due attention to future Treaties.* "Old things are passed away;"--present hostilities supersede past moderation, indulgences, and weaknesses; and if *Moderation* is again to be the handmaid of the instruments who negotiate, let her be accompanied with *Prudence*; and let also *Firmness* be admitted to the party, without which we shall be, as we have been, despised, and our moderation called imbecility. New Treaties must therefore embrace new objects, and be correctors of past errors. We must have no more weeping negotiators for past errors, but avoid them by judicious means; by a thorough knowledge of British interest, by attention to those of our Colonies and our Indian allies--men who, like ourselves, have felt American duplicity, and in ancient phraseology, "Punic faith." We must attend to the boundary line as it now stands, to cover Canada and Nova Scotia. And to all these particulars, I call on your readers, who are of so respectable a class of my countrymen, to examine the maps, to acquaint themselves with the worth and value of our colonies--of their produce, their shipping, their usefulness: I beg of them

them to study these general remarks like men who have an interest at stake (and a great one too); and then I entertain hopes that in future treaties the pettifogging tricks of artful men will not outwit the open candid conduct of Englishmen.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

On Biblical Restrictions by the Church of Rome; in Answer to C. B.'s Letters. No. 1.

MR. URBAN, *Trap's Hill Cottage, March 9.*

ON journeying towards my rural retreat this evening, I glanced at two Letters in the Gentleman's Magazine for January and February, which a friend had urged me to notice as soon as my professional engagements allowed an opportunity. Those Letters, signed C. B. are manifestly the production of Charles Butler, esq. the author of *Horæ Biblicæ*; to whose literary and legal talents the publick is always disposed to do full justice, and whose opinions, connected with the history of the Romish Church, are likely to gain credit among Protestants in general. But, on perusing his two Letters, the words of John, in the Apocalyptic vision, came forcibly into my mind: "I saw under the altar, the souls of them that were slain for the Word of God." Nor could I avoid recollecting our Saviour's reproof to the Pharisees: "Ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye enter not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered." I cannot persuade myself that Protestant Historians (to say nothing of Roman Catholic writers) have been for these three centuries deceiving their readers, and falsely teaching them that the Church of Rome has long been obstructing the free use of the Bible.

The main design of Mr. Butler is, to shew that the Church of Rome has at all times promoted the translation, distribution, and general perusal of the Scriptures! Is this credible? Is so bold a position supported by facts? The evidence adduced by Mr. Butler appears to me, *primâ facie*, quite equivocal and inconclusive. I still think, notwithstanding his statements, that the Biblical regulations, prohibitions, restrictions, and combustions of the

Roman Church, afford satisfactory proof of her settled opposition to the Scriptures; and I am therefore disposed to maintain the very converse of that gentleman's proposition. To enter at large into this subject would be, in reality, composing an *HISTORY OF BIBLICAL PERSECUTIONS*; a work sufficiently important indeed, but which, I fear, is more than my leisure moments will ever permit me to attempt. Nevertheless, if Mr. Butler's avowed incredulity, and his final perseverance against what I deem the truth, should compel me to make farther researches, it is not improbable that I may at length be able to collect materials for such an history.

The observations in his first Letter are arranged under eight distinct heads, upon each of which I must offer a few cursory remarks. He begins with "*the early discipline of the Church of Rome, in respect to the perusal of the Scriptures by the general body of the laity.*" To elucidate this point, he merely quotes a few passages from a work of the amiable, pious, and truly respected Abp. Fénélon; who demonstrates, that the laity in the primitive churches did enjoy, without limit or restraint, the most entire use of the sacred writings. Roman Catholics, however, have not always conceded this point so fully and fairly: they have sometimes told us, how impossible it was for every Christian to obtain manuscript copies of the sacred books; as if this difficulty proved that any obstacle was placed in their way by the Pastors of the Church; or, as if the labour of writing out the Gospels and Epistles implied that Christians, Jews, or Pagans were not then *allowed to do so!*

Sir, whoever has read the epistolary fragments which remain of St. Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp, and their immediate successors, must know that manuscript copies of the Holy Books were in common use, and even in the hands of their disciples: so that really the difficulties alluded to were surmounted, by the co-operating zeal of Pastors and people. Instead of this anxiety in Papal Bishops to disseminate the Scriptures, the Church of Rome (*in later ages*) has created difficulties, imposed restraints, and obstructed the full blazing

ing of Gospel light among her laity; she has too seldom and cautiously printed the Bible in the vulgar tongues; too often she has egregiously perverted the sacred text by her notes and traditions, or has forced the people to shut their own eyes, while she took credit to herself for having put the Bible in their hands. To avoid prolixity, I must not enlarge on this first head; and, as my time can only be devoted to the present object "by bits and scraps," stolen from other more pressing avocations, I beg leave to postpone entering into the motives assigned by Mr. Butler for the alteration made in the discipline and practice of his Church—which forms his second general topic of discussion. W. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.

I WAS much amused, in common, I believe, with many of your Readers, at the observation of your Correspondent B. O. in the Supplement to vol. LXXXIII. Part i. p. 628, respecting the *moderation and humility* of Cardinal Wolsey. After remarking that "the elevation of Bishops to Temporal Peerages seems now peculiar to Ireland," &c.—he says, "even Cardinal Wolsey, in the full pride and plenitude of his power, aspired not to the honours of the Peerage." This modesty in a man who named himself *before his King*, it would, in any case, be difficult to credit. The truth is, a Cardinal's hat was in those days considered as superior to the coronet of any Peer; since it was given by the Pope, who was above all Kings. Consequently, ecclesiastical dignity was held to be superior to temporal dignity; and celibacy made hereditary honours unimportant to the Clergy. Relative rank depended upon various circumstances, of potency, wealth, &c. when the nobles were all "*Pares*," *Lords alike*; and when Henry VIII. settled the Table of Precedence, to prevent disputes, he placed both the highest and the lowest orders of the spiritual lords, as they are called, above the highest and lowest orders of temporal lords, though he certainly was not much inclined to favour ecclesiastical dignity.

I am unacquainted with the circumstances that led to the two instances mentioned by B. O. of Bishops hav-

ing been made Temporal Peers, viz. Odo de Burgh Bishop of Baieux, created *Earl* of Kent in 1067; and Hugh Pudsey Bishop of Durham, created *Earl* of Northumberland in 1189. It is well known an *earldom* was then an office as well as an honour; and warlike service might occasion these appointments. But it is certain that at this period the English Clergy were in general married men; celibacy not being introduced into England till its deluded Sovereign had surrendered the Regal as well as the Ecclesiastical rights of this kingdom to the Papal power; a circumstance, which, by the way, seems to have been left unnoticed by modern writers in defence of Protestantism against the charge of *novelties* in Religion—though primitive Christianity was planted so early in Britain, and preserved so long in Wales.

I am also ignorant of the cause of the advancement of Sir John Rawson, knight of Rhodes, and Prior of Kilmainham, to the Peerage in 1541, by the title of Viscount Clantarffe, and have not leisure at present to search farther into the subject. The next instance quoted is so recent as 1777, in the person of the Lord Primate of Ireland, Robinson, created Baron Rokeby; since which date several of the Bishops of the Irish bench have been created Temporal Peers.

Now really, Mr. Urban, being neither a Papist nor a Puritan, I cannot see why a sort of stigma should be allowed to remain upon the marriage of the Prelates of our Church, by the exclusion of their wives and families from the privilege of rank, for life at least; or why merit in the highest and most important of the professions should not be rewarded by perpetuating its remembrance by hereditary honours—I mean no invidious comparison; but I believe public opinion will bear me out, when I say, there is no apparent cause why the Irish bench of Bishops should be favoured, while the English bench of Bishops is neglected. PHILIP-JUSTICE.

** C. BALIOL remarks that, in April 1779, the Church of Chart, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning (Hasted, vol. II. 407), together with all the monuments, brasses, &c. some of them curious; and asks for copies of the inscriptions, which he has searched for unsuccessfully.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

March 2.

I HAVE been in Orders nearly forty years, in which time I have been very exact in not performing the marriage ceremony before eight in the morning, or after twelve at noon. Nor did I ever know that any of my brethren who deviated from the same rule. You will therefore believe that I felt some surprise in hearing it asserted in conversation the other day, that a marriage by banns might be celebrated at any hour; but one by licence must be only between the hours of eight and twelve. On seeking for information in the Canons, the Marriage Act, and Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, I find nothing that contradicts the assertion; and shall be obliged to some one of your Clerical Correspondents for his opinion upon the subject.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 28.

I N your Magazine for January, (p. 33.) you inserted some observations upon rare books, and an apology for the prevailing disposition to collect and preserve them; but as the arguments there used may probably be pressed into the service of a cause which it was, I doubt not, far from the writer's intention to advocate—I mean, *Picture-dealing*, or the trade in *pretended original paintings of eminent masters*, allow me to suggest the expediency of distinguishing between the respective merits of these two fashionable pursuits, and to enter my caveat against the latter.

There can be no doubt that whatever illustrates the history, or develops the progress of the art of painting, or recalls into view the superior genius of some famous professor of that art, deserves attention; and may be supposed to justify some portion (I do not say how much) of the zeal with which old paintings have been sought after, and of the expence at which they have been obtained.

But I think, Mr. Urban, it is high time the admirers of the works of *old masters* should be apprised that their *excessive* ardour has a direct tendency to expose them to fraud and imposition; because this consideration will, I persuade myself, beget in the wealthy patrons of the art such a wholesome doubt and delay in striking their bargains for high-priced

old paintings, as may eventually secure them from the machinations of those who practise upon their credulity.

With a view to illustrate this subject, let it be remembered, first, that of the really *undoubted* originals of the great masters (whose names are scattered over the pages of history not quite so thick as the stars in the firmament) the history and present depositories are in general well known; they have been objects of attention from the period of their first execution, and are, for the most part, in catalogued collections; and whatever changes may have taken place in their situations, are matters of record.

Secondly, the works of the most famous painters have ever been, as they still are, used as studies by practitioners in the art, whose *copies* possess various, and some of them very high degrees of merit, and are far more numerous than the originals. Copies, indeed, not unfrequently possess such close resemblance to the style and manner of the originals as to defy the acumen of the most sagacious critics.

In collecting antient pictures, therefore, the chances of picking up copies instead of originals are exactly in proportion to the number of the former scattered abroad and neglected, compared with the number of the latter in such circumstances, if (which, indeed, I much doubt) any *originals* are yet, or have for a long time past, been left in obscurity to be *picked up*.

Here let me note by the way, that in one important circumstance old paintings differ from old books; *viz.* that while the former may be copied by the labour and ingenuity of an individual *employed in retirement*, the reprint of the latter in any way, particularly in fac-simile, is, and has ever been, an enterprise attended with too much labour and expence to render the attempt practicable for the mere purpose of acquiring profit by deception; added to this, such fac-simile reprints could not be made but by the combined exertion of so many persons employed in the manual labour attending them, as would, by making the transaction public, certainly defeat its object.

The reprints of the Roxburgh Club,

or

or of Mr. Machell Stace, for instance, are well known, and will be catalogued as such, like any other productions of the press, and the number printed, with their comparative value, will be a point as well ascertained as any other fact in the book trade.

If then ancient *original* paintings really are not, and ought not to be gratuitously supposed to be scattered about in obscure cottages amongst persons ignorant of their value, the honest picture-dealer, who wants such articles for his customers, can have but one resource for a supply of *undoubted originals*, which is to those who are well known to possess, if they were willing to sell them; but the holders of such paintings are, for the most part, noblemen, or men possessed of large fortunes, who are thereby placed above the temptation of money; of course the number occasionally brought to market is small indeed, nor will pictures *known to be genuine throughout Europe* ever be suffered to remain any considerable time without a purchaser at their true value.

Supposing, for instance, (I will mention no name) A. B. or C. or any known proprietors of original pictures, should determine to part with a few out of their choice collections, is it likely that they would *privately* dispose of them at such prices as would enable a picture-dealer to adventure his capital in the purchase? or is it not much more probable, perhaps certain, that they would be *publicly* sold or exchanged, as the only proper way of preserving to them the benefit of that *identity* upon which their superior value is founded?" Admitting the case to stand thus, it is fair to conclude that pictures which suddenly start up in the market as *genuine works of old masters* are *mere copies*: and any thing alleged to the contrary will, in nine cases out of ten, turn out to be the bare assertion of an interested vender. What then becomes of all the *choice collections of undoubted originals*, which are almost *weekly* during the winter season offered to the world, *anonymously as to the history of the pictures*, or *confidentially*, and with much *ceremony and artifice*, disclosed to the notice of the *unpractised and incautious amateur*? I confess, Mr.

Urban, I see in such offers little more than an intimation that an attempt is about to be made to entrap the unwary, and to cheat the wealthy; the success of which attempts every honest man is called upon to deprecate, and, if possible, to prevent.

It has fallen to my lot to be present at not a few *picture sales*, and to have noted with attention the progress of the performance until the final developement of the plot.

Every act of this drama begins with a sort of prologue, a little didactic eloquence. The audience are duly prepared by a liberal portion of *gratuitous assertion* on the part of Mr. Auctioneer, to waive the needless ceremony of investigation into the authority of documents, or even of a critical inspection of the performances, and to receive upon the *warranty* of his *most honourable word* the whole statement of facts.—*Animal Magnetism*, Mr. Urban, (by so many deemed a delusion, is here, all reality; every power of mind and body is pressed into the service; and the passions of pride, vanity, and emulation, most powerfully assailed. The often rehearsed encomiums are delivered, with all needful animation and pathos— who knows not the power of oratory? A man so much in earnest cannot but be in the right! Observe not less the speaker's superior science—terms of art the most recedite grace his speech. At every glance he detects new beauties, the tints glow with *divine effulgence*; the figures *live* before him. *The chiar oscuro* is *perfect*—the whole picture *speaks the master*. A bidding ensues, 'tis 50, what only 50! impossible! 'twould be given away; 'twould be given away at 500! A better offer is respectfully requested; 'tis made! yes, he perceives the audience begin to awake; but time is short, he has much to get through, he must haste; *Gentlemen*, it is *now or never*. The plot succeeds, the harvest ripens; another, and another, and another bidding evince the *growth of taste* in the company. Oh! such a picture for only 300. *An unrivalled work!*—*nothing in existence* to be compared with it! Competition operates favourably; the sale proceeds, 500 guineas is named: with this important increase, increases also the self-importance of the principal performer.

ers. It demands attention; silence! silence, Gentlemen! Fresh beauties break in upon him; *brilliancy and splendour, and force truly electrifying! Originality, most undoubted originality!* The picture would grace the palace of an Emperor!--Indeed, a palace ought to be built to receive it!--It has for years been held (observe by some unknown possessor, some needy cottager, or inhabitant of an obscure alley) above all price! it was never yet sold!--*A chef d'œuvre of the master!*—a present to his dearest friend! At length the mark is obtained, 700 guineas. What, no more than 700 guineas? and must it go for such a trifle! will no one vindicate its merits? 'Tis pitiful! 'tis wondrous pitiful! it discredits the taste of the age—but alas! there is no reserve—it must be sold—he cannot help it—it is knocked down. Sir, it is yours, *I congratulate you.*

And, after all, what is it? An old picture, it is true; but, in spite of varnish and new gilding, somewhat the worse for wear.—A picture till then never heard of. No one can tell whence it came, or how it was picked up—its originality is mere matter of opinion; there may be, and there are, dissenters; but the purchase is made, the price is fixed, a check is given, and the best thing that can henceforward be done is, fully to credit all Mr. Auctioneer has said.

I consider Artists as more particularly interested in exposing and checking this trade in *scititious* productions of the *old Schools*, for two reasons. First, because it is reasonable to suppose, that the wealth improvidently dissipated upon such spurious works, and put into the pockets of not very conscientious or honourable persons—of gamblers who live by speculating on the prescience of the wealthy—would have come *honourably* into the hands of some living Professors of the Arts, in payment for their *most undoubted originals*, and have been of no small service in the remuneration of their labour and study, and in the respectable maintenance of their families.

Secondly, because the subsequent detection by men of property, of deceptions practised upon them under the pretence of gratifying their taste for *good paintings*, has a tendency to prejudice the minds of the patrons of

the Arts against those same Arts, from the merely fortuitous circumstance of their being found in alliance with the *black art* of cheating.

It is to be regretted, that neither law nor equity does in this case afford the needful protection against imposture; and that, while the man who buys a horse, a ship, or a time-keeper, or any thing else, under a warranty, may nullify his engagement when he detects imposition, the purchaser of copies for original paintings does not enjoy the same advantage; but must pay the price contracted for under such warranty, and thus acquire his knowledge of the styles of different painters in the dearest of all schools, the school of Experience, and there purchase it at her very highest rate of charge, the charge of hundreds, perhaps of thousands.

Peace, so long needed, and now eagerly hoped for by the inhabitants of Europe, has already become the watch-word amongst the gentlemen of this craft; and, notwithstanding the Continent has been long since rummaged by amateurs of all nations, who hold original paintings in as high estimation as ourselves, the picture-shops will quickly be filled with *undoubted originals* of every school, just imported from the Continent, with inscriptions in all characters and languages, in frames of every antique pattern, and both pictures and frames fitted to the pockets of purchasers at all high prices, from 100 to 5000 guineas.

It is not too much to hope that against such allurements good sense and reflection will interpose a barrier; and that those who may have mansions which they wish to adorn will discover, to their very great advantage, that a man of wealth may purchase 5, 10, or perhaps 50 good pictures, *undoubted originals*, of eminent modern artists, value 100 guineas each, for the price of one pretended original of the antients; and that, while the latter is in great danger of being depreciated by subsequent doubt or detection, the former will advance in the estimation of the world, and of course in value, when the dust of the artist is laid in the dust.—It is indeed bard that a man must die before the efforts of his genius can command a price.

As an honest man, a real friend of the Arts, and a lover of my Country, I have ventured to offer these observations, which I trust will not be thought ill-timed.---Certainly, if any well-intentioned English gentleman should be induced to relinquish the vain pursuit of what is not attainable, and apply himself to the encouragement of living merit, these remarks will not prove useless. T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, March 15.*

MR. Henry Ellis, in the preface to his valuable edition of Hardyng's Chronicle, observes, that, in the Continuation of that Chronicle, the Lives of King Edward the Fifth, and King Richard the Third, usually ascribed to Sir Thomas More; made their first appearance. It is clear, however, that there was some earlier copy; for in that reprinted by Mr. Ellis, the death of the murderer Dighton is noticed (p. 521.); but Holinshed, transcribing from More, says, "Dighton, indeed, yet walketh on alive in good possibilitie to be hanged yer hedie," (late edit. vol. III. p. 402.) Stow in his Annals (p. 460. edit. 1631.) has followed Holinshed. I have not the Latin copy of More's History before me; but neither in Kennett's translation, nor in Hall's Chronicle, is the passage to be found, as given by Holinshed. The latter Historian must certainly have seen a copy of More's work prior to that published with Hardyng's Chronicle; and the passage itself affords ground perhaps for strengthening Mr. Ellis's belief that the *English* copy was the work not of More, but of Morton. Dighton, might indeed, have been living in 1513, when More is said to have written his History; but the contrary supposition is more probable. Buck's assertion that Morton's manuscript was in existence in his time, is certainly entitled to credit; for, as the vindicator of Richard, it would clearly have been to Buck's advantage to diminish the authority of the work, by representing it to have proceeded from a later pen than Morton's, even though Morton was Richard's enemy.

While I am on the subject of Richard the Third (a subject now rendered peculiarly interesting to the publick by Mr. Kean's successful representation of the dramatic Tyrant, and by the laudable emulation of the Sister

Theatre), permit me to add a word or two respecting Buck, Richard's first apologist. Until Mr. Malone asserted the contrary, the "History of the Life and Reigne of Richard the Third" was generally ascribed to Sir George Buc, who died more than 20 years prior to the publication of that work in 1640. (See Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. VII. p. 217.) Mr. Malone's statement will receive full confirmation by a reference to the Dedication of Buck's History, in which (though the first sentence may be thought rather ambiguous) there is abundant proof that the Dedicator was himself the Author of the work; and the Dedication proves its date, by noticing Sir Thom Browne's "Religio Medici," a book not published till 1643. Were this proof wanting, still no good reason could be assigned for the omission of Sir George Buc's rank of Knighthood in the title-page, more than forty years after it had been conferred upon him.

On the subject of the controversy respecting Richard, Buck's honest zeal and industry, and Horace Walpole's ingenuity, have failed to eradicate my early hatred of More's and Shakspeare's crook-backed Tyrant. If any of your Correspondents, however, should be able to suggest any additional arguments in Richard's favour*, they would deserve thanks for their attempts to illustrate a period of history which is certainly involved in some obscurity. A. T.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

AS you continue to encourage the *reminiscences* of age, I have such a fellow-feeling with your pleasing correspondent from Northiam, (p. 118.), that I must request your admitting another *Amator*, if not also *Laudator*,

"Temporis acti,

Se Puero"—

who, as a retired rural reader, finds much occasional entertainment, as well as useful information, in your pages, fully justifying your motto—"prodesse & delectare." You will

* We beg to refer our Correspondent to Mr. Hutton's interesting and well-drawn "Life of Richard III. till he assumed the Regal power," prefixed to his "Battle of Bosworth Field;" which sets Richard's character in a somewhat amiable point of view. EDIT.

give

give me credit for my taste in looking back, if I tell you that I purchased two quarto volumes, published by Mrs. Piozzi, for the sake of their title, "*Retrospection*;" of which I think the portrait of the writer is the best part; and I remember that the British Critic gently scouted her learned remark, that Buonaparte's Christian name, Napoleon, said to be given him by his godfather *Paoli*, was a corruption of the Greek name for the "Destroyer"—"*Apollyon*," as prophetic of his character and conduct; whereas, in fact, it is the name of the Romish saint on whose day he was supposed to be born. I think the conceit of a friend of mine, which was then new, at least to myself, was at least as good, that "Nap" deserved the other title of "A-bad-one."—I remember too, that in another work, of Letters and Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, she tells us, that in their visit in Wales, she recommended to him, as a great rarity at table, some peas, late in the year, which were of a sort newly introduced in England, very large, yet tender; I think, imported from America, as I once had the taste of a few. She asked him, "if he did not think them very good?"—He answered, after swallowing half the small sample, and mistaking them for common marrow-fats, that "they might be so for a hog." But she suppressed the remarkably spirited and justly deserved return of her aunt; who, from the head of her table, (as, when in Wales, I was assured from good authority) addressed him, "*Then, pray Sir, let me send you the other half.*"

From the *same* tempting title too I purchased another single quarto, not thicker than the five shilling Supplement to some Quarto Memoirs I had before purchased, and which were in part retailed again in metre, there, with very little new matter; part of which, in defiance of the Author's own motto to the (*at length avowed*) "*Letter to the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of O——d,*" published in 1767—"*Jam parce sepulto,*" was a gross insult on the memory of a late learned and worthy Lawyer, whose name, as well as rank in his profession, he gave at full length, whilst he sunk that of his learned friend (whom he was flattering at the expence of his Majesty's Ancient Serjeant at Law)

under initials; I suppose, to spare living modesty. As this was a half-guinea work, I was disappointed in not receiving another copy of the portrait, which is an improvement on that to which Garrick objected, as unappropriate to one whom the "Gods had made poetical," and which latter I have often seen in its rusticated position at the house of a late most amiable neighbour in one of the "midland counties." The versified edition should surely have been decorated with the loose studying-robe, and the "Poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling;" whilst the blue coat, and red cape, would have been not unsuitable to Biographical Prose.

Yours, &c.

E. J.

MR. URBAN, *London, Feb. 3.*

SO far am I like Mr. Farey, that I too have listened with delight to the perfect harmony produced with Mr. Liston's patent organ at Flight and Robson's; I too can bear testimony to Mr. Liston's politeness, ingenuity, and theoretical knowledge of the musical scale, and to the ease with which the pedals may be employed to alter the pitch of the sounds during performance, by performers too who have less skillful hands and feet than Mr. Samuel Wesley. But I differ from Mr. Farey in thinking that Mr. Liston did wrong, when composing his Essay on perfect Intonation, to omit using Mr. F.'s notation of intervals—"the notation which I have discovered—these artificial commas of mine," as Mr. Farey says. This notation indeed seems to be his *Dulcinea del Toboso*, and he himself the devoted enemy of wolves and temperaments, and the champion of perfect harmony against all the dull block-heads who contend that it is better to choose tempered instruments at their present price, than to go to the expence of perfection. As nobody can object to perfection, it must have been, I presume, from considering the expence, the bulk of such an organ, or the difficulty of keeping it in tune, that your Reviewer thought it would remain merely a curiosity, and not come into general use. In my opinion, a large organ on this plan, having all the usual stops, would not keep in perfect tune throughout for a single week: I should be pleased, however,

sometimes several feet from the ground, descending through the chinks of the old decayed bark, and fastening in the earth; at which time they tighten, and separate from the trunk, touching it only at each end, in the manner of strings on a musical instrument. These speedily encrease to a great thickness, much resembling thick hazle-rods, and support their decaying parent with strength and nourishment. I have observed this in some other trees, particularly in an old Yew in the churchyard of Blodwell, in North Wales. But the most extraordinary I ever heard or read of, was a seedling Ash that grew in the crevice of an old wall of a castle, and, having exhausted all the earth it could there obtain, pined and looked sickly for several years; till at length, making a great effort, it threw out a root down the side of the wall, which fastening in the earth, became the principal trunk, and in time detached the original root from the wall. This is an actual instance of a tree transplanting itself.—But to return to the *Acacia*.—A very intelligent friend informs me that he has seen it strongly recommended in some Rural Tracts to plant extensively for timber the *Gleditsia triacanthos* (commonly known as the small-leaved *Acacia*.) Before such plantations are adopted to any extent, it would be well to observe, whether it has the tendency to decay so common in the above tree (the *pseudacacia*). Though a strong friend to our native forest trees, because growing so healthily they are far more beautiful; yet I have little doubt but that several foreigners may be denized with great success. As ornamental trees, indeed, few can exceed in beauty the *Acacia*: its rich light feathery foliage, its fair pensile blossoms, and the sensible repose of its leaves closing at nightfall, render it highly worthy a place in the pleasure-ground. But gentlemen having large ones growing near valuable and rare shrubs, would do well occasionally to inspect their roots, and arms; lest, crashed by a sudden storm, they cause irreparable havoc among their humble neighbours. Having suffered much in this way, I give this friendly notice to all admirers of the shrubbery.—Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your correspondents can inform me to what purpose

this timber is most adaptable: it appears to me to be exceedingly hard, close-grained, and of unusual weight: very full of heart, and in colour resembling that of the large and old-grown Laburnum; of which, I once saw made in a turner's shop in London, beautiful flutes, dice-boxes, and backgammon-men; it being nearly as hard and compact as box.—It is my intention to have this tree sawn, for its immense size, and probably converted to some sort of ornamental furniture; by which means I may be enabled to give that information, I now wish to obtain. JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

With regard to the questions addressed to me by your Correspondent E. concerning *ghosts*; I should have answered them at the time with real pleasure, had I been able; and had not another, better-informed, judiciously anticipated me.—I have only to add that almost every cottage in this country (Shropshire) has a horse-shoe nailed to some part of it, generally on the sill, or over the door, to “keep out the old witch.”—As the gentleman has not answered *why* ghosts are laid *most infallibly* in the sea, I just take the liberty to suggest that it *might* have originated from the evil spirits imploring Jesus Christ not to lay them in the sea, “for they feared the deep.”—Many of our popular superstitions may be traced to the New and Old Testaments.

Yours, &c. J. F. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, March 14.

IN your Account of the Hard Frosts in your last Magazine, I was surprised to find the frost of 1784-5, omitted, as it was supposed to be the longest frost ever known in England. As to the degree of cold, I have no memorandum, not being then in possession of a thermometer. Happening to begin that very year to keep a general account of the weather for my amusement, I am able to send you a history of it from my own observation, if you should think it worth insertion in your Miscellany. It seems very much to resemble the present season: whether this will last as long, remains to be proved, but there is no appearance of change at the present (March 14). The frost of 1784, was preceded by sharp frosts, Nov. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, and Dec. 1, but did not set in seriously

y till Dec. 5, when storms of snow for the three or four first days continued to the end of the month; only two short frosts, on the 18th, and 29th, 30th. Snow fell in this month the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 16th, 21st.—Jan. 1785 frost 1st and 2d. The 2d snow fell, and rain. A frost owed to the 6th, when the frost rised. Frost again, 9th, 10th, again 15th, which lasted to the 17th. This was the longest interval, the weather was so cold, that the frost was not out of the ground. On the 20th snow fell, and the frost set in sharp. Snow fell, 2d, 13th, 28th, and 31st.—Feb: the frost continued sharp through the whole month, with frosts on the 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st deep, and 26th. The frost continued through the whole of it, from the 15th to the 21st. Snow fell the 2d, 22d, 24th, and 27th. The frost hard the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, and 10th. On the 11th it cleared, having lasted from Dec. 5, to the 11th, with the interval of rather than one week in January.

Yours, &c.

T. R.

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

Monday, January 9, was an exceedingly cold day, though the bene unclouded the greater part

There were at times very thin layers of misty rime within eight or ten feet of the earth's surface; in some instances these strata were intersected by hedges or banks, and it was curious to observe the rime melting in a stream from the upper to the lower, when the connection was broken; some of the strata not above six or eight yards, and half a yard thick; some of which could be avoided by stooping unem as I rode along, and some prevented from reaching my mouth by being in the stirrups; though the wind perfectly calm, it was curious to observe the great rapidity with which the frost crossed the roads; even two of the frost arests (perhaps 150 yards apart) crossed the road in opposite directions; the rime was universally the coldest part of the atmosphere; it continued much the same till the night. On Monday, Jan. 17, seven I laid a Fahrenheit's thermometer, made by Fayer, in a

chair: it soon sunk to 9°. It was afterwards removed into the garden, near a door fronting the North, and the door left open—the rime passed through the door way, and the thermometer for a very small space of time, sunk to 0° about 9 o'clock; I suspect it had been a very little lower, as the surface of the mercury was, when I saw it, convex; in about five minutes after it rose to 3°, where it continued a quarter of an hour, and after that kept gradually rising to 24°, when I ceased to observe it.

Such are the particulars of my observation of the cold: I was greatly surprised to think we were at the greatest cold Fahrenheit observed in Iceland. I have been particular to mention Fahrenheit, to avoid all error arising from the kind of thermometer.

Yours, &c. MICHAEL WARD.

Mr. URBAN, Sidmouth, Feb. 10..

I SEND you for insertion Meteorological Tables for 1813. In that for Sidmouth, a plan has been followed which admits of comparison with other Registers of the Thermometer: the mean of nine and two, for instance, may be compared with the observations made at the Royal Society; but, as the Register Thermometer is not noticed at Somerset House, the extremes cannot be known. The mean of the temperature here for the six winter months, January, February, March, October, November, December, is 46°, which is 7 degrees higher than Derby: the mean of the remaining six months is 60°, which is also seven degrees higher than Derby, although the thermometer was not above 72° here, whilst at Derby it was in July 80°. This certainly shows a more steady temperature.

The dense fog which enveloped London for eight days, from the 27th of December to the 3d of January, did not reach Sidmouth; during these days the atmosphere was perfectly clear.

During the very severe weather last month, the thermometer in the night of the 9th stood at 19°, and at nine in the morning of the 10th at 20°: but the lowest temperature was from the 21st to the 22d, when Six's thermometer registered 16°: the mean temperature for the month was 33°.

Yours, &c. JAMES CLARKE.

ANNUAL

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for SIDMOUTH, DEVON, 50° 41' N. Lat. 3° 13' W. Long. By Dr. CLARKE.																													
1813.	Thermometer, Northerly exposed.										Barometer.					Weather.		Winds.		Rain.									
	Months.	Highest by Six's Register.	Day.	Wind.	Lowest by Six's Register.	Day.	Wind.	Highest.	Day.	Wind.	Lowest.	Wind.	Mean for the Month.	Greatest Range in 24 Hours.	Fine.	Cloudy.	Wet.	North and North-East.	East and South-East.		South and South-West.	West and North-West.							
Jan.	49	9	S. W.	25	28	N.	37	41	34	38	36	41	39	44	37	13	31	30	14	41	14	19	5	15	5	4	8	0.00	
Feb.	51	28	N. W.	31	10	W.	41	47	39	43	44	47	45	41	44	13	28	30	29	93	43	8	21	8	6	15	10	3	0.04
March.	58	29	W.	28	12	N. E.	43	51	38	45	48	51	50	41	47	16	7	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	0.83	
April.	59	13	S. W.	31	2	N. W.	45	57	39	45	50	51	50	40	47	10	10	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	1.73	
May.	65	29	N.	40	26	N. W.	53	59	47	53	57	59	58	50	56	11	13	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	2.73	
June.	72	28	S.	42	17	S. E.	57	62	48	55	61	62	61	49	57	23	26	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	1.22	
July.	70	31	N. W.	42	7	S. E.	56	66	48	57	63	66	64	48	59	8	4	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	2.96	
Aug.	71	2	S. W.	40	23	W.	56	67	48	57	63	67	65	—	—	8	24	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	0.83	
Sept.	69	17	S. W.	40	7	S. W.	55	63	49	56	59	63	61	53	58	13	17	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	1.70	
Oct.	63	5	S. W.	30	29	N. E.	48	56	46	51	52	56	54	49	53	20	26	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	3.80	
Nov.	56	13	N. W.	32	3	N.	44	49	41	45	49	47	43	45	44	4	4	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	2.38	
Dec.	52	18	S.	25	13	N. E.	39	43	36	40	40	43	42	40	41	15	27	30	26	46	21	1	9	10	3	6	14	1.35	

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for DERBY, 52° 58' N. Lat. 1° 30' W. Long. By Mr. SWANWICK.																														
1813.	Months.	Register Thermometer, N. exposed.										Barometer, 170 ft. above the level of the Sea.							Weather		Winds.				Rain.					
		Day.	Highest in the Day.	Wind.	Day.	Lowest in the Night.	Wind.	Day.	Highest.	Wind.	Day.	Lowest.	Wind.	Day.	Lowest.	Wind.	Mean for the Month.	Greatest Range in 24 Hours.	Fair.	Wet.	North and North-East.	East and South-East.	South and South-West.	West and North-West.		In. Dec.				
January		6	50	S.	29	17	N.W.	37	31	34	13	25	30	46	E.	14	29	38	N.E.	30	00	41	20	11	51	10	6	0	30	
February		21	54	S.	4	31	W.	46	36	41	10	3	30	40	N.	14	29	10	S.	29	73	50	9	19	1	0	17	10	2	14
March		28	60	W.	31	30	S.W.	49	35	42	13	26	30	47	N.W.	21	29	62	S.	30	14	41	23	8	5	0	9	17	0	72
April		12	70	W.	3	29	S.W.	54	38	46	14	13	30	36	S.	1	29	05	W.	29	91	70	22	8	8	3	9	10	0	59
May		30	72	S.	1	38	N.E.	58	44	51	19	30	30	10	S.	21	29	34	S.W.	29	70	45	10	21	6	3	13	9	3	25
June		2	76	N.E.	23	28	W.	65	46	53	12	22	30	32	N.	9	29	55	S.W.	30	09	35	19	11	14	5	6	5	1	17
July		30	79	S.	9	44	W.	67	48	58	14	6	30	30	S.	20	29	30	S.W.	29	78	79	19	12	3	1	12	15	1	93
August		11	72	S.	25	57	N.E.	63	47	55	11	26	30	28	N.	6	29	50	S.E.	30	02	30	23	8	8	1	6	16	0	56
September		17	66	S.	10	56	S.	59	45	52	13	17	30	31	S.	6	29	11	S.	30	00	50	18	12	9	5	12	4	1	42
October		5	62	W.	19	25	E.	50	41	46	14	25	30	24	N.E.	17	28	43	N.	29	81	80	15	16	12	4	8	7	5	24
November		20	52	S.	30	26	S.E.	44	34	39	9	4	30	51	N.	17	29	38	N.W.	29	90	50	16	14	4	4	10	12	1	63
December		18	48	S.W.	30	22	W.	38	32	35	9	11	30	32	E.	18	29	25	S.W.	29	83	42	21	10	9	3	11	8	1	83

Carter, and I think he said, it was at the Abbey. He informed me further, at the same time, that he found Mr. C. was engaged in the publication of an antiquarian work; that he had recommended to him to take, as one of his subjects, the freeze in Edward the Confessor's chapel; and that, if Mr. C. did insert that subject, he, my father, had engaged me to write the letter-press, as knowing, as was the case, that I also had made considerable collections as to the history of Westminster Abbey. This engagement of me was, as I understood from my father, made in answer to an objection started by Mr. C. against taking the subject, because it would require a letter-press explanation, and he had nobody in view to write it. In consequence of this, I undertook the office, on condition that my father would read over the papers before they went to press, which he from time to time did. In a few days after this, my father and myself called on Mr. C. in Wood-street, where I first became acquainted with him; and after that my father and myself, sometimes separately, and sometimes together, were frequently in the habit of calling on him; my separate visits were wholly regulated by the progress of his work and the necessity thence arising of our frequently seeing each other; and sometimes, for the same reason, he also called on me.

When the drawing from the freeze had been made (for Mr. C. decided on taking that subject, as recommended by my father), and when Mr. C.'s first plate of that subject was in sufficient forwardness, I prepared and furnished him with the manuscript of the letter-press to explain it; and on delivering it to him to be carried to the printer, I requested to be furnished with an impression of the plate and letter-press when they were printed, because I wished to place them among my other collections relating to Westminster Abbey. He told me, his intention was to give me two copies of each number in which my papers appeared. This he accordingly from time to time did; and to these he also added a copy of the first number, which had already been published before I became acquainted with him, in order to make one of the sets a complete book.

Very early in our acquaintance, he

complained to me most grievously of the slow progress of his Printer; and he particularly requested me to write for him the draught of a letter, which he might copy and send to Mr. --- to quicken his pace: This I accordingly did, and delivered the draught to him. Whether Mr. C. ever sent any such letter, I know not; but this I know, and remember well, that, subsequently to this, I have heard him complain heavily, and more than once, to my father and myself, of his Printer's delay. In consequence of these complaints, for I was present at the time, my father said, "if Mr. --- had so much other business that he could not sufficiently attend to Mr. C.'s book, and if Mr. C. was dissatisfied with Mr. ---, as he seemed to be, he, my father, could recommend a man who was both a Printer and Woodcutter, who had executed the wood-cuts for his *History of Music*, and who, as having less business, could give the necessary attention to Mr. C.'s book. My father then named Mr. Thomas Hodgson, who lived in George's-court, which runs from the lower end of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, into St. John's-lane; and to him with Mr. C. (at Mr. C.'s own request) I afterwards went. This is the correct fact. Mr. Hodgson was not mentioned by me, but my father. It was on the occasion and in the manner stated above. There was no declaration, or even intimation, either from my father or myself, that my continuance to assist Mr. C. in any way depended on the circumstance of his employing Mr. Hodgson; nor was any such intended. But Mr. H. was only named to relieve Mr. C. from what he seemed to consider as an embarrassing situation. Had my father's or my intention been, as Mr. C. represents it, to forward the interest of our own Printer, surely my father, when he first promised my assistance, would have made the employment of Mr. Hodgson a previous condition, or I should at least have done so when I declared to Mr. Carter my readiness to help him.

Although I stood engaged to Mr. C. neither as to time nor number of subjects, any further than to the extent of that of the freeze; I continued to furnish him with letter-press for every one which he took from Westminster Abbey, and sometimes two in each number, during the years

1782, 1783, and down to the month of April 1784, as will appear from the book, and the dates of the plates. The only exception was the postponement of the letter-press for the illustration of the first three compartments of the figures on the sides of the monument of Henry VII. to the subsequent number, when the whole appeared together. Some of my papers consisted of two folio pages each, and some of more; and they appeared once in three months, as Mr. C. published his numbers quarterly. In the interval, I employed myself in collecting materials, and when I knew from Mr. C. what subjects from Westminster Abbey he intended for his next number, to those of course my attention was more particularly directed.

Till my father had recommended to Mr. C. the freeze in Edward the Confessor's chapel, his work, as may be seen from the book itself, had not assumed the appearance of respectability. The subjects of his first number were some of them mutilated fragments, so injured, that they were wholly useless; and, from the meager account which accompanies them, it appears that the ages of none of them could be ascertained; and that they were wholly destitute of importance, either as to the history of this country, to that of the buildings to which they belonged, or to that of the art of sculpture in general. The freeze in Edward the Confessor's chapel was, on the contrary, of value and consequence in all these points. It had a few years before been in danger of destruction from an intended removal, to afford over the altar a view of the shrine of Edward the Confessor; which, however, fortunately did not take place; and the subjects represented on it had never been explained, or attempted to be explained in print.

A considerable time after I had been thus employed for Mr. C. and I think from circumstances, it must have been some time in the spring or summer of the year 1783—but before the month of June, for a reason which will be mentioned hereafter; my father and myself had frequently, when we called on him, seen him employed on a drawing which might perhaps have measured 18 inches high, by 15 wide, or somewhere

thereabouts. It represented the South side of the Arch over the way up to Henry the VIIIth's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. It was then in considerable forwardness, but not finished, and consequently it had not been exhibited at Somerset-house. One day about that time, when I had been from home all the morning, and had not been with him when he took his walk, my father, when our family all met at dinner, told us in conversation, that he really thought the assistance I had already given Mr. C. and what I intended to give him for the explanation of the remainder of the freeze, of which, one plate, I think, still remained to be inserted, and which was afterwards published on the first of June 1783; considering too that by that the character of his work had been fixed, entitled me, in justice, to some drawing from him, as an acknowledgment for my assistance. He added further, that he had called upon Mr. C. and told him what were his sentiments; that Mr. C. had readily acquiesced in the proposal of making me a handsome drawing from Westminster Abbey, in return for what I had done for him; and that it only remained for me to see Mr. C. and to settle with him what should be the subject. These circumstances were wholly unknown to me till they were thus mentioned by my father. I soon after called on Mr. C. for the purpose of choosing the subject. I related to him what my father had told me, which he confirmed in every particular; nor did he contradict it in any single instance, as he surely would have done had it been incorrect; but, on the contrary, he suffered me to make my choice, without making one single objection, or shewing any reluctance to performing his promise to my father. Neither did he deny that he had made that or any such promise; but, on the contrary, by an answer which he made to me on a subsequent occasion, as will be seen in an ensuing part of this letter, he distinctly admitted he conceived himself bound to perform it. Although I should much rather have preferred a subject which had shewn more of the building, and particularly its columns and arches, yet I decided that the drawing should be a copy of that above-mentioned, because I thought that a copy would be less tryable to him than

then to take and finish a fresh original drawing on the spot, were it even of smaller dimensions; and that he could work on this copy at home, in an evening, when he could not, for want of having the object before him, proceed with the original drawing, or when the weather was too bad to permit him to go out. To this choice of the subject Mr. C. agreed without any hesitation, and it was settled that it was to be done at Mr. C.'s leisure.

Of this original drawing, Mr. C. has said, that it occupied the space of two years at intervals; but if it is recollected, as was the fact, that all this while Mr. C.'s own work was also proceeding, each number of which was published quarterly, or thereabouts, and contained four plates; and that his plates, with very few if any exceptions, were wholly engraved by himself, it is evident that nearly, if not quite, 30 plates, or rather more, were also produced in the time, and consequently the apparent time occupied in this drawing becomes considerably reduced. A drawing finished on the spot would, of course, also require considerably more time than a copy from it, which latter might, in all probability, have been completed in one half the time of the former. Though it is not here intended to undervalue the drawing, or represent it as less laborious than it was, it is but justice to myself to mention these particulars, in order that it may not be overrated, and that no erroneous opinion may be entertained.

†† The extreme length of Mr. Hawkins's Letter reluctantly compels us to defer the remainder of it to another opportunity. EDIT.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CLXXXII.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND in the Reign of JAMES II. (Continued from p. 142.)

ST. JAMES's Church, Piccadilly. (Surveyed March 1814.)—Sir Christopher Wren Architect; erected 1685, under the patronage of Thomas Lord Jermin (see vol. LXXXIII. p. 563); and, as a compliment to King James, was dedicated to the Saint of that name. The edifice is capacious, partakes of all the relative proportions in regard to plan and elevations;

preserves the religious arrangement in entrances West, North, and South, and altar-end due East. However we have had frequent occasion to censure Sir Christopher's hostility manifested towards old St. Paul's, it is but justice to remark, that in all his ecclesiastical works he never lost sight of the obligatory disposal of the holy table; no—that departure from sacred custom was reserved for the church and chapel professional jobbers of our times, who on these occasions pick out any point of the compass but that from whence the Star of Redemption arose, man's hope, his salvation!

Plan: An oblong of five divisions, made by piers, windows, &c. West, a tower, with three entrances combined; North and South entrances, centre and side aisles, and altar at the East end.

West front: Tower central, and divisions right and left, making out the width of the building. The tower in four stories, divided by strings, and capped with a plain cornice. 1st story: Circular-headed doorway, Tuscan pilasters, plain architrave and key-stone topped with a second ditto of rich work. 2d story: window with kneed architrave and arched head, plain key-stone. 3d story: Circular window, plain architrave. 4th story: Window with plain pilasters, arched head, balustrade parapet. In succession rises a plain pedestal for clock dial, and preparatory, by being splayed at the upper part of the angles, to the support of the spire, which spire commences with a second pedestal of an octangular form, and perforated into eight small arched openings: at the base of spire (octangular) scrolls: appropriate vane. The height of the whole is of a desired dimension, so much so, that our surprize was excited to see, some forty years past, a man, by a dexterous exertion of his arm, throw a switch over the immediate point of the vane. This missive artist was then in the common practice of thus exhibiting his talent here, and at other lofty structures. The decorations of the tower repeated on its sides North and South; and in the divisions right and left, inferior entrances, and over them large oval windows; rustic quoins.

North front: Two stories of windows in five divisions. 1st story: Doorway in centre with arched head and side grounds rusticated: square kneed

kneec architrave windows with segmented arched heads, plain key-stone; plain string. 2d story: Lofty kneec architrave windows, arched heads, scroll key-stones; centre ditto cherub's head. General cornice with Corinthian modillions, and detached lions' heads in upper mouldings; dripping eaves roof: rustic quoins.

South front: Similar to the North ditto, excepting the door of entrance, which is on a grand scale, square, opening with an architrave enclosing a tablet, supported by Cherubim's heads: on each side, compartments and scrolls. Ionick columns in continuation right and left: entablature; in its frieze, festoons of fruit and flowers, between them half-moons and stars: these devices, so introduced, are not well understood: some friend may give their explanation.

East front: In three divisions; centre ditto, two Venetian windows in the height; lower window, Corinthian columns and pilasters, square head, entablature plain: upper window, Composite columns and pilasters, arched head, modillions in the cornice. Divisions right and left, large, oval windows. General cornice from side fronts run into a pediment, agreeably to the pitch of the roof at this point; rustic quoins.

Materials: walls brick; dressings stone; clock pedestals and spire, wood.

Innovations, 1804, when this church was "repaired and beautified." Three entrances in first story of tower stopped up; oval windows, West and East fronts, stopped up; doorway, North, destroyed, and the opening filled up. General cornice destroyed, and a plain string and common brick parapet substituted; the termination of East elevation modernized in like manner. Communication into church at West end done in the common mode of occasional covered avenues to houses on rout nights, and assembly rooms. There were stone piers with niches for entrance on the North side of the cemetery, but destroyed, and plain piers set up in lieu thereof.

In the cemetery has been raised a long room (tea-garden fashion) 1812, but for what purpose we are not prepared to say.

Interior. Spacious and grand. The three entrances under the tower formed a kind of vestibule; they are now pawed into a reading room for burial

service (not in use). Centre and side aisles in five divisions, the latter aisles portioned off by Doric piers for support of galleries over them, which galleries sweep round at West end: the entablature to the galleries has three members enriched. Corinthian columns rise on the above piers; their entablature plain, and is confined to their uprights, and is run back to the windows; (lines of several windows run with a plain edge:) arches spring from the columns for the divisions; no architraves: arched or wagon-head ceiling, running from West to East with compartments: 1st tier of ditto contains festoons of drapery, and of fruit and flowers alternately; 2d tier plain; 3d tier centered with large roses. At the West end of the church, the organ, on which is inscribed, "This organ was the gift of her most excellent Majesty Queen Mary, A. D. 1691." Work of the organ-case rather plain, though accompanied with large statues of angels and angel-children.

We are induced to believe that the case of this organ, not alone from its irrelevant design to the surrounding objects, but from the existing politicks of the period, was not set up by Sir Christopher: he had long been a faithful servant to his late Royal Masters, Charles and James; he enjoying the particular patronage of the latter Monarch; therefore, at the change of circumstances, a new Master or Mistress, it is most probable, would not encourage him whose heart naturally bowed in another direction.

The gallery belonging to the organ is plain, and sustained by Doric columns. East end of the church in three tiers: 1st tier, Altar screen, lines in continuation from work of the side-galleries, with the addition of compartments for the Belief, Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer. Most exuberant and richly-carved festoons, in alto-relievo, of fruit and flowers, &c. fill the centre space of the screen, when directly over the altar-table is a pelican feeding her young, crowned by a most superlative and beautiful combination of foliage, among which are two doves with olive-branches. Referring to the description of Durham Cathedral, composed previous to the Dissolution, we thus read: "Within the said quire, over the high altar, hung a rich and most

most sumptuous canopy, for the blessed Sacrament to hang within it, which had two irons fastened in the French Pierre (altar screen) very finely gilt, which held the canopy over the midst of the said high altar that the Pix hung in, that it could not move nor stir; whereon stood a pelican all of silver, upon the height of the said canopy, very finely gilt, giving her blood to her young ones, in token that Christ gave his blood for the sins of the world." Why Sir Christopher chose this pelican allusion must be attributed to his faith leaning towards the devotion of former times, as hinted in our survey of his St. Paul's. The altar-fence is of white marble, and filled with elaborate foliage. 2d and 3d tiers, repetition of the two Venetian windows, as described in the East front. Font: white marble, and of a circular form; a curious intention of the kind—the stem or support of the bason is the tree of good and evil: Adam and Eve are receiving the forbidden fruit from the serpent, which is wound round the body of the tree. On the bason, three basso-relievos: 1st, Noah's ark; 2d, St. John baptizing our Lord; 3d, Philip baptizing the Eunuch. This font had a rich canopy of wood, whereon were drops of fruit and flowers, borne up by a suspended angel and cherubim's heads. The canopy destroyed, and the font is now nearly hid by pews. The font, with the carvings at the altar, was the work of Gibbons, a celebrated artist of the seventeenth century.

There are many mural monuments disposed about the church. The pews, reading-desk, and pulpit new (1804), the originals having been destroyed; and, remarkable to relate, considering the present prevailing method of placing the pulpit directly before the altar, such decoration, in the present instance, is disposed in its appropriate situation on the South side of the centre aisle. All the original wood-work has been painted, either white or oak hues; two chimney-pieces have also been placed, *one on each side of the altar*. In regard to the new work here cited, not the least regard has been paid to the first decorations of the interior; but a marked intent, either to shew the present surveyors' improvements as done in a *better style*, or to evince an æconomical restriction in the needful supply in such case

made and provided. For instance, the reading-desk a plain fence or box, and the pulpit a plain term-supported box also; each deficient in requisite adornment, by device, or symbolical allusion. The square Corinthian pillar for support of the sounding-board, it is conjectured, is a part of Sir Christopher's pulpit.

Upon the whole, carrying our attention back to the genuine lines of the interior, there are many elevated ideas conspicuous, nothing too lavish, nothing too plain; every object is appropriate and useful, even such as the mode of church service demands.

Interior of the Vestry-room: Two windows each end, circular-headed Westwards, and square ditto Eastwards. On this latter point, an architrave, chimney-piece, and attendant chimney framed glass, enriched and gilt; above it, a large carving of the Royal arms (James II.) in full relief, with the Royal supporters, crest, and surrounding foliage. In truth, nothing can more determine the decorative manner of the day than this Eastern end; it may be called a real curiosity, both in fact and style. Here is a series of the portraits of the dignified Guardians of St. James's church: Tenison, Wake, Trimmell, Clarke, Tyrwhitt, Secker, Nicols, Moss, and Parker.

We now take our leave of Sir Christopher and his labours, the principal part of which has come in illustrative aid of this our Progress; and if, through a perverted bias, arising from the fashionable way of thinking in his hour, that Roman and Grecian architecture were alone to be admired and imitated, and that his native Pointed styles were to be despised and destroyed, he has evinced the greatest aptitude thereunto; still he maintained the antient religious arrangements of his forefathers. In one word, his genius was sublime, though his practice took a wrong turn—one was Nature's fixing; the other arose from the Follies of the day.

AN ARCHITECT.

*** What Flower do Spenser and M. Drayton mean to designate by "*Sops in Wine*?" I well remember an old Florist, who has been dead perhaps 50 years, who used that name for either a Carnation or Daisy. H. H. L. & M. D.

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The whole of the valuable Library of Earl MOIRA, including many extremely scarce Oriental works, was destroyed by the late conflagration at the Custom-house.

At the sale of the Library of the late Rev. S. Palmer, the Pulpit-Bible of the celebrated BUNYAN was purchased for Mr. Whitbread at the price of 20 guineas.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

22. *The Predestined Thief: or a Dialogue between a Calvinistic Preacher and a Thief condemned to the Gallows: in which is represented, in a Copy drawn as it were from the Life, the Influence of Calvinistic Principles in producing Crimes and Impieties of every Sort, and the Impediments placed by those Principles in the way of the Sinner's Repentance, and Amendment of Life. With an Application to the recent Case of Robert Kendall, who was executed at Northampton, August 13, 1813.* Translated from the original Latin; published, London, 1651. (Without either the Author's or Printer's name. Nichols, Son, and Bentley. 8vo, pp. 65.

23. *Eur Prædestinatus; sive Dialogismus inter quendam Ordinis Prædicantium Calvinistam et Furem ad Laqueum damnatum habitus.* &c. 1651. — *Editio Nova*, 1813. C. Sharpe. 8vo, pp. 64.

THE Republication of this curious Latin Tract of Abp. Sancroft, first printed in London during the prevalence of Calvinism in 1651, has induced a hearty Well-wisher to our Ecclesiastical Establishment to put it into an English dress, with a view of opposing the present progress of Calvinism in this Country, by shewing in the Life of the Thief its immoral effects; which purpose it is very well calculated to serve, as it condenses into a focus all the essence of Calvinism; referring in the Notes to the Doctors, maintainers of absolute Predestination, from whose Writings the Sentiments are extracted.---But the following Address by the Archbishop will best explain its object.

“ The Author to the Reader.

“ CHRISTIAN READER !

“ The Dialogue which I now send forth to the Publick, will, perhaps, excite disgust, and appear extremely insolent to those who are unused to consider the principles urged in it. For these principles here defended and maintained by the Thief are not to be considered by any as if such perverse doctrine could be derived from the holy fount of Scripture: God forbid! But what is here brought forward is consonant with itself, and indeed is given in the very words of those Divines who are esteemed among the Calvinists as the most excellent and orthodox of their sect: though I truly

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hold them to be abominable, and such as are fundamentally destructive of Piety, and open a broad and trodden way to the commission of every enormity, and crimes of every description. Many persons of little discernment do not consider how pernicious and absurd the tenet is of rigid and exclusive Predestination: for which reason this Dialogue is published; that it may appear clear as the mid-day sun, that both the doctrines, and the teachers and promulgators of them, should be shunned and avoided no less than the infernal lake. If the title-page of this doctrine should seem somewhat strange and harsh, let not this offend the Reader: for it is a known fact that many who have been led away with such dogmas have not only given themselves up to theft and plunder, but to murder, and other abominable crimes: and could my devoutest wishes be of any avail they would prevent the accession of new examples in future to the doleful experience of the past; which being considered will evince the title of the piece to be truly adapted to the subject.—Farewell.”

That principles similar to those which the Predestined Thief derived from his Creed, operate at the present time on the minds of deluded and ignorant men, is instanced in the recent remarkable case of Robert Kendall, who was executed at Northampton in August last for robbing the Leeds Mail. This man had confessed his guilt to his Solicitor, and his confession was known to Mr. Davies, a Baptist Minister at Wellingborough; who notwithstanding published a history of Kendall, in which he insinuated his own belief of the Malefactor's innocence, and wherein the Culprit himself declared that he was condemned for a crime of which he was perfectly innocent. This Pamphlet of Mr. Davies has been ably answered by the Rev. E. Griffin, Curate of St. Nicholas's, Nottingham, who observes, Kendall's confession of his guilt was suppressed, “ to what purpose, but with a contemptible design to impugn the evidence upon which Kendall was convicted, to the satisfaction of the Judge, the Jury, the whole Court, and the Auditory: to magnify this (supposed) extraordinary conversion, and himself as the chosen servant of God

God in effecting it? though Kendall died with a lie in his mouth; and his Encomiast suppressed the very point upon which the question depends; affecting to believe the sincerity of his repentance, when he must have known the contrary. Yet this, it seems, is the effect of grace in the heart."

Mr. Davies's Pamphlet, however, created a great sensation: the whole County of Northampton rang with declarations of Kendall's innocence, and with a censure of all parties connected with the prosecution. It also created a controversy in the County Newspapers. To remove, therefore, these disagreeable reports, in vindication of the Court and Jury which convicted Kendall, and for the satisfaction of the Publick, Kendall's Solicitor himself, Mr. John Newton Goodhall, manfully steps forward, and says, in a Letter to Mr. Gotch of Kettering, printed in the Northampton Paper, and also affixed to this Pamphlet,

"I do most solemnly declare and protest, upon my word and honour, as a man and a gentleman, that Kendall did most distinctly and unequivocally confess to me, previous to the last March Assizes, that he was guilty of the offence of robbing the Leeds Mail Coach on the night of 26th October, 1812: that it was his hand which opened the box containing the letter-bags: that it was his hand alone which stole the bags therefrom; that he had then a moiety of the booty in his possession, and that he himself hid the Mail-bags in Finedon Poplars. And I do further protest, that, after his condemnation, I strongly urged him to restore that property to the rightful owner, which he assured me should be done; and which was afterwards, under his direction, placed with the Solicitor formerly alluded to at Northampton."

For the Letter itself, which does Mr. Goodhall great credit, we must refer our Readers to this interesting Pamphlet; which well deserves a general circulation.

24. *The Travels and Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, Bart.* 8vo, pp. 414. Jeffery.

RERESBY'S Memoirs have been long known and valued by the accurate reader of English History; nor are they less entertaining than instructive. There is, perhaps, no

other work extant which gives us so clear a view of the intrigues of Ministers and Courtiers in the period to which it relates, the reigns of Charles and James the Second; and it peculiarly recommends itself to our credence, as well as to our attention, by an invariable air of candour and good humour, clothed in their proper garb of freedom and simplicity of language. We agree with the Writer of the preface, that "there is something in the air of these Memoirs that continually reminds us of Lord Melcombe's Diary; but," adds he, making a significant distinction, "Reresby was an honest man." They were first printed in 1734, in a small volume, which has of late years become somewhat scarce; and the present Editor, who tells us that he had long wished to republish them, determined to take that step on receiving from a Gentleman a gift of the Travels of Sir John Reresby, in manuscript, which had been purchased out of the Library of Mr. Topham Beauclerk. He has accordingly now printed them for the first time, prefixed to the Memoirs. They contain, in a Journal of the most usual European Tour, much information as to facts, and many observations and reflections, perfectly original, and delivered in a style, the easy carelessness of which never for a moment disguises the good sense, the education, the activity and accuracy of enquiry, or the politeness of the writer. The Editor quotes, as an example of all these together, a passage in which Reresby, then a very young man, gives a short character of the French, which we will here insert. Would to God that we had not, in our time, reason to think yet worse of them!

"The women are rather subtle than chaste; interested than virtuous; a great itch to be well clad, sometimes occasioning the neglect of one part to adorn the rest. In fine, the French are generally soon gained, and soon lost; good company, but bad friends; unable to keep a secret; and had rather lay their hands on their swords for you than on their purse. They have more of airy than solid, and attempt better than they perform; so that it may be properly enough said of them, as Tacitus said of the Britons in his time, *in depascendis periculis eadem audacia; in detractandis ubi advenere eadem formido.*"

The

The Work, which as to paper, printing, &c. is put forth in a style of considerable elegance, is illustrated by upwards of 40 portraits, and other engravings; the Preface adds to the stock of English Biography the Life of Sir John Reresby, the circumstances of which have never before been collected; and the book itself, for its intrinsic merits, will be not less desirable to the collector of a general library, than necessary to that of the English Historian.

25. *A Voyage round Great Britain, undertaken in the Summer of the Year 1813, and commencing from the Land's End, Cornwall, by Richard Ayton. With a Series of Views illustrative of the Character and prominent Features of the Coast, drawn and engraved by William Daniell, A. R. A. Longman and Co.; and W. Daniell, pp.*

THOSE who were gratified by the appearance of Mr. Daniell's "Voyage to India," and the examination of the various beautiful views which embellish it, will be still more pleased to find that they are indebted to him for a delineation of the sublime, horrific, and picturesque, of our own coasts. The idea of this Voyage is certainly original; for, though we have many views and descriptions of Sea-ports and remarkable cliffs, havens, or bays, there is no connected work extant, which, like this, pursues the subject regularly and systematically. Besides, the taste and judgment of the Artist offers us objects so skilfully arranged as to effect and relief, that, at a small distance, they might be mistaken for cabinet-pictures;—which is more particularly the case in the views of the entrance to Portreath, and the Long-ships Light-house off the Land's End, Cornwall, the county where the Voyage commences.

The Work is very properly dedicated to the Master and Assistants of the Trinity House; and the reader is informed in the Introduction, of the mode adopted to attain the circuit of the coast—a task of considerable difficulty, from the various indentings, and the utter impracticability of using a boat except when the sea was calm, and rapid tides did not interfere. The *Voyagers*, therefore, often unavoidably appear on horseback, or in a *gig*; a term applied by seamen to a peculiar

kind of boat attached to men of war. The subjects of the Voyage, Mr. Ayton observes, will be new to the generality of readers; as the most frequented parts of our coasts are those which offer the levels and gentle descents best suited to bathing-machines.

"Ruggedness and sublimity (features for which coast-scenery is most to be admired) would be subversive of the objects for which these places are visited. But many who would not venture in pursuit of amusement out of the latitude of good inns and level roads, to make paths for themselves over rocks and crags, may still be pleased to become acquainted at a cheaper rate with the character of their own shores, where most conspicuous for boldness and picturesque beauty."

The correctness of the views, and the manner in which they are coloured, render them pleasing companions of retirement; they are calculated to inspire a grateful consciousness of the obligations we are under to our Countrymen who brave the many-shaped horrors thus offered to our contemplation,—not always like these, illuminated by the rays of the sun and the glow of evening, but enveloped in the mysteries of darkness, amidst the howling of wind and the driftings of snow.

The following extract may serve as a specimen of the Author's style :

"There is no part of the English coast where the Ocean can be seen in such grandeur as on the North coast of Cornwall, which is entirely open to the whole sweep of the Atlantic. In most of the land-locked channels round our coast, the waves, in consequence of frequent sands and shoals, are short and broken; but here the huge round billows come rolling on, each a mountain, which you have time to gaze and ponder on, while you may distinctly trace the immense chasm which separates each from that which follows; and thus pursue in detail the march of the mighty sea, as it moves along with majestic regularity. In the calmest weather there frequently rise up ground-swells, which are extremely dangerous for all open boats, and which, not being to be foreseen or provided against, make the life of a fisherman on this coast as precarious as his sport. I endeavoured to ascertain the causes of these ground-swells, but could learn nothing satisfactory respecting them. Some assured me, that they were the forerunners of

an approaching gale, and others, that they were in consequence of a gale that was passed; but all agreed that they were more to be dreaded than a gale, as they came on without warning. They occur only along shore, as their name imports; and, beyond, the sea is frequently quite calm. In this case the effect is very singular; for the space of a quarter of a mile, the sea, without wind, is tossed, as if by a hurricane, into the wildest uproar and confusion, while beyond, as far as the eye can see, it is one still smooth surface, as smooth as glass."

These pleasing observations on the ground-swell, the Author does not intend for those hardy sons of Neptune who know the practice of "lying to," during the dreadful gales which prevail in the midst of the Atlantic, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the united horrors of a hurricane and a lee-shore; "but for those who were never rocked but in an arm-chair, and love to gaze at the water with dry feet and in a land of umbrellas."

The description of the Longships Light-house is animated. The rocks on which it is situated form a shelf, and the highest part supports the building, the distance from the Land's End one mile. So great are the dangers of the interval between the Light-house and the shore, that it is with difficulty a boat escapes from the covered and exposed obstacles to her passage, amongst which the sea rages with that degree of fury caused by obstruction in its motion. The sea happened to be smooth when the Author visited the Longships, and a landing was effected without injury—"a privilege which the Dæmon who reigns over this reef of granite (and I suppose there is one) extends to very few, and on few occasions. There is generally a tremendous surf around them, and in gales of wind whole seas pass entirely over them, burying the Light-house with their spray. The ascent is very steep and jagged, and it is ridiculous to inquire for the path."

We conclude with the account of the Lighthouse:

"It was begun in 1791; but, owing to some unexpected impediments, was not completed till 1795, in September of which year the light was first exhibited. The tower is built of granite:

the stones are dove-tailed, and the courses treenailed—on the same plan that was adopted by Smeaton in the construction of the Edystone. The circumference of the tower at its base is 68 feet; and the height from the rock to the vane of the lantern 52 feet. The height of the rock from the sea to the base of the Lighthouse is 60 feet. Though thus considerably raised above the sea, yet a large body of water sometimes passes over the building. During heavy gales it rocks violently under the shock of the wind and waves; but is constructed with such admirable skill, and is so incorporated with the rock on which it stands, that it has now weathered the storms of more than 20 winters without sensible injury of any kind. The lantern, on the improved principle, is furnished with Argand lamps and reflectors; and gives a very brilliant light. This is seen many leagues off at sea by ships approaching the Land's End; and affords them an infallible guide, which warns them of the Longships and other rocks situated near that promontory. These rocks lie very much in the way of navigation; and, before the establishment of the light, had occasioned the wreck of many vessels, and the loss of many lives. No shipwrecks have happened on the Longships, or near them, during the last ten years."

26. *Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea; or Historical Narratives of the most noted Calamities and Providential Deliverances, which have resulted from Maritime Enterprise. With a Sketch of various Expedients for preserving the Lives of Mariners.* 3 Vols. 8vo, Longman and Co.

NARRATIVES of this description possess so high a degree of interest, and appeal so forcibly to humanity, that, though melancholy in the extreme, it is impossible not to proceed in the perusal of them, when once begun. Many important deductions may be made from them;—the fortitude and bravery of man in exposing himself in a fragile bark to the perils of the waters—the perseverance of discovery, in exploring unknown seas in the midst of shoals and sunken rocks, and venturing on shores where the temper of the inhabitants is as savage as the beasts of the forest—the skill, intrepidity, and frequent success of seamen in escaping from what might appear inevitable destruction, and the degrees of privation human nature can endure under cheerful

cheerful reliance on the goodness of Providence. In another point of view, they may be highly useful--to those who undertake long voyages, whether as mariners or passengers,--in the hints they afford for resources in cases of extreme danger.

The Editor in his Introduction observes, that the casualties attendant on the mariner must be viewed with peculiar interest by the inhabitants of a country like Great Britain, where every individual is either immediately or remotely connected with the fortune of the sea. Our security, riches, and glory, depend on our dominion over the Ocean, the nursery where our youth are inured to enterprise, and taught to guard the soil of their nativity, bearing the produce of distant colonies, enhancing the national prosperity, and proving a barrier against the most inveterate foe. Yet hence arises a source of misery and destruction to individuals. "The mariner, in promoting the general good, or in obeying the calls of duty, is exposed to nameless hazards, and too often falls a victim to the perils of the sea."

Nature seems to have implanted in the breasts of mankind a desire to know the fate of their fellow creatures; and the most powerful sympathies are excited by listening to the misfortunes of the innocent. To record the unexpected deliverance, or impressive examples of calamity, is the object of the work before us: "and in recapitulating the cause of disasters, to exhibit how, in many instances, they might possibly have been avoided." Man cannot well experience a greater evil than shipwreck: it is always marked by extreme danger, often of fatal issue, and ever productive of regret. "It is one against which there is least resource, where patience, fortitude, and ingenuity, are unavailing, except to protract a struggle with destiny, which at length proves irresistible." It is not by numbers that we are to judge of the miseries endured amongst the thousand overwhelmed by the Ocean: hundreds may at once meet a fate so instantaneous as to be barely conscious of its approach; while a few individuals may linger in daily hope of relief, and at length be driven to the horrible and last resource of starvation.--The frequency of the occur-

rence of shipwreck cannot be calculated from the Narratives now given.

"Let us reflect how many vessels belonging to our own Country disappear, with whose place of destination we are fully acquainted, and numerous the lives that certainty discloses are lost in each successive tempest; and we shall only be too forcibly impressed with the truth. Perhaps not less than 5000 natives of these islands yearly perish at sea."

Perpetually exposed to peril, sailors insensibly acquire a hardihood of character; and hence it is that they are distinguished for courage, ready invention, and long endurance of privations, in which qualities British seamen are known to excel those of most nations of the earth. As they are habituated to the instability of the Ocean, they are nearly fearless of danger; and in all adventurous enterprises they lead the van: subject to incessant toil, their labours are long, and borne without a murmur; "and the prompt and vigorous measures which are indispensable to their security, teach them the immediate application of whatever means are within their power."

There is not an equality of interest in narratives of difficulties, danger, and deliverance; some originating solely in a desire to depict the distress of the sufferer, and others in a principle of piety for an escape from impending destruction, or with a view to self-justification. The facts and style vary with the capacity of the narrator, and his view or participation of the calamity described. From this cause the Editor has deemed it necessary to soften the "rude and uncouth" composition of several of the Narratives, carefully preserving the spirit of the original, and to a certain extent the style.

"In general it is to be remarked, that the simple and unaffected narratives of seamen are the best and most impressive, though many abound with obscure, perplexed, and contradictory expressions, which will not admit of explanation. These are accordingly presented with their intrinsic imperfections. It can scarce appear surprising, indeed, if the successive incidents of every catastrophe related have not been retained in regular and minute detail."

The Editor further states that, amidst the difficulties of guarding against imposition, the most anxious attention

attention has been paid to discriminating between unquestionable veracity and "suspicious credit." Apparently inconsiderable circumstances frequently establish the truth, or betray falsehood; and it cannot be denied "that there are instances of exaggerated descriptions, whereby the narrator demands more attention than he deserves, and is clamorous for merit to himself." The inexperienced and timorous are prone to magnify the approach of danger: those to whom it is familiar undervalue its presence; and for these reasons the narratives of seamen are more generally entitled to our confidence than those of other professions.

A cursory perusal of these volumes will serve to prove, in the Editor's opinion, that the best authorities in various languages have invariably been resorted to in compiling them; and brief notices of countries or incidents relating to the narrative are occasionally added. The world has derived much valuable geographical information through the occurrence of shipwrecks; and there are doubtless numbers of unfortunate persons detained on inhospitable shores in hopeless captivity. "But it must always be a consolation to reflect, that there is scarce any condition, however deplorable, to which mankind by time and circumstances may not be reconciled." Nature hath so formed the human mind, that new impressions efface the previous, "and in the anxiety of providing for immediate wants, the recollection of enjoyments is obliterated. In every historical relation it is requisite to resort to the earliest authorities, a point studiously adhered to in the instance before us, as narrations by passing through various editions receive so many interpolations, that they at length become fruitful sources of error; and yet, however necessary, this could not be accomplished by any means in several instances. The accounts which flow from the survivors of the unhappy catastrophe giving them birth are brief and fugitive; and, however worthy of preservation, quickly disappear, from being dispersed among those who are equally incapable of appreciating their interest and utility; and thence are utterly lost."

The Mariner is indebted to the benevolence and humanity of numerous individuals who have exerted their ingenuity to the utmost in devising means to prevent the lamentable consequences of shipwreck, and alleviate the condition of those whose safety it endangers. A brief account of some of the expedients suggested is subjoined to this work; though the Compiler found some difficulty in conveying correct ideas of the plans without engraved illustrations. Maturity in inventions approaches by slow gradations; and incidents apparently highly improbable may sometimes tend to illustrate how defects can be avoided. The Editor conceives that a general survey of numerous implements or machines at one view might suggest improvements, or the construction of others for analogous purposes; the mind by this means becoming more inventive, and ready to adopt the most effectual principles on which the whole must depend. That expedients of this description are beneficial, at least on many dreadful occasions, cannot be disputed; and yet the most experienced seamen generally recommend remaining on the wreck till it is ascertained for certain whether it will or will not afford the means of relief.—Possibly this opinion is founded on too little confidence being put in the buoyancy of a ship's materials; for instances do occur, and some of them are related here, where a vessel has continued sinking down to the decks, menacing the miserable crew with instant death, and has then gained her equilibrium in the water."

We forbear from introducing any extracts from the Work on account of the miscellaneous nature of the narratives.

27. *An Account of Tunis: of its Government, Manners, Customs, and Antiquities: especially of its Productions, Manufactures, and Commerce.* By Thomas Macgill. 8vo, Longman and Co. 1811.

Mr. Macgill was attracted to Tunis by commercial views, and not by pleasure; and, his pursuits detaining him much longer than he expected, he determined to obtain such useful information as his situation and circumstances put in his power, from Consuls and chief

chief men of the country, with whom he had frequent opportunities of conversing on political subjects, --- and to derive commercial facts from brokers and eminent mercantile persons.

The historical part of this Work is concise, through necessity, as a Government so unsettled as that of Tunis cannot be expected to afford records for the historian: Mr. Macgill, therefore, professes not to trace events beyond a reasonable period for reliance on tradition. Those who delight in *experimental* governments, and feel desirous of change, even if it should be from bad to worse, will find in the short history of Tunis, how the people fared while their alternate masters removed each other by means of open force or by treachery. An epitome of the general state of the country for ages is given; from which the following paragraph is taken:

"[1735.] In consequence of these civil wars, famine desolated the country. The fugitive Prince (Assen) was forced by it to abandon his retreat in the mountains, and to take up his residence at Sussa, a port in the Eastern part of the Regency. Here the captain of a merchant vessel, named Barillon, lured by flattering promises of reward should the Bey's fortune take a happier turn, supplied his wants and those of his followers. But, his affairs looking day after day more desperate, Assen sent his family to Algiers, the common retreat of the unfortunate Beys of Tunis, intending soon to follow himself. In his flight, he was, however, discovered by Yormes Bey, son of the Pasha, who immediately and with his own hands cut off his head."

The people of Tunis, made wise by the continual recurrence of revolutions, have adopted a measure which secures them present tranquillity at least---the exclusion of the Turks from a participation in the government. Hamooda, the reigning Bey, has gradually expelled them from offices, and replaced them by Georgians and other persons in his confidence. Hamooda was born about 1752, and has been on the throne since 1782, when he succeeded his father: this Prince is described as handsome, and of a lively interesting countenance, with a mind tolerably enlightened when his limited education is

considered. Mr. Macgill seems to think him an adept in dissimulation, though he grants him ability in argument, and great facility in penetrating characters. "He certainly holds a tight rein of government, and acts with such a degree of firmness as to keep under all intrigues or civil broils in his country."

The eccentric ideas of these half-barbarous people on the subject of domestic happiness may be gathered from the conduct of Hamooda on this head, who has several wives, but passes little time in their society: they have brought him more than one son, who died in infancy; and it has been his fate to be cured of the passion of love in the following curious manner:

"A few years ago, a Christian child of eight years of age was brought into slavery. The Bey was struck with her beauty and promising talents, and declared his intention of marrying her, as soon as she should arrive at maturer years. She was sent with her mother to the house of one of his renegadoes, a man of great talents, who received orders to pay attention to her education; but the malignant fever, which raged a short time after, carried her off. The Bey was much affected at this misfortune, and has never since shown any inclination to fall in love."

This instance of puerility is more than counterbalanced by one of his strength of mind, when directed by a strong impulse from Nature. In the early part of his life Hamooda neglected the temperate rules of his Prophet so far as to indulge in the use of wine to a most shameful excess, in which he was encouraged by those of his slaves not restrained by their religion from that intoxicating beverage, and together they frequently committed horrid outrages on Tunisian society. The Prince and his companions were one evening deeply engaged in their orgies, when a noise in a court-yard excited the attention and anger of the former, who demanded, in all the frenzy of intoxication, what it proceeded from; and finding that it originated with some people, subjects of the Dey of Algiers, then following his own example, he ordered his late prime minister, Mustafa, to have them immediately strangled. Unlike his master, this faithful man, whose good acts are still remembered

membered at Tunis, only directed them to be imprisoned.

"In the morning, when the fumes of the preceding night's debauch had begun to subside, the Bey inquired after the Algerines. Mustafa reminded him of the order he had given the night before. Almost frantic, Hamooda asked if it had been obeyed? Mustafa answered in the negative; for which the Prince thanked him; and since that time he has never tasted wine, nor strong drink."

Mr. Macgill considers Hamooda rather in the light of an oppressor of his subjects, through an avaricious spirit, and mistaken notions of government. Besides, by himself engaging in the pursuits of commerce, he prevents them from trading with that freedom and enterprise which they might exert, were they not sensible they must in that case enter into competition with their Prince. As it may be imagined from a character of this description, Hamooda is prone to be partial in his judgments when his own interest is concerned; whether the disputed point may be of a public or private nature: where he feels nothing of this kind, he decides with wisdom and equity. "Formerly, the governors of districts oppressed the people under them with impunity. At present, the peasantry have free access to their Prince, and receive ample satisfaction from his justice." Hamooda has around him many renegadoes, and slaves; and they appear to have some influence; but in reality it is extremely limited, and he resigns the power of governing to no one. Since he ascended the throne, conspiracies are by no means so frequent as formerly; and the only one worthy of the name was that which occurred sixteen years past, and had nearly cost him his life; though it would have been most unjustly taken had the assassins succeeded, who were three young Georgian slaves grossly ill treated by the Sapatapa, or the Bey's guard, and on whom these mistaken wretches intended the suspicion of the murder should fall, and thus cause his death and their revenge. The dead hour of midnight was chosen for the attempt; and the three young villains, the eldest under 16 years of age, entered the chamber of the Prince, who awaked as they approached. He per-

ceived it was their intention to cut his throat, and therefore guarded it with his hands, at the same time calling loudly for assistance. The Sapatapa slept in an adjoining apartment; and flew to the Prince; but, in protecting him, received severe though not mortal wounds from a pistol-ball and a poniard.

"Other slaves were awakened by the noise, and ran to the Bey's chamber. Among the first was Soliman Kaiya, who met one of the assassins endeavouring to make his escape, and cleft him through by a stroke of his sabre. The other two made their retreat to an upper chamber. There they barricaded the door, and resisted every flattering promise which was held out to them if they would surrender. Too well acquainted with Oriental policy, they knew the fate which awaited them. At day-break, when they knew they must be overpowered, a report of pistols was heard: and on breaking open the door, it was found that the two unfortunate youths had fallen by each other's hands."

One of Mr. Macgill's chapters is appropriated to an account of the Bey's family, and of the most exalted characters of the government, of some of whom the visitors of Tunis cannot expect much favour or justice: after perusing this Work. Mariano Stinco, a favourite slave, has the superintendence of the other slaves. This man is a Neapolitan, and was brought to Tunis a captive many years ago: to his credit, he has resisted every attempt to convert him. The Guardian Basha, or head guard over all the slaves, is also a Neapolitan, and held a place of some trust in his own country; violating the duties of which, he with certain accomplices committed a robbery, and fled, but was pursued from place to place till he reached Tunis, where, to save his head, he changed his faith and his name. Mr. Macgill says, the Guardian Basha "is one of the cleverest men, and one of the greatest villains, in the Regency; there is no possible crime which he has not committed." The Basha, still infected with his old disease, made false keys, and robbed the late Bey without mercy, for which he received 1500 strokes of the bastinado, and was condemned to chains and the galleys: from which he obtained his release, through the solicitations of the French Consul, to serve him

him as a dragoman or guard, and, as such, being frequently at court, he succeeded in again ingratiating himself—"a matter of no great difficulty," remarks Mr. Macgill, "where the generality are nearly as bad as himself." Hamooda, aware of his success in obtaining money, often lays a hand upon his purse, and *borrows* a portion of his cash.

Another villainous character is the Georgian slave who holds the office of Sapatapa, or keeper of the seals, commander of the guard and of the army under the Prince. This man is very rich, notorious for oppressing his slaves, and avaricious beyond all bounds in his demands for ransoms.

"He is a great and ruinous merchant and speculator; and few of the country dare to vie with him in the markets of Tunis, or even those of France or Italy."

From these men we turn with pleasure to Soliman Kaiya, also a Georgian slave, and second in command in the army.

"He is a man of a noble appearance and great suavity of manners. He is open, liberal, brave even to rashness, and more humane than could be expected from a man reared among barbarians."

In speaking of the Moorish character, Mr. Macgill draws a picture of a fiend who exhibits not a single trait which can fairly be termed human. In political and commercial affairs, they endeavour to over-reach the Christian: to treat them delicately or as friends, is a vain attempt, and they only refrain from outrage through fear or interest. Those who deal with them are compelled to assume an air of superiority, "as the same want of faith, honour, gratitude, and generous spirit, beginning at the fountain-head, runs through the whole polluted stream." Revenge is considered a noble quality among the Moors; and let no man be deceived into an opinion that an injury is ever forgotten,—for to lull suspicion is their constant aim till the moment of retribution arrives. It has been argued, it seems, that the best mode of dealing with the Moor is to oppose injustice to injustice, and intrigue to intrigue; but Mr. Macgill combats this position in the following paragraph, which does him great honour:—"But, though this maxim has been much followed by those who have hitherto dealt with them, yet honesty is certainly the best policy; and a man on his guard against their weak arts will render them entirely futile, by a systematic determination to act with uniform integrity himself, and never, in any degree, to submit to imposition from them. Before talents and integrity, accompanied with vigilance and resolution, the minds of the cunning and unprincipled will almost always crouch or shrink, baffled and disconcerted."

This publication contains a great variety of useful information, detailed in a concise and perspicuous manner. Those who are interested in the affairs of trade will find, not only the quantity of different articles the market of Tunis will admit, but even the necessary assortments as to the quality and colours of all articles of cloathing suited to the wants of the Moors.—It may amuse the Reader to learn one mode of cheating practised by the natives of Tunis.

"In one part, the shepherds have a very curious method of making the wool imbibe the sand. In dry weather before sheep-shearing, they hunt their flocks upon the sand, until they are in a high state of perspiration; the sand flying in clouds mixes with the wool, and adheres to it in consequence of the perspiration. This they repeat for several days, and sometimes a greater weight of sand is dried into the fleece than the real weight of clean wool.—It is said, that the wool of the environs of Tunis loses in washing about 40 per cent."

28. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Common Council of the City of London, and the City Officers, on Sunday, the Ninth of January, 1814, being the day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. Chaplain to his Lordship.* 4to, pp. 28.

THIS is the first of a series of Discourses preached annually before the Corporation of London; and which, though not printed for sale, are so widely circulated as to become *publici juris* in a Court of Criticism. Several of them have been occasionally noticed in our former Volumes (see particularly vol. LXXIX. p. 1038.; and vol. LXXX. p. 355.) For more

more reasons than one, we regret not having seen those of the last year; as we should have been glad to lay before our Readers the character of the late worthy Chief Magistrate, as delineated by the masterly pen of Dr. Cherry. We receive, however, the more pleasure in perusing the Discourse now before us; from an Author who needs not our feeble aid, to extend his well-earned fame. His pastoral labours, "in regions of eternal snow," will long be gratefully remembered; and whilst the name of Catherine the Great shall survive, it will be united with that of the elegant and faithful Historian of that illustrious Empress and her mighty Empire. Zollikofer too, loudly as his merits have been hitherto acknowledged on the Continent, is indebted to Mr. Tooke for celebrity in this our native land.

From Matth. ix. 2. "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee," the Preacher observes,

"The narrative in the Gospel, of which these words form an important part, comprises a doctrine which gloriously exalts Christianity above every religion that has ever been professed among mankind, the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins through faith. A poor palsied cripple, who having either brought his infirmity on himself by early excesses, or, however, so associated it in his mind with transgressions of one sort or another, that he considered it a judicial infliction of Heaven, is brought on a litter by his friends to Jesus. Long recurrent paroxysms of pain had roused him from the slumber of sensuality, to recollection and piety. He believed in God and his promises, and wished only to hear words of comfort and pardon from the mouth of his messenger Jesus. Our Lord, who saw the strength of his faith, with that grace and affability which accompanied all his actions, condescended to his desire; 'Be of good cheer, my son,' said he, in the accents of generous sympathy, 'thy sins be forgiven thee.' With these words of consolation, peace and satisfaction returned to his fainting soul: unwonted vivacity now diffused itself from the fulness of his heaven-directed mind through all the nerves and arteries of his emaciated frame. The rigidity of his muscles relaxed; the colour of life returned; the body regained her functions; the soul resumed at once her powers. He felt as if new-created, rose up, grasped his litter; and, in concert with the sur-

rounding populace, 'glorified,' with loud bursts of grateful transport, the eternal Father, 'who had given such power unto men.'—This doctrine of Jesus respecting the forgiveness of sins through faith, thus confirmed by so striking an example, still forms a fundamental part of his religion, and stands confest an everlasting monument of the love of God to the human race, even though a similar effect of it on sick and infirm persons should be but rarely, or perhaps never again, to be expected. It is, however, to be lamented, that all the explicit declarations of Scripture, that even Omnipotence itself, has not been able to prevent this spiritual, and likewise extremely rational, doctrine of Jesus, respecting the forgiveness of sins through faith, from being liable to exactly the same abuses as attended both the Jewish and Pagan doctrine of propitiatory sacrifices."

We shall only add, that what the true faith of a Christian is, or ought to be, is luminously explained; as is the hazard of trusting to a death-bed repentance.

29. *Correspondence on the Formation, Objects, and Plan, of the Roman Catholic Bible Society: including Letters from the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Clifford, Right Rev. Bishop Poynter, Rev. Peter Gandolph, Ant. Rich. Blake, and Charles Butler, Esqrs. With Notes and Observations, exhibiting the genuine Principles of Roman Catholicism.* 8vo, pp. 92. Seeley.

"THE Correspondence, Notes, and Observations, contained in the following pages, accidentally arose from the declaration of an eminent Roman Catholic Priest; that, 'if any of the Bible Societies feel disposed to try our esteem for the Bible, by presenting us some copies of a Catholic Version, with or without Notes, we will gratefully accept and faithfully distribute them.' The final result of this Correspondence, however, proves that no such intention or willingness existed among the Roman Catholic Clergy; and that, when a body of Protestants, wholly independent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, had entered into an Association for the purpose of supplying the poor Roman Catholics with their own version (but unaccompanied by Notes), the above Priest and his Vicar Apostolic resisted the execution of such plan!—The projectors of this benevolent design, in endeavouring to ascertain the real principles by which their fellow-countrymen,

of the Roman Catholic communion, were governed, in so unexpected an opposition, perceived that a rival scheme (to publish their Bible with its hostile Notes) had originated in the English Catholic Board. They were, therefore, insensibly drawn into a very unlooked-for communication, with distinguished Members of that Board; who appear, at least on this point, to be under the immediate guidance and control of ecclesiastical authority!—Unforeseen circumstances obliged the representatives of the Protestant party to lay their entire proceedings before a General Meeting; who, thereupon, published a series of Resolutions, the tenour of which gave umbrage to the English Catholic Board, and produced a Counter-statement. The publication of all this Correspondence was the only possible mode of developing 'the whole truth,' and of obviating the objections made to their proceedings: but, in order to understand this Correspondence, it was deemed requisite to add materials, collected chiefly from the Roman Catholic editions of the Scriptures, which tend to confirm the said Resolutions, and also to elucidate many passages in the original Letters.—If the genuine and fundamental principles of the Church of Rome be clearly unveiled in these pages, such collateral effect of the Correspondence was at first undesigned; yet, this disclosure will not render the publication less seasonable or useful, at a time when those principles are in danger of being forgotten by Protestants.—On publishing these Letters, the Protestant Committee (authorized by the General Meeting) have felt it a point of justice and propriety towards the Gentlemen by whose exertions those Letters, &c. were obtained, to subjoin one of their own Resolutions; which took the responsibility of this measure out of the hands of two individuals, and fixed it on themselves."

The copious Title-page and Preface so fully describe the nature of this publication, that all further comment would be superfluous. One short Letter, however, shall be copied, as a very extraordinary production. It is dated March 27, 1811; and addressed by the Titular Bishop of Killala, "To the Rev. Mr. Boland, Roman Catholic Priest of the parish of Killglass, in the county of Sligo."

"Reverend Sir; On Sunday next, Mr. Haran and I attend at Killglass Chapel, in order to cry down the nefarious Deistical Schools which the unre-

lenting enemies of our religion have dared to establish, together with all their spurious productions*. Assure all parents who will persevere in permitting the growing generation to attend such places, no Priest shall console or absolve them, even at the hour of their death; and order the same thing to be done, bis, ter, et sæpissimè, in Drumard et Skrien. Vive, vale. DOMC. ALLADEN. †

The "Correspondence" certainly deserves a very attentive perusal.

30. *The Fifth of November; or, Protestant Principles revived, in Memory of the Glorious Revolution by King William III. including a correct and authentic Copy of a Speech on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, delivered May 24, 1813, by the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons.* 8vo, pp. 32. Kent.

"All the Prelates at their consecration make an oath to the Pope clean contrary to the oath which they make to us; so that they seem to be his subjects, not ours."—*Speech of King HENRY VIII. May 11, 1532.*

"While Papists acknowledge a foreign power, superior to the sovereignty of the kingdom, they cannot complain if the laws of that kingdom will not treat them upon the footing of good subjects."—BLACKSTONE, IV. 4.

"Members of one church can never be fit legislators for another church to which they don't belong."—*Letter by Dr. KELLY, Oct. 18, 1813.*

A PROPER companion to the preceding publication, as the Title-page most amply declares.

The Speech of the Right Hon. the Speaker, May 24, 1813, (of which an abstract appeared in the Second Part of our last volume, p. 66.) is here given at length; concluding with

"I therefore beg leave now to move, that the words, 'to sit and vote in either House of Parliament,' in the first clause, be left out of this Bill."

On which the Author of the Pamphlet shrewdly observes,

* "These 'Nefarious Deistical Schools,' as they are called by the Bishop, use only the Spelling-book and Holy Scriptures, without introducing any controversial tract whatsoever!"

† "A contraction for Dominicus Alladensis, or Dominick Killala. — The original letter and affidavits are in the possession of the Publishers."

"In consequence of that all-important clause being lost by a majority of four votes, the Bill itself was withdrawn; but the Roman Catholics will make another effort to accomplish their political object, during the present session of Parliament."

31. *Official Papers relating to Operations performed by Order of the Directors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, on several of the Pensioners belonging thereto, for the Purpose of ascertaining the general Efficacy of the New Modes of Treatment practised by Mr. Adams, for the Cure of the various Species of Cataract, and the Egyptian Ophthalmia. Published by Order of the Directors. 8vo, pp. 21. Winchester and Son.*

WITH sympathetic satisfaction we cheerfully announce this Pamphlet, sanctioned as it is by the respectable authorities by whose direction it has been published.

"In the Autumn of 1812, the Directors of Greenwich Hospital were informed that great improvements had been recently made by Mr. Adams, late Oculist to the West of England Eye Infirmary at Exeter, in the modes of operating on the different kinds of Cataract; and as the practice of Extraction heretofore performed on the Pensioners had not been attended with the desired success, he was requested to examine the Blind Pensioners, and accordingly reported, that 'with the Surgeon of the Hospital, he had selected 20 cases for operation, consisting of Cataracts, Closed Pupils, and the Egyptian Ophthalmia, and as, on the two former Diseases he had recently published some important discoveries, and also successfully adopted a novel mode of practice in the worst stages of Ophthalmia, he entertained a confident expectation that the superior efficacy of his operations over those usually practised would enable him, in some of the most formidable Diseases of the Eye, to afford relief to many of the Pensioners, whose cases had been considered incurable; but he utterly disclaimed all expectation of remuneration for his professional services on this occasion.'—The Pensioners being desirous to be placed under the care of Mr. Adams, the Medical Officers of the Hospital were directed to attend the operations, to afford every assistance, and to report to the Directors the progress and result. A house was accordingly taken in Airstreet, Piccadilly, for the accommodation of the Pensioners, and the convenience of the Oculist; but being found, in many respects, unsuitable, another

was afterwards hired in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, every way adapted to the comfort of the patients.—It appearing, by the Reports of the Medical Officers of the Hospital, that the operations performed on the Blind Pensioners by Mr. Adams had been attended with great success, the Directors were desirous of viewing the men, and for that purpose convened a special meeting, at which the Pensioners, as well those who had been under the care of former Oculists, as the patients of Mr. Adams, were examined and individually interrogated; and as the effect of the operations performed by the latter, as stated in the Reports of the Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary, was found to be accurately detailed, the Directors have considered it to be their duty to give publicity to the Official Reports and Proceedings on a subject so interesting to humanity."

A Report to the Directors, from their Medical Staff, thus concludes:

"We think it our duty to state, for the information of the Board, that Mr. Adams has discovered a mode of curing the Egyptian Ophthalmia, which has been successfully practised upon several of the Pensioners, some of whom had been blind for three or four years, and given up as incurable by the most eminent Oculists then in London. The communication that this destructive and hitherto intractable disease admits of cure we conceive will be gladly received by the Board, and the promulgation by Mr. Adams of this important discovery be considered as a great *national desideratum*.—By the adoption of his practice we are of opinion, from what we have seen of its effects, that a very large proportion of the seamen and soldiers, who have been discharged the service blind of the Ophthalmia, might be again rendered fit for duty, or be made useful members of society.—We cannot conclude this letter without stating, in justice to Mr. Adams, that he has freely demonstrated his practice; and that he has, in the most liberal and unreserved manner, given us every information that we required relating to the treatment of Diseases of the Eyes.

R. ROBERTSON, *Physician*.
B. M'LAUGHLIN, *Surgeon*.
M. S. KENT, *Apothecary*.

32. *A Picturesque Delineation of the Southern Coast of England; engraved by W. B. Cooke, and G. Cooke, from Original Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. Professor of Perspective in the Royal Academy, by whom Half the Drawings will be made; and by S. Owen,*

S. Owen, W. Westall, *A. R. A. W.*
Harell, G. Arnald, *A. R. A. H.* Ed-
ridge, W. Alexander, F. Nicholson,
and L. Clennell. 4to. Murray, Arch, &c.

OF this work, intended to be com-
pleted in Sixteen Parts, containing
Fifty Quarto Engravings and Thirty
Vignettes, forming Two handsome
Volumes, Part I. contains:

St. Michael's Mount, Corn- } by Turner.
wall; & Poole, Dorsetsh. }
Southampton..... by Westall.
Vignette of Hythe, Kent.. by Clennell.
Ditto Eddystone Light-house by Owen.

Part II. contains:

The Land's End, Cornwall } by Turner.
Weymouth, Dorsetshire.. }
Dover, Kent..... }
Vignette of the Land's End }
with Long Ship's Light- }
house, Cornwall..... } by Owen.
Ditto, St. Mary's Church, }
Dover, Kent..... } by Clennell.

After noticing the names of such
Artists, it would be tautology to say
that the Drawings and the Engravings
are excellent. Of the Descriptions
one short specimen may suffice:

"The Land's End presents a scene
that excites in the mind of the beholder
the most affecting sentiments of awe and
astonishment. These immense rocks,
forming huge, ponderous, and disjointed
masses, are scattered about and piled
upon each other in horrible confusion:
and when the accessory circumstances
of the place are added to them—the
vast expanse of waters, the dashing of
the surges against the crags, disclosing
the black visages of the breakers, frown-
ing half-concealed among the waves;
the changeful appearance of the deep,
the flight and screams of the sea-fowl;
the roar of the tide in the caverns, with
the vessels gaining the entrance of the
Bristol Channel, or departing from it;
the beggary of prose in describing such
a spectacle must be acknowledged: the
pencil will give a more adequate repre-
sentation of such a magnificent display
of irregular nature, and poetry may aid
the description.

"On the sea

The sun-beams tremble; and the-purple
light

Illumes the dark Bolerium, seat of storms.

High are his granite rocks; his frowning
brow

Hangs o'er the foaming ocean. In his
The Atlantic breezes murmur; in his
caves,

Where sleeps the spirits of the angry
Wild, dreary are the schistine rocks
around

Encircled by the wave, where to the

The rav'nous cormorant shrieks; and far
beyond, [sky]
Where the great Ocean mingles with the
Are seen the cloud-like islands, gray in
mists. H. DAVY."

33. *The Doctrine of Life Annuities and
Assurances, analytically investigated
and explained: together with several
useful Tables connected with the Sub-
ject; and a Variety of practical Rules
for the Illustration of the same.* By
Francis Bailey, of the Stock Exchange.
Part II. 8vo. pp. 621.

* * THE First Part of this Cri-
tique was printed in the *BRITISH Cri-
tic* for November 1813, page 502, &c.
A new Series of that Work having
since been begun, it was not thought
expedient to insert an article which
would of necessity refer the Reader
to the former Series. Such was the
opinion of the Editors. But, as this
Critique exhibits the result of many
algebraical processes, and arithmeti-
cal calculations, and explains mistakes
very important both to holders and
grantors of Annuities, the Editor of
the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* has
thought it beneficial to the publick
to give it a place in his pages. The
Reader may be assured of the sound-
ness of the principles and the correct-
ness of the processes on which it rests.

CHAP. IX. *On M. De Moivre's
Hypothesis.*—Here Mr. Bailey, having
informed his reader what this hypo-
thesis is, proceeds thus:

"Much obloquy has of late years
been thrown on this hypothesis by Dr.
Price and Mr. Morgan; the latter of
whom has been particularly severe in
his comments on its use and application.
It is true that more recent discoveries
have shewn that it cannot *always* be
depended upon: and the great share
which these gentlemen have had in de-
ducing the values of annuities from
real observations, and thereby supersed-
ing the use of the hypothesis, may be
some extenuation of the high tone they
have assumed on this occasion. Never-
theless, the hypothesis itself is *still* of
great and extensive use in the doctrine
of Annuities; and will ever remain a
monument of the ingenuity and abilities
of its illustrious inventor." p. 314.

To the last sentence in this para-
graph we readily assent.

Mr. Bailey then investigates theo-
rems for computing the values of
Annuities when one, two, and three
lives are concerned; and afterward
gives

gives several instances of the usefulness of this hypothesis. It is remarkable, however, that, immediately after Mr. Baily has given his theorems for computing the values of annuities on lives, according to this hypothesis, he has these words,

"But, since the publication of so many accurate tables of the values of Annuities, deduced from real observations, these formulæ have become of little or no use." p. 319.

Now we know not that any such "accurate tables," of the values of Annuities on three lives, nor even on two lives, for all the different ages for which they are wanted in an Annuity-office, have ever been published. And, if any such table has appeared, how is it that this Author (who makes very free with the labours of others) has not inserted it in the large collection of tables at the end of the book, which, as he says in p. xxxiv. of his preface, contains "all that have hitherto been published in this country on the subject"? — But Mr. Baily does not mind a few self-contradictions.

Besides the solution of one problem (*viz.* Ll.) this chapter contains several other illustrations of the use of De Moivre's hypothesis.

CHAP. X. *On the Value of Annuities payable half-yearly, &c. On Half-yearly, &c. Assurances; and on Annuities secured by Land.* The subjects of this chapter afford ample scope for the exercise of ingenuity, and room for much improvement. Mr. Baily begins it thus:

"In the preceding chapters, the values of Annuities have been deduced on the supposition that they are all payable yearly: this is the most usual case. But, as others may occasionally occur, it will be useful to know the limits of the differences which arise in those cases: therefore, that nothing might be wanting on this subject, I shall make no apology for introducing the following investigations." p. 331.

On this passage we have to remark, that few writers besides Mr. Baily would express themselves as if they thought any apology would be expected from an author for rendering his work so complete, that it should admit of no addition; which is the boastful pretension that he makes at his entrance on this curious and difficult part of his work. We are now to report how he has executed it.

The investigations, given in the first six pages of this chapter, of the differences between the values of an annuity depending only on one life, when payable yearly, when payable half-yearly, and when payable quarterly, are perspicuous, and the theorems obtained thereby are neat. But this part of the subject is not very difficult, and the same conclusions had been arrived at by several former writers on Life Annuities.

The investigation of the theorem, given in p. 337, for computing the value of an annuity depending on one life, and payable every moment, is suppressed. That this value will exceed the value of the same annuity payable only at the end of each year, by near half a year's payment, is certain; as it also is that the differences of the values, in the two other cases, are nearly one-fourth, and three-eighths, of a year's payment respectively.

The method proposed by Mr. Baily in the beginning of § 357, (p. 340.) for estimating the value of an annuity on two lives, and payable half-yearly, is, to take a mean of the two fractions which express the probability that both lives will exist at the beginning and at the end of any year, for the chance that both will exist in the middle of that year. This is the principle assumed by himself and others in computing the value when only one life is concerned, and is much nearer the truth in that case than it is in this. What follows in the next page is borrowed from Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan, and is but a meager scrap.

In the next section, (p. 342.) Mr. Baily treats *On half-yearly, &c. Assurances.* That a sum of money may be insured for half a year only, on one or more lives, is certain; but this, although the obvious meaning of the *Title*, is not the meaning of the *Author*: his calculations here are, to find the present value of a sum of money to be paid on the decease of a person of a given age, supposing the chance of his dying to be estimated, not by the year, (as had been done by several other writers, and by himself also in the sixth and eighth chapters of this book,) but by the half-year, quarter-year, or shorter period.

Now, that the chance of the failure of any life is a momentary chance, is very

very obvious; and that the allowance of as much discount of money on the value of the chance in the first moment as in the last moment of a year, or other period, is allowing too much, and consequently rendering the result erroneous, had been shewn in the paper signed *Philalethes Cantabrigiensis*, (which was mentioned in the former part of this critique, and) which appeared several years before Mr. Baily's book was published. Yet this is the allowance which Mr. Baily has made in his calculations here, both on the hypothesis of half-yearly, and of quarterly, chances; and therefore we deny that "the present value of the insurance of the sum S , on the life A , is truly expressed" by the series which he has given on either of these suppositions.

In page 343, Mr. Baily gives an expression of the present value of the insurance of the same sum of money, on the same single life, deduced from a momentary chance, which expression agrees exactly with the theorem of *Philalethes Cantabrigiensis*.

The last mentioned two pages contain all that Mr. Baily has given on this curious and important branch of the subject, which he undertook to handle in such a manner "that nothing might be wanting on it." Yet it is certain (and is allowed by Mr. Baily himself in the former part of his *Doctrine*), that insurances are often made when two, or even three, lives are concerned; in which cases it is no less requisite to ground the calculation on a momentary chance of the failure of life, than when one life only is concerned. And Mr. Baily's omission of these two cases is the more remarkable, as the former of them had been properly considered by the late Mr. J. H. Hearding (Annuity-Clerk to the Globe Insurance Company), whose answer to a question of that class was inserted in the Second Volume of the new series of *Leybourn's Mathematical Repository*, (before referred to,) which was published a considerable time before the work of which we are now giving an account.

It is remarkable, indeed, that Mr.

Baily has given no less than four theorems (one in page 146, and three in pages 342 and 343,) for computing the same thing, all differing from each other, and consequently only one of them can be true. And it is no less remarkable, that, if he had allowed a less discount of money, by one half of the period of time (whether year, half-year, or quarter of a year,) by which he computed the chance of the failure of the life concerned in the question, (it being nearly an equal chance whether the life will fail in the first or second half of such a period,) all the four theorems would very nearly agree with each other! And this was the allowance of discount made by Mr. Hearding, as may be seen in the book before mentioned.

What we find under the title of *Life Annuities secured by Land*, which is the last grand division of this chapter, is but little, and of that little almost the whole is inaccurate. Mr. Baily here treats only of the case in which one life is concerned; and the two theorems which he gives in page 345, in imitation of Dodson and Price, who made the erroneous allowance of discount above-mentioned, are necessarily erroneous*.

In page 346, Mr. Baily speaks of Simpson's *Tract on Annuities* to be found among his *Select Exercises*, which were first published in the year 1752, and of the *Supplement to his Doctrine of Annuities*, which was published separately in 1791, as two distinct works; yet the latter is only a new edition of the former, and is declared to be such in the preface to it, which immediately follows the title-page! And, in his notes on the lower part of this page, he takes notice of some confused ideas which Mr. Simpson and Dr. Price had of the value of *Annuities secured by Land*, without exhibiting any very bright ones of his own. He then ends this chapter with a boast of himself and a censure of others.

Thus slender and erroneous are the contents of this Tenth Chapter, which Mr. Baily has begun and ended in a boastful manner, and in which he had

* If, instead of $\frac{1+(2+g)A}{2(1+g)}$, the theorem given at the top of p. 345, the simpler

expression $\frac{1+2A}{2+g}$ were used, the result would be much nearer to the truth.

a fair opportunity of introducing the "recent discoveries" which had been made in the subjects of it, and ample room for the display of that great skill in Analysis to which he has made repeated pretensions: a chapter which affords a strong contradiction of the assertion, that Mr. Bailly has "avoided the errors of other authors," which puff of the present Work appeared in an Advertisement of it which lies now before us.

As Mr. Bailly pretends to skill in the Classics, and has, towards the end of his preface to this Work, quoted a passage of Horace *De Arte Poetica*, (although *mal-à-propos*;) we will take this opportunity of advising him to pay some attention, in future, to a precept of that Author, which he will find in the same excellent piece, *viz.*

*Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim,
Fortunam Priami cantabo, et nobile bellum.*

If this rule be observed by Mr. Bailly, neither we, nor any other competent judges of his performance, shall hereafter have occasion to ask,

*Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor
hiatu?*

CHAP. XI. *On the Value of Deferred Annuities, Reversionary Annuities, and Assurances, in Annual Payments.* — By a present Life-Annuity, properly so called, is generally understood the sum of money which is to be paid annually, during the continuance of the life on which it is granted, the first of which payments is to be made at the end of one year after the date of the purchase. And by a Life Annuity deferred seven years, Dr. Price, Baron Maseres, and most other writers on the same subject, have understood that the first payment is to be made at the end of the eighth year from the time of purchase, if the life should continue so long; if it was said to be deferred ten years, then the first payment would be due at the end of the eleventh year: and so on: one year being added to the term for which the annuity was said to be deferred, to shew the time when the first payment ought to be made. And in this sense Mr. Bailly himself understood the words *Deferred Annuity*, in the second chapter of this very book.

But at some offices, which have lately been opened in London for the

sale of *Annuities on Lives*, the first payment of a *Deferred Annuity* is made at the end of the term for which it is said to be deferred, if the life on which it was granted continue so long: thus, for instance, the first payment of an annuity, said to be deferred seven years, is made at the end of the seventh year.

In this chapter, Mr. Bailly takes the phrase *Deferred Annuity* in the latter of these senses; and then, in a note at the bottom of page 349, very unjustly censures Dr. Price for using it in the former acceptation, (the only one, we believe, in which it was used in his time,) and making his calculations accordingly.

Now, whether, by this censure, Mr. Bailly means to charge the Doctor with inattention, or ignorance, the accusation will recoil upon himself; for no Algebraist can compare page 42 with 350, and not perceive both Mr. Bailly's confusion of ideas on this point, and self-contradiction also.

But such is the obscurity of this chapter, and so uncouth the notation of several theorems given in it, that its errors are not easily discovered without comparing Mr. Bailly's numerical operations by them with the results of theorems which are known to be true. Some instances of such a comparison will be produced in our remarks on the next chapter, to which we shall hereafter proceed.

(To be continued.)

34. *The Life and History of a CONVICT; being FACTS written by himself: containing a short Narrative of the Sufferings which attend the Pursuit of dishonest Practices; giving a Description of the Ways, Customs, and Usage on board the PRISON-SHIPS, and the Manner of conveying Convicts to Botany Bay. With Observations on the Effects of TRANSPORTATION.* pp. 58. 12mo. Hamblin and Seyfang.

SMALL in size, and insignificant in point of literary composition, the pamphlet before us contains a statement of FACTS, at once interesting and revolting to Humanity. If the statement be true, it demands instant notice and amendment of the enormities it describes: if it be false, it richly deserves public and plenary animadversion. Its anonymous author represents himself, throughout the thrilling Narrative, as both an eye-witness

witness and a partaker in the horrid scenes of wretchedness which he portrays: and he draws the attention of his readers most powerfully to a series of abuses which exceed all that we have hitherto read of misery even in the annals of Negro slavery.

Of us, however, a prolix enumeration of every disgusting particular, we trust, is not expected. Let it suffice, that we have honestly attempted to perform our duty to the public at large, by pointing our finger to a subject so dreadful in its details, and so extensive in its consequences. — That Government best ensures the main ends of its institution, which, while it guards the useful and virtuous members of society from outrage, preserves the most abandoned from illegal insults and the tyranny of petty officers, who would disgrace a gibbet.

—Pudet hæc opprobria nobis.
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli!

25. *Patronage*. By Maria Edgeworth. 4 Vols. 12mo. Johnson and Co.

THE moral of this story has been long since taught by the fable of the Lark and her young ones—to depend on our own exertions, rather than the aid of others; but it is here happily illustrated, and strongly enforced.

The plan of the Author has been, to take two families, each consisting of a father, mother, three sons, and two daughters. She places these, one on the right hand, the other on the left; and a powerful minister of state between them. The first family disdains all *Patronage*. The sons rise by their own talents and industry; the daughters get well married by their own merit. The second family gains *Patronage* by art. The sons rise by the crooked manoeuvres of the father, and fall by their own want of conduct; the daughters are put up to the best bidder by the mother; one is ill-sold, and the other remains on hand.

Miss Edgeworth preserves these varied personages with great nicety of distinction. But it is easier for a portrait-painter to give the likeness of strong, marked, features, than of beauty; and it is the same with portraits of the mind. This lady has succeeded in characters of bold peculiarity; and failed in those of softer

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mould. She has painted the woman of fashion, the woman of family, the courtier, and even the statesman, to the life. Her heroine is uninteresting. Caroline Percy is intended for perfection in woman; and, like Richardson's model of perfection in man, Sir Charles Grandison, she is cold and correct. Perhaps some small deviations from the straight line may be in unison with the feelings of us sinning and repenting mortals. Our sympathy may be more excited for a beautiful young woman, whose trifling errors are acknowledged and deplored by herself, than for one who walks obstinately forward in the path of propriety, and whom no sudden impulse can turn for a moment out of her way.

If there be a sex in literary productions, "*Patronage*" is an extraordinary one. Miss Edgeworth is an adept in courts, but in law she is at times erroneous. In love she is entirely a novice; and so conscious of her deficiency in this grand business of the female drama, that what cannot be avoided is hurried over. Her lovers are a set of honest civil gentlemen, who, instead of attempting to steal ladies' hearts by sly and imperceptible degrees, according to the practice of ancient times; propose for them, at once, to their fathers and mothers, according to modern decorum.

Lord Oldborough is the hero of the tale; and, extraordinary as it may seem, it is no less true, that in the character of an upright, able, decided minister, Miss Edgeworth is unrivalled.

This lady has the whole English language at her command. On some occasions she draws from it more words than are necessary to serve her purpose. If any thing in her entertaining Work might be reformed, it is redundancy; if any thing be wanting, it is simplicity.

36. *Pierre and Adeline; or, The Romance of the Castle*. By D. F. Haynes, Esq. 2 Vols. 2vo, pp. 505. Crosby.

"IF these pages tend to enlighten the benighted mind of deluded virtue, or support the cause of morality, the Author's ambition is satisfied, and the object of his feeble exertions highly gratified."

No objection can possibly be urged to the moral tendency of this Work, although the probability of the Tale may be somewhat more questionable.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Among the arts, musick is the only one that can be entirely religious. Painting cannot content itself with an expression so mournful and vague as that of sounds."—MADAME DE STAEL.

"C'est violée, dit-on, la sainteté de nos temples, que d'y faire entendre une Musique de théâtre toute faite pour des oreilles profanes. Qui est-ce qui propose d'introduire dans l'Eglise la musique du théâtre?"—RAYMOND. (1811.)

8. *Sacred Melodies, from Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven; adapted to the best English Poets, and appropriated to the Use of the British Church, by William Gardiner. Vol. I. pp. 122. 26s. Clementi and Co.*

IT is reported of Rowland Hill that, thinking it a pity the devil should have all the pretty tunes, he has adapted religious words to many of the common song-tunes and popular airs, and has them sung as hymns in his Chapel. This clever scheme may indeed have the advantage of enabling a congregation to join in the performance, from a previous knowledge of the melodies; and may render divine service more amusing to the wicked triflers who attend it for the sake of appearances alone; but will it not lessen the dignity of Religion, and disturb a devotional temper of mind by recalling and exciting our worldly feelings? Are previous associations of no consequence? We are decidedly averse to this plan of confusing the different styles of musick; and are pleased to find our opinions on this subject concur with Dr. Crotch's, which we shall quote: "Psalm tunes ought to consist chiefly of semibreves and minims, with very few crotchets or other short notes: the harmony should be very simple, consisting chiefly of concords, with a few of the most simple discords, as a fifth and fourth, seventh and third, dominant seventh, added sixth, and such progressions as the student has been cautioned to avoid in modern musick. The best models for Psalms are the oldest, namely, those of the Reformers and old English Organists."

In the preface to Mr. Gardiner's book, after sketching the progress of Psalmody, he says:

"Rather than resort to those vast collections of psalmody which have been introduced by singing men and conventicle clerks for materials, he has had recourse to the highest fountains of musical taste and expression in the German school. To those persons who are at all acquainted with the works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, nothing need be said in commendation of them; the most untutored ear cannot but have no-

ticed a striking and characteristic difference between their compositions and those of former masters. In the elaborate works of those great composers we behold a new science: we find instrumental musick carried to a greater height than vocal has yet attained; and in the hands of Beethoven the art is now expanding beyond all former experience. From these treasures of musical taste and science are drawn the most original parts of the following work. The musical student will recognize many *quotations* from the instrumental compositions of these admired authors; the character and sentiment of each piece being ascertained, words have been adapted to it of corresponding import and cast."

For remarkable failures or mistakes of character, we may refer to p. 71, and 113. In our opinion much of the musick in this volume, however excellent in itself, however well adapted to the poetry, is not well suited to church service: it will be most valuable to musical families, to employ in an appropriate manner part of their Sunday evenings. Few piano, forte or organ players will find the musick too difficult, as the necessary chords are conveniently expressed in small notes under the principal melody. Some of these small notes will be found erroneous: on p. 29, D is the last chord should be C; on p. 67, a sharp is wanting before D in the eighth measure, &c. The slightest knowledge of thorough bass will enable the performer to correct them. We have not learnt that the Second Volume has yet been published.

9. *A New and Enlarged Edition of Monzani's Instructions for the German Flute. Fol. pp. 68. 10s. 6d. Third Edition. Monzani and Hill.*

MANY of our Readers, we presume, have seen Monzani's elegant patent flutes. They are made of ebony, cocoa, or ivory, (but cocoa is preferable to the others), and are tipped with silver. The joints, instead of being fitted in the common way with waxed thread, were formerly tubes of silver ground to fit into each other air tight; but as these were found to wear and become loose sooner than

was expected, the construction of the joints is now improved by using only one silver tube and putting a ring of fine cork round the ends, which in the common flutes are bound with thread. The cork is occasionally smeared with pomatum. Another recent alteration consists in making the finger-holes much larger than formerly, which is said to increase the power of the instrument; of course the length and bore of the flute are adapted to this enlargement of the holes. Monzani's keys are superior to all others, as they do not make any noise, nor are they at all difficult to repair if out of order. The best flutes have nine silver keys, three for the fourth finger of the right-hand, to produce C, C sharp, and D sharp; one for the third finger of the same hand, to produce E natural; two for the first finger, for B flat and C; two for the fourth finger of the left hand, for G sharp and F natural; and one for the thumb of the left hand, to produce B flat. The use of all these keys is clearly explained in this excellent Instruction-book, which contains a fine plate representing the proper manner of holding the instrument, complete sets of scales or gamuts, rules for "tipping" and slurring, 36 new progressive lessons, 85 examples of the different ways of fingering the same passages, a scale of harmonics, 12 preludes, 6 airs with easy cadenze introductory to the theme, 6 grand cadenze for concertos, examples of modulation through the major and minor keys, and a *capriccio modulato* "to give the learner an idea of modulating and preluding extempore." A learner will probably find that the greatest deficiency in this book is in the directions for blowing.

"Position: The performer should keep his body in an upright and graceful attitude, the head inclined a little to the left, and the left arm raised somewhat higher than the right. The holes of the flute should be in a line, the head turned inwards till the outside edge of the *embouchure* (or mouth-hole) is in a line with them. Close the lips, except just in the middle to afford a passage to the breath; rest the flute against the under lip, with the *embouchure* placed just under the opening, blow into it, turning it outwards or inwards till a good tone is produced. The learner should at first blow rather stronger than will afterwards be necessary, in order to strengthen the lips; but he should avoid

what is termed a reedy or oboë tone in the lower notes, as it occasions an inequality with the higher ones, independently of their bad effect: a weak, inward tone should also be avoided, as it will cause the performer to play out of tune when he wishes to produce a bold tone. In order to produce an equal intonation between the piano and the forte, the lips should be pressed tighter together and inclined a little more over the *embouchure* for the forte than for the piano passages." p. 7.

To play out of tune, is a very common and quite an intolerable fault with flute-players. Mr. Monzani has published a second part to his Instructions, consisting of useful Studies or rather Solos, with a bass accompaniment, and references to his tables of fingering.

10. *Study for the German Flute, containing all the Gamuts, Chords, (with their respective changes,) and Intervals, also 83 Examples to shew the proper mode of Tonguing passages, by Charles Saust. 6s. Fenum.*

"THERE are three modes of *tipping*, marked thus: first ' ', second ' ', third, ' '. The first is short, where the tongue touches the teeth, quick and strong; the second is a little softer and longer, touching only the gums close behind the teeth; the third longer and softer still, dwelling a little upon the note,---which the Italians call *portamento*: the tongue is drawn still more backwards towards the gums. (p. 11.) The note on which the *accent* should be put is marked thus Δ." This is all the explanatory matter that the book contains. The practice of these well-arranged passages will greatly improve the learner; but it must not be expected to afford much amusement to the hearer.

Patent. To the Rev. Henry Liston, of Ecclesmachan in Scotland, and Charles Broughton, of Edinburgh, writer to the signet, for improvements in the construction of Organs. Dated July 3, 1810. Our doubts, alluded to by a Correspondent (p. 137.) chiefly regarded the possibility of varying the pitch of the numerous very small pipes in the compound stops of a large organ, with the requisite accuracy. Of the merits of the theory, and practicability of the plan, we have perhaps had as good proof, and are as fully sensible, as our obliging Correspondent.

ELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET,

Written on the 31st Day of December.
(From Lord THURLOW's "Moonlight.")

WRAPT in a Mantle of dark Clouds, the
Year, [expires,
The Winds now sleeping, in dim Rest
And Julius' Walls* send forth their flash-
ing Fires, [Sphere :
And shake, with Thunder our rejoicing
The Days of Agincourt again appear,
Poitiers, and Cressy, where our warlike
Sires [Spires,
Saint George first planted on the Gallick
And Paris shook, that London was so
near ! [Host,
Bordeaux and Bayonne view our tented
Whose conqu'ring horses drink their
Streamlets dry ; [lost ;
The Netherlands to France again are
The Rhenish Princes from her Banners fly ;
Then line the Ramparts, while this glo-
rious Toast, [to the Sky.
Th' IMMORTAL REGENT ! thunders

Mr. URBAN, T—, Feb. 17.

AS you have inserted in your First Num-
ber for the present year, p. 64, a compli-
mentary "Sonnet," &c. to one of our
illustrious Bards, who, it seems, is on his
route to Parnassus under the mild influ-
ence of the lovely Cynthia, or (in other
words) is soaring thither by "Moonlight ;"
I have just now been *fancy-struck*, that
perchance it may not be quite out of sea-
son for me, in the *Evening twilight* of my
Muse, to dedicate—not a *Sonnet*—but a
respectful Hint, to our other illustrious
Traveller, who also is on his Tour to the
same delightful Mountain—which attracts
all descriptions of Poets, whether of the
Patrician or Plebeian order.—It does not
however appear that the last-mentioned
Bard (whose magnetism has strangely
touched the "*apathy*" of my sleepy Muse),
travels by night—or by twilight—or cul-
tivates much fondness for the Lunar fair-
one.—But it is pretty evident that his lucid
genius woos a warmer companion in his
flight, and pursues his beloved object with
all the ardour of a Poet—in love of Sun-
shine. But I must abstain from saying all
the *bright* things which this vivifying topic
would suggest, lest I should engross (like
some others) too much of your pages, or
be excluded from them on account of my
extravagant length, &c. &c. which would
pain me as much as being excluded
"The Temple of Fame"—I will, therefore,
hasten to my said Hint, which is as follows:

TH' Noble Bard ! thy blazing Muse
[The controul,

Left her too ardent rays dissolve the soul ;
Melt Reason's self to Nature's softest tears,
Whilst thy pathetic lay the bosom tears,

[crimes—
Appals the heart with din of Turkish
Then dims fond Fancy's sight with flow'ry
climes.

Thy brilliant genius, tow'ring to the sky,
Explores fam'd Greece with more than
Eagle eye,

And her soft beauties almost deify.
Inchanted Bard ! thy taste full plainly
shows

A deep experience of Love's saddest woes
(Twining thy laurels with th' Arabian
rose).

Perchance some Turkish Eve thy heart
beguil'd,

As on thy youthful form enchanting smil'd
Conceal'd the Serpent from thy dazzled
sight,

"Hiding the danger under gay delight :"
With sighs infus'd Arabian love-perfume,
And ting'd thy ardent Muse with Beauty's
bloom. [Cupid's lyre,

Hence those soft-thrilling notes—like
Melting and sweet as aromatic fire !

Fond Memory wanders o'er the myrtle
grove, [Love ;

Where the sweet Arab stole thy Christian-
Carv'd on the tablet of thy feeling breast,
Her angel form ! — "caressing and
carest !"

Her speaking look—her Arabic soft tones,
Sorrow's fare-well ! in Oriental moans—

These haunt thy soul—though foaming
seas divide, [bride.

And she, perhaps, long since some Osman's
Ah, Bard sublime ! shall Turkish tales
engage

The largest portion of thy splendid page
Mahomet's victims lure thee from thy
home ? [to roam,

Th' Impostor's beauties tempt thy mind
Perchance invite thee to a Turkish tomb ?

Have Christian themes (full of celestial
news,

No charms to win thy love-inspiring Muse !
No Christian beauty !—radiance in her face—

The bright pure mirror of her inward
grace ; [fin'd,

That *painless* air—that something unde-
A loveliness of form expressing mind :

A soul whose springs the best affections
move— [love—

Friendship the balm of life—the choicest
(No "buried love"†—true love ascends
above !)

* The Tower, built by Julius Cæsar.

† Had our Noble Author said *departed* "love" (which, doubtless, accompanies the
spirit

Breathing sweet music from the heart's
soft lyre,
In unison with Heav'n's melodious choir—
Does not such beauty bloom in our mild
clime? [in prime!
Rival to Greece in arms! — were Greece
Oh! may our Poets rival Greece and
Rome—
And Fame's best chaplet wear beyond the
tomb! A. CLARKE.

MR. URBAN,

MARCH 1.

YOU have, in page 154, promptly and
very properly noticed the last published
Poem of a justly admired Noble Author
(who in his "Dedication to Thomas Moore,
Esq." has caused no slight regret, by an
intimation that it is not his intention for
some years to come to tempt any further
the award of "Gods, men, nor columns.") As
however you have not favoured your Reader
with an extract of any length, let me beg you
to indulge them with two beautiful passages,
as specimens of the Poem; not selected as
being in any great degree superior to many
other parts, for it is almost impossible even
at random to open the Poem, and not to meet
with passages which rivet attention and ex-
cite delight. JUNIOR.

"O'ER the glad waters of the dark blue
sea, [as free,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows
foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home!
These are our realms, no limits to their
sway—
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Ours the wild life in tumult still to range
From toil to rest, and joy in every change.
Oh, who can tell? not thou, luxurious slave!
Whose soul would sicken o'er the heaving
wave;
Not thou, vain lord of wantonness and ease!
Whom slumber soothes not—pleasure can-
not please— [tried,
Oh, who can tell, save he whose heart hath
And danc'd in triumph o'er the waters wide,
Th' exulting sense — the pulse's madden-
ing play, [way?
That thrills the wanderer of that trackless
That for itself can woo the approaching
fight,
And turn what some deem danger to delight;
That seeks what cravens shun with more
than zeal, [feel—
And where the feebler faint — can only

Feel—to the rising bosom's inmost core,
Its hope awaken, and its spirit soar?
No dread of death—if with us die our foes—
Save that it seems even duller than repose:
Come when it will — we snatch the life of
life— [strife?
When lost—what recks it—by disease or
Let him who crawls enamoured of decay,
Cling to his couch, and sicken years away;
Heave his thick breath; and shake his pal-
sied head; [bed.
Ours—the fresh turf, and not the feverish
While gasp by gasp he falters forth his
soul; [controul.
Ours with one pang—one bound—escapes
His corse may boast its urn and narrow
cave, [grave:
And they who loath'd his life may gild his
Ours are the tears, though few, sincerely
shed, [dead.
When Ocean shrouds and sepulchres our
For us, even banquets fond regret supply
In the red cup that crowns our memory;
And the brief epitaph in danger's day,
When those who win at length divide the
prey, [brow,
And cry, Remembrance saddening o'er each
How had the brave who fell exulted now."

CANTO I.

"Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be
run,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun;
Not as in Northern climes obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light!
O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he
throws, [glows.
Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it
On old Ægina's rock, and Idra's isle,
The god of gladness sheds his parting smile;
O'er his own regions lingering loves to shine,
Though there his altars are no more divine.
Descending fast the mountain shadows kiss
Thy glorious gulph, unconquer'd Salamis!
Their azure arches through the long ex-
panse [glance,
More deeply purpled meet his mellowing
And tenderest tints, along their summits
driven, [heaven;
Mark his gay course and own the hues of
Till, darkly shaded from the land and deep,
Behind his Delphian cliff he sinks to sleep.
On such an eve, his palest beam he cast,
When—Athens! here thy wisest look'd his
last. [ray,
How watch'd thy better sons his farewell
That closed their murder'd Sage's * latest
day!

spirit when that quits the corruptible body, though it may cast many a tender look
behind!)—then this part of my *Hint* would not have existed.—Or, if the figure "*buried
love*" alludes to love buried *alive* (as it is vulgarly expressed) in a voluptuous, joyless
Haram—in this case, the strength of my objection is considerably weakened—but my
dislike of the expression is not removed.

* Socrates drank the hemlock a short time before sunset (the hour of execution),
notwithstanding the entreaties of his disciples to wait till the sun went down.

Not

Not yet—not yet—Sol pauses on the hill—
The precious hour of parting lingers still ;
But sad his light to agonizing eyes,
And dark the mountain's once delightful
dyes :

[pour,
Gloom o'er the lovely land he seem'd to
The land, where Phœbus never frown'd
before,

But ere he sunk below Cithæron's head,
The cup of woe was quaff'd—the spirit fled ;
The soul of him who scorn'd to fear or fly—
Who liv'd and died, as none can live or die !
But lo ! from high Hymettus to the plain,
The Queen of Night asserts her silent
reign *.

No murky vapour, herald of the storm,
Hides her fair face, nor girds her glowing
form ; [beatus play,
With cornice glimmering as the moon—
There the white column greets her grateful
ray, [heset

And bright around with quivering beams
Her emblem sparkles o'er the minaret :
The groves of olive scatter'd dark and wide
Where meek Cephissus pours his scanty tide,
The cypress saddening by the sacred
mosque,

The gleaming turret of the gay Kiosk †,
And, dun and sombre 'mid the holy calm,
Near Theseus' fane yon solitary palm,
All tinged with varied hues arrest the eye—
And dull were his that pass'd them heedless
by.

Again the Egean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his chaf'd breast from elemental war ;
Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long array of sapphire and of gold,
Mixt with the shades of many a distant isle,
That frown—where gentler ocean seems to
smile ‡.

CANTO III. SECT. I.

THE APPARITION.

Νύκτος αἰμαίνου καμένη.—LUCIAN.

TWAS silence all, the rising moon
With clouds had veil'd her light ;
The clock struck twelve, when, lo ! I saw
A very chilling sight.

Pale as a snow-ball was its face,
Like icicles its hair ;
For mantle, it appeared to me,
A sheet of ice to wear.

Tho' seldom given to alarms,
I' faith ! I'll not dissemble,
My teeth all chatter'd in my head,
And every joint did tremble.

At last I cried, " Pray who are you,
And whither do you go ?"
Methought the Phantom thus replied,
' My name is Sally Snow.

" My Father is the Northern wind,
My Mother's name was Water,
Old Parson Winter married them,
And I 'm their hopeful Daughter ;

" I have a lover, Jackey Frost,
My Dad the match condemns ;
I've run from home, to-night, to meet
My love upon the Thames."

I stop'd Miss Snow in her discourse,
This answer just to cast in,
" I hope, if John and you unite,
Your union won't be lasting.

" Beside, if you should marry him,
You never would do well, oh !
For I know Jackey Frost to be
A very slippery fellow."

She sat her down before the fire ;
My wonder now increases,
For she I took to be a maid,
Now tumbled into pieces.

For " air, thin air," did Hamlet's Ghost,
His form at cock-crow barter ;
But what I saw, and now describe,
Resolv'd itself to Water.

Snow-Hill.

BRUMAIRE.

[The following Lines are taken from a
Military Poem, intituled *THE CAMPAIGN*,
dedicated (by permission) to the Most
Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. G.
&c. &c. By John Gwilliam, Esq. Au-
thor of " The Battles of the Danube and
Barrosa ;" " Bower of Bliss," &c. &c.]

FOIL'D at each point, — his noblest
schemes undone,
The || Great Avatar is compell'd to run :
The splendid vision that possess'd his sight,
Is wrapp'd in darkness and eternal night .
Where are the lands that on the Ebro lie ?
Where are the Lusian realms that warm'd
his eye ? [plain
Where the proud spires of that immortal
His daring master had presum'd to gain ?

* " The twilight in Greece is much shorter than in our own country ; the days in
Winter are longer, but in Summer of shorter duration."

† " The Kiosk is a Turkish summer-house ; the palm is without the present walls
of Athens, not far from the temple of Theseus, between which and the tree the wall
intervenes.—Cephissus' stream is indeed scanty, and Ilissus has no stream at all."

‡ " The opening lines as far as Section II. have, perhaps, little business here, and
were annexed to an unpublished (though printed) poem ; but they were written on the
spot in the Spring of 1811, and — I scarce know why — the reader must excuse their
appearance here if he can.

|| Soult.

What!

What! has the force of Spain's impetuous
spear
Repell'd the rebels in their dark career,
O'erturn'd the chariot of their upstart god,
And scorn'd to crouch obedient to his nod?
Though cloth'd in flame, and pinion'd by
the storm,
Grasping a thousand thunders in his arm;
Though Death and Terror on his chariot
wait,
And every word seems pregnant with a fate,
Spain laughs to scorn the Great Avatar's
frown, [crown!
And spurns his comrade's mercenary
Clos'd is the scene of horror and of woe,
And silence ponders on the vale below:
Dark is the prospect there, and to the sight
Displays no source of profit or delight;—
It is a scene on which the eye may dwell,
At which the heart may sorrowfully swell,
But that sad eye shall see no joy remain,
And the sad heart shall uselessly complain,
Now taught to curse the melancholy day
That gave Ambition and his bloodhounds
sway:
Yes, it is silence all;—the evening air
Seems fraught with woe, and terror, and
despair.
The fading sun-beams from the hills retire,
And thousands lie to murmur and expire;
From the tall peaks the giant shadows
start, [heart,
And darkness falls on many a breaking
Thoughts of the past upon the vision roll,
Till death lets loose the agonizing soul.
But, ah! how chang'd, how different is the
view,
To that which Fancy in the morning drew!
How sadly alter'd are the hopes she form'd,
How are her prospects scatter'd and de-
form'd!
No joyous echoes thro' the mountains fall
From the pale lips of enterprising Gaul;
Fled are her bands confounded and dis-
may'd,
Reft of their glory and their vain parade;
Their very drums have now forgot to beat,
Fearful to mark the line of their retreat:
Where late their eagles shone, the flag of
death
Now seems to flutter in despair's last breath,
The golden pageant like a mist is o'er,
And France exists to tyrannize no more!
Where all so bravely fought, 'tis hard to
know [stow,—
On whom the Muse her laurels should be-
Thousands are gone, whose deeds to-day
might claim
The brightest guerdon of immortal Fame;
But long shall England, from her chalky
shore, [gore,
Dwell on those hills, and valleys damp with
Where France attempted to redeem, in
vain,
The ravag'd lands of Portugal and Spain:

On thee, intrepid Cole, whose deeds to-day
Surpass whate'er e'en Flattery can say,
On thee too Anson, and thy brave * com-
peers, [of years,
Whose fame grows brighter with the birth
On you, brave men! her bulwark and her
might,
Her eye still ponders with intense delight,
Looks on your past exploits, and smiles to
see
Ages of glory, that are yet to be.
But ah! beloved Erin! who shall tell
The darling hopes which in thy bosom
swell!
I see thee rising from thy lonely strand,
To greet the tidings from the sister-land;
Amidst thy grief, and long precarious fate,
Thou seem'st to shine pre-eminently great,
Proud, in thy sufferings, to become her
friend,
Her glories publish, and her realms extend.
Then let the Muse, with equal justice, give
Th' applause that virtue should alone re-
ceive,
On her brave† Warrior her rewards bestow,
Whose valour humbled and subdued the
foe:
Tho' Fate has given no music to thy name
Bright shines thy inextinguishable fame,
On every tongue thy deeds resplendent
dwell,
And future ages shall rejoice to tell,
How Gallia's legions trembled at the shock,
That hurl'd them headlong from the gory
rock! [the foe
Spain! thou hast greatly triumph'd—and
Shall writhe, for many an age, beneath the
blow: [that arm
Heaven strung thy arm to vengeance, and
Has crush'd for ever the delusive charm.
Fled are the dreams that warm'd the Ty-
rant's brain, [Spain,
They are the mock of all the world,—and
Rising superior to their vaunted spell,
Bids Superstition and her train farewell,
Looks on the past, and, conscious of her
might,
Resolves, at length, to vindicate her right.
Spain, thou hast triumph'd! but to whom
belong [song?—
Your warmest prayers—and your sweetest
On whom would Spain her laurel-wreath
bestow, [Foe?
But Him, who conquer'd and destroy'd her
Already, conscious of his high renown,
She weaves with joy the honorary crown;
Already, lavish of reward, she sends
Her praise as far as Nature's realm ex-
tends:

* Major-General Ross, Major-Gen-
eral Byng, and Brigadier-General Camp-
bell of the Portuguese Service.

† Lieut.-Col. O'Toole, of the 7th Ca-
çadores.

Earth, Ocean, Air, seem busy to record
The high achievements of his dauntless
sword;—

The very skies with rapture lean to hear
The splendid story of his late career,—
From cloud to cloud the pleasing story flies,
And Heaven itself receives it from the skies,
E'en angels hear it from their blissful reign,
And bless the Hero and the Friend of Spain!
But further conquests his career await
In Spain's proud realm, and her contigu-

ous state;
Fields of new glory open to his sight,
And fill the space with visions of delight:
O I may no squeamish thought, no deadly
feud,

Destroy the great, the universal good,
Hush'd be the voice that dares despair of
Spain,

Or think the conquests of her sons in vain:
She yet shall triumph o'er her neighb'ring
foes,

Her fortunes still on Wellington repose,
And He, distinguish'd by her choice, shall
stand

The pride—the glory of her blissful land,
That future ages with delight may read,
He was her Saviour in her hour of need.

Mr. URBAN, March 5.

THE insertion of the following Valentine
among your "Select Poetry" will very
much oblige Yours, &c. Z***.

AY me! * you little know the smart
That rankles in my love-sick heart.
† There's something in your face does shine
So soft, so exquisitely fine,
That whensoever I think of this,
My soul a perfect oven is.

What may at first sight seem absurd,
I never spoke to you a word
In all my life,—tho' I at times
Could chatter both in prose and rhymes.
But now an old and hoary sage,
My hair is silver'd o'er with age;
Summers full twenty-two I've seen
Glide swift away in quick *rotin*;
While something whispers—"it behov-
eth you to talk no more of love."

Yet still methinks if you would smile,
And lend your looks this way the while,
Hence again should meet my sight
Those eyes with dewy & lustre bright,
I'd soon be young again, G—d wot,
Without Medea's || seething-pot,
And gaining all my strength anew
Come to your ladyship, and woo.

* Milton's Paradise Lost, iv. 86.

† Milton, On the death of a fair Infant,
Stanza 5.

‡ Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin:

—"at the U-
niversity of Gottingen."

§ Collins—"and eyes of dewy light."

|| Medea boiled old people young again.

Then take me for your Valentine,
Nor suffer me with age to pine;
My name is not James Ballantyne,
Walter Scott's Printer,—but, mayhap,
James—something else,—fill up the gap.

Addressed to Mr. and Mrs. D***** on
their Marriage.

DID Joshua solemnly record
That he and his would serve the Lord?
Do you, my Friends, resolve anew,
That you and yours will serve Him too.
O let this be your chiefest care,
Your frequent and united prayer!
Sit hand in hand at Jesus' feet,
That He may bless your married state.
As a new scene of life employs,
Let new desires of grace arise,
That you may fill each duty's place,
And shine like saints in every grace;
Let seriousness attend your walk
In all your actions and your talk;
Let each fulfil their part of love,
And blessings to each other prove;
In all your joys, your griefs, or fears,
Strive to allay each other's cares;
Inspired with grace and love divine
Let every Christian temper shine;
So shall your children love your word
When they are taught to fear the Lord;
Your kind inspection let them share,
And watch them with a tender care.

Do thou Thy Spirit, Lord, impart,
That Christ may dwell in house and heart,
And let thy servants plainly prove
That they are worth a Saviour's love.

March 1.

M. W.—rs.

SONNET. By JOHN MAYNE.

O! how I love the prattling of that Child
Frisking so blithely in the Nurse's
hand—

Fair as her face who first in Eden smil'd,
Ere blissful Innocence had left the land!

Thy dimpled cheeks remind me of the time
When first I enter'd on Life's thorny
way.

May no false joys consume thy early prime,
No fiend mislead thee, and no friend
betray!

Thy bark, like mine, is on a troubled sea,
For Life's a voyage, far from shore to
shore—

No resting-place, unless thine anchor be
The hope of Glory when thy course is o'er!

Blest Hope for thee, just op'ning into
bloom! [to the tomb!
Thrice blessed Hope for me, fast hast'ning

DIDO ET GERUNDIA.

THE Trojan Prince would not to Dido
come:

She mourn'd his absence, and was *Di Do*
Dum.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Foreign-office, Jan. 25.—Mr. H. Addington arrived here this day with the following Dispatches, addressed to Visc. Castlereagh:

Basle, Jan. 14.

My Lord, The Emperor of Russia arrived at Lorrach on the 11th, and the reserves of the army, having assembled in the course of that and the succeeding day, his Imperial Majesty crossed the Rhine on the 13th, after divine worship, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia.—The Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Basle the preceding evening, went to meet the Emperor Alexander at some distance, and their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered Basle on horseback, at the head of the Russian and Prussian guards, and some other regiments of the reserve. These troops afterwards passed in parade before their Majesties, and proceeded several leagues on their march in the direction of Montbeillard. The cavalry reached Ferretre the same night.—The reinforcements which have joined the Russian guards are very fine, and I have never seen these regiments appear in so great force, or in better condition, at any period of the campaign. Indeed some of the regiments have additional battalions.—I saw the reserve artillery on the march, part of which is quite fresh, and it is impossible to have any preparation in more complete order as to ordnance, carriages, men, and horses. The men in particular, are remarkably fine. There are some batteries of horse artillery, with 12-pounders. The Prussian reserve is also in excellent condition.—The accounts I have received on arriving here, of the progress of the armies, are as follows:—The Field-Marshal's head-quarters were at Vesoul, and are now, I understand, on the move to Langres, which place has for some time been occupied by Gen. Giulay. I have no certain account of Gen. Bubna, but I hear he moved from Geneva on Dole, and that it was his intention to occupy Lyons. Dijon was also to be occupied by this time.—Marshal Blucher was expected to reach Metz about this time. General Count Plateff, supported by the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, has had an affair between Epinal and Nancy, in which a considerable number of the Enemy has been killed and taken.—Gen. Wrede has also had an action, in which the Enemy is said to have sustained considerable loss; but the official accounts of these affairs have not as yet been received.

I have, &c. CATHCART.

Basle, Jan. 14.

My Lord, The columns of the Allied Armies continue their advance on all sides.

GENT. MAG. March, 1814.

The head-quarters of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg were on the 12th at Vesoul, and were moving on. On the advance of Gen. Giulay's corps to Langres, the inhabitants fired on the troops, but this is the only instance in which the Allies have not been well received. The Field Marshal's head-quarters were to be at Langres the 15th or 16th. Gen. Bubna's corps has had a new direction given it from Dole towards Lyons, and it is on its march. Gen. Bianchi still operates against Befort. Besançon is invested by the corps of Lichtenstein. The Bavarians under General Wrede have had a very serious affair with the Enemy near St. Drey, under Marshal Victor. In the commencement of the action they were repulsed, and the French cavalry, commanded by Gen. Mulhaud, had some success; but on the arrival of General de Roy's Bavarian brigade, the Enemy were completely repulsed, and retired towards Luneville, with the loss of several officers, and some hundred prisoners. The Cossacks continue very far in advance. I stated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, how anxiously we expected important events from Marshal Blucher. It seems, however, Marmont retired with precipitation from Kayerslautern, and passed the Saar. Marshal Blucher had his head-quarters on the 10th at Kussel, and it is said he is as far as Saarbruck, and that he will be at Metz on the 15th or 16th.—By accounts from Paris, the Enemy are collecting some force near Chalons; if so, they will probably retire on it from Nancy. The Russian and Prussian guards and reserves, to the amount of 30,000 men, crossed the Rhine yesterday at this place, and defiled before the Allied Sovereigns. It is quite impossible to give an idea of these troops by any description. Their warlike appearance, their admirable equipment, their military perfection; and when one considers what they have undergone, and contemplates the Russians, who have traversed their own regions, and marched in a few short months from Moscow across the Rhine, one is lost in wonder and admiration. The condition in which the Russian cavalry appeared, reflects the highest reputation on this branch of their service; and their artillery, your Lordship knows, is not to be surpassed.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

Extract of a Dispatch from Edw. Thornton, esq. dated Kiel, Jan. 14.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Baron de Weterstedt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed

Treaties

Treaties of Peace with the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 29. Sir John Warren has transmitted a Letter from Captain Brown, of the Loire, stating the capture of the Rolla, American privateer, of five guns and 80 men.

And also the following Letters, forwarded by Capt. Barrie, of the Dragon, senior officer in the Chesapeake; viz—A Letter from Capt. Cator, of the sloop Actæon, reporting his having landed with his marines in Lynhaven Bay, and destroyed a barrack of the Enemy, all the military stores, after a short action with some American dragoons and infantry, nine of whom were taken, and several killed or wounded, with the loss of only one marine badly wounded.

—A Letter from Captain Jackson, dated Sept. 23, stating the destruction of several American vessels, by the boats of the Lacedæmonian and Mohawk sloops, in Cheriton and King's creeks. The Enemy had from 20 to 30 killed and wounded; one man in our boats was killed, and two wounded.

—A Letter from Lieut. Pedlar, of the Dragon, dated Nov. 5, giving an account of his having, with the boats of that ship and Sophie sloop, brought out, without loss, three American vessels from a creek in the river Potowmack.—A Letter from Capt. Mansell of the Pelican sloop mentions his having captured the American schooner Siro, letter of marque, 225 tons, with 12 nine-pounders, and 49 men: she is quite new, a fast sailer, pierced for 16 guns.

Downing-street, Jan. 30.—Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 16.

Since the Army passed the Nive on the 9th of December, Gen. Mina has had three battalions of the troops under his command at Bidarray, on the left of that river, and at St. Etienne de Baygorey, in observation of the Enemy's movements from St. Jean Pied de Port. The inhabitants of Baygorey were noted in the late war for their opposition to the Spanish troops, and they are the only persons who in the present war have manifested any disposition to oppose the Allies; and I was in hopes that the measures which I had adopted would have induced them to remain quiet. With the aid of the inhabitants of Bidarray and Baygorey, and Gen. Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, and such troops as he could collect belonging to the garrison of St. Jean Pied de Port, Gen. D'Hariespe moved upon the troops of Gen. Mina's division on the 12th inst. and obliged them to retire into the valley of the Aldudes. No movement has since been made on that side. My last accounts from Catalonia are of the 31st ult. at which period

there was no alteration in the situation of the troops in that quarter.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 1.—Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted a Letter from Capt. Tobin, of the Andromache, giving an account of his having captured the Fair American ship letter of marque, of 4 guns and 19 men.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 5.—A Letter from Capt. Shephard, of the Fylla, announces his having captured the French lugger privateer L'Inconnu, of St. Maloes, of 180 tons; pierced for 20 guns, mounted 15, and had 109 men. Her second Captain and four men were killed, and four wounded. Lieut. W. H. Pearson, and W. Read, corporal of marines, were wounded on board the Fylla.

SUPPLEMENT TO LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 8.

[The first Dispatch from Lord Burghersh is dated Vesoul, Jan. 14; the second from Langres, Jan. 18. They mention the advance of Prince Schwartzemberg, Count Bubna, Gen. Wrede, and Count Platoff, on the Eastern frontier of France; but the details have been anticipated through other channels. Lord Burghersh observes in conclusion, that the strictest discipline was observed by the Allied troops in France. No act of outrage had been committed; and violence had been repressed with the utmost severity. Buonaparte had totally failed in inducing the people to take up arms.]

Extract from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, Jan. 17.

The details from all the advanced corps continue to be of the most encouraging description. Marshal Blucher has taken near 3000 prisoners and 25 cannon since his passage of the Rhine; his last reports are from St. Arrol of the 10th inst. Detachments of his corps occupy Troyes, and in a few days Luxembourg will be invested. —Marshal Marmont had been under the necessity of making the most rapid forced marches, to prevent the Silesian army getting into his rear by the Vosges mountains. In his retreat, he has broken down all the bridges over the Saar; but Marshal Blucher is pursuing him.—Your Lordship will have, from the advance of the armies, more detailed information than I can give. —Prince Schwartzemberg was still at Vesoul the 15th. The Enemy were collecting at Langres, and the Prince Marshal was preparing to attack them if they remained there, which I should doubt; he had made his dispositions for this purpose. The main Russian army, under Gen. Barclay de Tolly, will be ready to support Prince Schwartzemberg's offensive movement. Gen. Wittgenstein's corps occupies the country between Gen. Barclay de Tolly and Marshal Blucher, and the Russian and

and Prussian reserves, together with his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have left this place to march on Vesoul. The French garrison that retired into Besançon amounts to 8000 men. Befort is still bombarded, and Gen. Schoffer commands the forces which it engages. Gen. Bubna's last reports were from Bourg en Bresse, having left detachments at Geneva and Fort L'Ecluse (which was taken), and Setten; the Simplon, and St. Bernard, are occupied. The Prince of Wurtemberg had advanced from Epinal, the Enemy retiring after their defeat by Gen. de Roy, towards Charmes. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, from Dole, and Gen. Scheither, surrounded the Fort of Salins. General Platoff's Cossacks are heard of in every quarter.

Extract, from the Hon. Sir C.W. Stewart, dated Basle, Jan. 22.

The details which your Lordship will receive from the advance of the Grand Army, will be more satisfactory than any I could relate. The entry of the Emperor of Russia into Vesoul with the Russian and Prussian reserves, the abandonment of Langres and the positions around it by the Enemy, the advance of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg to Chamont, are all subjects of congratulation. The movements of so powerful a force as the Allies now possess in all directions, upon any central point, render any position the Enemy takes up so precarious, that I was satisfied (as I ventured to express in a former Dispatch) they would not hold out at Langres. Marshal Blucher's last reports are of the 17th, from Nancy. He sent the keys of this town to the grand head-quarters; the Emperor of Russia met the officer bearing them, as he was on his march to Vesoul; he immediately sent two of the keys to the King of Prussia, reserving two for himself, with an appropriate message, which shews the anxious attention and consideration that exists between the Allied Sovereigns on every occasion. Marshal Blucher is in communication with General Wrede's corps, and thus with the grand army. This animated veteran gives a vigour and life to all his proceedings, that affords an invaluable example to every professional man. It is with satisfaction I announce to your Lordship another brilliant achievement of the Prussian arms. His Prussian Majesty is again master of Wittenberg, and by no other means but the valour of his brave soldiers. The siege was begun on the 28th of December, and the place was in our possession on the 12th of Jan. No impediment of the season arrested the spirited exertions of the besiegers; the Enemy made a valiant resistance. A breach was made on the 11th, and it was practicable on the 12th, when a proposal to surrender was made and refused. At

midnight the assault was determined upon in four columns; the gallant Prussians overcame every obstacle, and in less than half an hour they were masters of the place. All the garrison that did not throw down their arms were put to the sword. The Governor had entrenched the Castle and the Hotel de Ville; the latter was carried by the troops, and the Governor, who was in it, surrendered at discretion with the rest of the garrison. This capture would add much to the fame of that distinguished officer, Gen. Taubentzen, were it capable of addition; but his exploits in this war are too well known ever to be obliterated from the records of posterity. The siege has cost about 300 men killed and wounded, and the assault above 100, and seven officers wounded. The Prussians found 96 pieces of artillery here, and made 2000 prisoners. In Torgau they had already obtained possession of 316 pieces. In these fortresses the Prussians have found considerable magazines of corn and gunpowder. — Gen. Taubentzen will now proceed to Magdeburg. It is not to be overlooked here, that every fortress that now falls by the admirable dispositions that have been made, augments very materially the force advancing against the Enemy. We have thus reinforcements in three lines of reserve, as it were on the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine, from which we constantly derive aid. — The head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, will be transferred this day to Vesoul.

Downing-street, Feb. 8. — Dispatch from Gen. Sir T. Graham, dated Head-quarters Calmhout, Jan. 14.

My Lord, Gen. Bulow, Commander in Chief of the 3d corps of the Prussian army, having signified to me, that in the morning of the 11th inst. he was to carry into execution his intention of driving the Enemy from their position at Hoogstraeten and Wortel, on the Merk, in order to make a reconnoissance on Antwerp, and that he wished me to cover the right flank of his corps; I moved such parts of the two divisions under my command as were disposable from Rosendall, and arrived here at day-break on the morning of the 11th. The Enemy were driven back, with loss, from West Wesel, Hoogstraeten, &c. after an obstinate resistance, by the Prussian troops, to Braeschat, Westmeille, &c. — Dispositions were made to attack them again the following day, but they retired in the night of the 11th, and took up a position near Antwerp, the left resting on Mercxhem. — Gen. Bulow occupied Braeschat in force that evening (the 12th.) — I moved to Capelle, on the great road from Bergen-op-Zoom to Antwerp, to be ready to co-operate in the intended attack yesterday. — Major-general Cooke's division remained

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mained in reserve at Capelle, and Major-gen. M'Kenzie's moved by Ekeren and Done towards Mercxem, so as to avoid both great roads occupied by the Prussians. While the Prussians were engaged considerably more to the left, an attack on the village of Mercxem was made by Col. M'Leod's brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major-general M'Kenzie. The rapid but orderly advance of the detachment of the 3d battalion of the rifle corps, under Capt. Fullarton's command, and of the 2d batt. 78th, commanded by Lieut.-col. Lindsay, supported by the 2d batt. 25th, commanded by Major M'Donnell, and by the 33d, under Lieut.-colonel Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieut.-col. Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner and with much less loss than might have been expected from the strength of the post, and the numbers of the Enemy. Col. M'Leod received a severe wound, through the arm, in the advance to the attack, but did not quit the command of the brigade till he became faint from loss of blood. I am happy to think that the army will probably not be long deprived of the services of this distinguished officer.—The Enemy was driven into Antwerp with considerable loss, and some prisoners were taken.—I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all these troops: no veterans ever behaved better than these men, who then met the Enemy for the first time. The discipline and intrepidity of the Highland battalion, which had the good fortune to lead the attack into the village, reflect equal credit on the officers and men. The same spirit was manifested by the other troops employed. Two guns of Major Fyfe's brigade were advanced in support of the attack, and by their excellent practice soon silenced a battery of the Enemy. The 52d regiment, under the command of that experienced officer Lieut.-col. Gibbs, was afterwards moved into the village of Mercxem, in order to cover the withdrawing of the troops from it, which was ordered as soon as the Prussian column arrived by the great road, the head of which had already driven in the outposts when our attack began. Lieut.-col. Gibbs remained with the 52d and 3d batt. 95th, till after dark. This reconnoissance having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Prussian troops are going into cantonments, and this corps will resume nearly those it occupied before. The severity of the weather has been excessive. The soldiers have borne it with cheerfulness and patience, and I hope will not suffer very materially from it. I send inclosed a return of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM.

The *Total Return of the Loss* is—1 Ensign, 9 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut.-col. 3 Lieutenants, 26 rank and file, 5 horses wounded; 1 private missing.—2 corporals and 23 privates were taken from the Enemy.

Officers Killed and Wounded.—*Killed:* 78th foot, 2d batt. Ensign James Ormsby.—*Wounded:* 78th foot, 2d batt. Colonel M'Leod, severely not dangerously; Lieut. W. Bath, severely; Lieut. J. Chisholm, slightly.

Downing-street, Feb. 8.—Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 23.

The Enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their outposts in front of the intrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time, the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarey and Baygorey, marched from thence, apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO GAZETTE of Feb. 8.

Downing-street, Feb. 8.—Dispatches received from Sir G. Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Montreal, Dec. 12.

My Lord, Having had the honour to report to your Lordship, on the 30th Oct. and 15th Nov. last, the affairs which took place between his Majesty's forces and the American armies, led on by Major-gens. Hampton and Wilkinson; I have now to inform you, that the signal defeats experienced by the Enemy on the Chateauguay river, in Lower Canada, and near Chrysler's Farm, in Upper Canada, have relieved both provinces from the pressure of the armies invading them, and have obliged the divisions of Gen. Hampton and Gen. Wilkinson to retire to their own territory, and seek for winter-quarters, under circumstances so highly disadvantageous as to have produced in both of them discontent, desertion, and disease.—The well-timed appearance of a small regular force in Gen. Wilkinson's front, which I had pushed forward from the Coteau de Lac to support and give confidence to the Glengarry and Stormont militia, very shortly after the severe lesson his vanity had received from the corps of observation, operated so powerfully as to induce him to commence a precipitate retreat from our shore to St. Regis, and up the Salmon river, and to abandon his avowed project, of passing his winter in Montreal. It appears that the American army, upon arriving at the French Mills, which are situated on the Salmon river, about six miles from its mouth, proceeded to dismantle their river craft and gun-boats, and to arrange on shore, round their block-house, a most cumbersome train of artillery, for the preservation of which the whole of Major-gen. Wilkinson's infantry is retained in

in tents and huts, at this most inclement season of the year, until the winter roads shall be sufficiently established to enable him to retire his guns to Platsburg. A rapid succession of severe frost, light snow, and sudden thaw, to which the American army has been so long and so much exposed, has made it impossible for me to execute any enterprise against it, without risking more than my means could justify. A division of gun-boats with a detachment of troops, which I had ordered on the 1st of this month to advance into Lake Champlain, for the purpose of molesting Gen. Hampton's division, succeeded in burning an extensive building lately erected near Platsburg, as a *dépôt* magazine: some *batteaux*, together with the ammunition, provisions, and stores, found in it, were either brought away or destroyed.—The severity of the weather obliged Captain Pring, of the Royal Navy, under whose command I had placed the expedition, to return to the *Isle aux Noix* on the 5th; in effecting which he was obliged to cut a channel for his boats through several miles of ice. The Enemy's troops were in considerable number in the vicinity of Platsburg, but no attempt was made to annoy our force employed on this occasion.—In Upper Canada a conjoint attack on Burlington Heights, planned by Major-gen. Harrison and Commodore Chauncey, has been frustrated by the lateness of the season and the severity of the weather.

I have, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

[Here follow two Letters from Commodore Sir James Yeo and Sir G. Prevost, transmitting the subjoined Dispatch from Capt. Barclay, detailing the particulars of the naval action on Lake Erie.—Sir James Yeo says, though his Majesty's squadron were very deficient in seamen, weight of metal, and particularly long guns, yet the greatest misfortune was the loss of every officer, particularly Capt. Finnis, whose life, had it been spared, would, in my opinion, have saved the squadron. Sir G. Prevost adds, "Capt. Barclay is recovering of his wounds, and there is a prospect of his valuable life and services being preserved for the benefit of his country."

*His Majesty's late ship Detroit,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 12.*

Sir, The last Letter I had the honour of writing to you, dated the 6th inst. I informed you, that unless certain intimation was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, deplorably manned as it was, to fight the Enemy (who blockaded the Port), to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description; so perfectly destitute of provisions was the post, that there was not a day's flour in store, and the squadron under my command were on half-allow-

ance on many things, and when that was done there was no more. Such were the motives which induced Major-gen. Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the Country), to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages under which I laboured; and it now remains for me, the most melancholy task, to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event. No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed, on the 9th inst. fully expecting to meet the Enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the Islands; nor was I mistaken; soon after day-light they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at South-west, and light, giving us the weather-gage. I bore up for them, in hopes of bringing them to action among the Islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the South-east, which brought the Enemy directly to windward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About ten the Enemy had cleared the islands, and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before twelve I commenced the action, by firing a few long guns; about a quarter past, the American Commodore, also supported by two schooners, one carrying four long 12-pounders, the other a long 32 and 24-pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the Enemy, apparently destined to engage the Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's 24-pound carronades useless, while she was, with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the Caledonian, and four other schooners, armed with long and heavy guns, like those I have already described. Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid Capt. Finnis, who, soon after the commencement of the action, fell, and with him fell my greatest support; soon after, Lieut. Stokes, of the Queen Charlotte, was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the Country of his services at this very critical period. As I perceived the Detroit had enough to contend with, without the prospect of a fresh brig, Provincial Lieut. Irvine, who then had charge of the Queen Charlotte, behaved with great courage, but his experience was much too limited to supply the place of such an officer as Capt. Finnis; hence she proved of far less assistance than I expected. The action

action continued with great fury until half-past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the Niagara (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh); the American Commodore seeing that as yet the day was against him (his vessel having struck soon after he had left her), and also the very defenceless state of the Detroit, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gun-boats, and also that the Queen Charlotte was in such a situation, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time very far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and alas! too successful an effort to regain it; for he bore up, and supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol-shot, and took a raking position on our bow; nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wearing; in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant First Lieutenant Garland was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely, that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was, with not more than 50 British seamen, the rest a mixed crew of Canadians and soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe; every officer commanding vessels, and their seconds, was either killed, or wounded so severely as to leave the deck. —The weather-gage gave the Enemy a prodigious advantage, and enabled him to choose both his position and distance; so that his long guns did great execution, while the cannonades of the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost were prevented having much effect. —[Capt. Barclay concludes with praises of the undaunted courage and skill of Lieutenant Buchan, of the Lady Prevost, who was severely wounded; of Lieut. Brände, of the Dover, commanding the Winter; of Lieut. Inglis, who succeeded him in the Detroit; and of Mr. Hoffmeister, who nobly volunteered his services on deck, and behaved in a manner that reflected the highest honour on him. Provincial Lieut. Purvis and the military officers, Lieutenants Garden, of the Royal Newf. Rangers, and O'Keefe, of the 41st, behaved in a manner that excited the warmest admiration. The few British seamen behaved with their usual intrepidity. The American Commodore, Perry, behaved in a most humane and attentive manner to Capt. Barclay, his officers, and to all the wounded.]

R. H. BARCLAY, Commander.

[Here follows a Letter from Lieut. Inglis, who took the command of the Detroit, on Capt. Barclay's being wounded. He states the deplorable situation of that ship, which

"was unmanageable, every brace cut away, the mizen top-mast and gaff down, all the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, hull shattered very much, a number of the guns disabled, and the Enemy's squadron raking both ships ahead and astern, and the squadron not in a situation to support—in consequence of which the Detroit struck, the Queen Charlotte having previously done so."]

The total loss of the British was, 3 officers, 38 men, killed; 9 officers, 85 men, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

—*Killed*: Lieut. J. Garden, Royal Newf. reg.; first Lieut. J. Garland, of the Detroit; Capt. R. Finnis, of the Queen Charlotte. —*Wounded*: Capt. Barclay, and J. Hoffmeister, purser, dangerously; First Lieut. J. Stokoe, severely; J. Foster, midshipman, slightly; Lieut. E. Buchan, commanding the Lady Prevost, dangerously; First Lieut. F. Rolette, severely; Lieut. G. Bignall, of the Hunter, commanding, severely; H. Gateshill, master's mate, slightly; J. Campbell, master's mate, commanding the Chippeway, slightly.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 12.—This Gazette announces the capture of the French lugger privateer, L'Emile, of 14 guns and 42 men, by the Thracian, Captain Carter.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, Feb. 12.

Foreign-office, Feb. 12. — Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, Feb. 2.

I am gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field. Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blucher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Col. Lowe has not already noticed.

—If Marshal Blucher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of Fame; for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's attack on the right, your Lordship will see by Col. Lowe's report, the Marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment, and decision, is done justice to by all the Allied Army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half their guns in the rear; and by harnessing double teams to the other half, they contrived to bring them forward, and get a sufficient number into action. The Allies had

had about 70 or 80,000 men in the battle; the other corps of the army which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The Enemy are supposed to have had the same strength.—The Enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere, was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after they seemed to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube river; they took up a very strong rear-guard position at Lesmont with their right, and extending behind the Loire. Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Giiulay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on this spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress.—In the meantime Field-marshal Prince Schwartzenberg has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the Enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Arcis.

Military Report from Col. Lowe to the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Trannes, Feb. 1.

Sir, My report of last night will have informed you of the state of preparation in which both armies stood for a general battle on this day. The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the Commanders of their armies, having placed at Field-Marshal Blucher's disposal, the Austrian corps of Gen. Count Giiulay, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command, he, after a reconnoissance this morning, made the following disposition for an attack:—The corps of Gen. Baron Sacken was ordered to move forward in two columns from Trannes, one directing itself upon Brienne, by the road of Dienville, and the second on the village of La Rothiere; the corps of Gen. Count Giiulay forming the reserve of the 1st column, and that of Gen. Alkufief of the second.—The Russian guards and cuirassiers, it was announced, would arrive and form a reserve for the whole on the heights between Trannes and Eclance.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was directed to march from Eclance upon Chaumenil, leaving a small wood in front of the right of our position, occupied by the Enemy, to his left, and thus turning it, and opening his communication with Gen. Count Wrede, who, it was announced, was advancing also upon Chaumenil from Dœulevent.—The attack commenced precisely at 12 o'clock. The Enemy was in position at Dienville and La Rothiere, and having his left at the small village of La Gibrîe. His cavalry, as well as that of the Allied forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the flanks of and within the villages, which were lined with artillery.—

Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, but the attention was soon directed from this to a very heavy cannonading and musketry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibrîe. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg drove the Enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him. A brigade of grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. The movements in this quarter occupied nearly three hours. The Enemy's demonstration menaced the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field-Marshal Blucher was not to be diverted from his object by them. The effect of the combination of Gen. Wrede's movement was foreseen with the most accurate judgment; and before the village of La Gibrîe was in the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's possession, every requisite order was given for the execution of the movements just directed.—The Enemy having moved a corps to his left, Gen. Baron Sacken drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the Enemy's position.—Gen. Count Giiulay attacked the town of Dienville, but met with very considerable opposition. The contest was protracted to a very late hour, and it was not until after midnight, that it was announced to the Marshal that the Enemy was expelled, leaving 280 prisoners in Count Giiulay's possession. The most obstinate resistance however was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sacken expelled the Enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the Church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Buonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack himself, at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received, rendered the attempt of no avail, and about ten o'clock at night, the whole village was ceded to the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops.—On the right of the village Gen. Sacken took upwards of twenty pieces of cannon; near a thousand prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced upon Chaumenil, and formed his junction with the Gen. Count Wrede. The former took six pieces of cannon, and the latter 17. Thus was the victory complete in every quarter.—Immediately after the battle commenced, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzembourg, came on the ground. Field-Marshal Blucher immediately

ately afterwards proceeded to the front, to carry into effect the dispositions he had made. He was among the foremost in the attack of the village of La Rothiere, and in supporting the troops who were attacked in it. A Cossack orderly, of Gen. Gniessenau, was shot by his side. Reserves were moved forward by the orders of his Imperial Majesty and Prince Schwartzburgh, but only three battalions were employed. There are prisoners taken of the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, and of the guards. Buonaparte is supposed to have had the great body of his army collected. There are many details which time does not admit my at present giving, but in proportion as they become known, the battle of La Rothiere, in the numbers engaged, in the losses on the part of the Enemy, and in its consequences, will perhaps be found one of the most important of the war.

H. Lowz, Colonel.

P.S. The reports state 60 pieces of cannon taken.

Military Report from Col. Lowe to the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated St. Ouen, Feb. 4, 1814, Nine A. M.

Sir, The reports of this morning are, that a cannonading was heard on yesterday afternoon at Pogany, on the road between Vitry and Chalons, which it is supposed must have been in consequence of a rencontre between the corps of Gen. D'York and Marshal Macdonald. A reconnaissance, pushed on yesterday as far as Sogny, on the road from hence to Chalons, ascertained the Enemy to be there posted with a force of about 2000 infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. The Enemy had a force at Vitry, which will probably endeavour to effect a junction with Marshal Macdonald or with Marshal Marmont, who, there is every reason to suppose, proceeded, after the retreat, to Arcis.

H. Lowz, Col.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, Feb. 1.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship, that the Enemy, commanded by Buonaparte, have this day been defeated. Thirty-six pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners are already in the hands of the Allies.—Buonaparte had placed his army in two lines, extending across the plain from the front of Dienville, on the right, by the village of La Rothiere, towards Tremilly, on the left.—In front of the left, he occupied the village of La Gibrerie, and the woods by which it was surrounded.—In reserve, Gen. Marmont was placed in the village of Morvilliers. The heights also about the town of Brienne were occupied.—Your Lordship has been informed that the corps of Marshal Blucher, consisting only of Gen. Sacken's division, and part of Gen. Langeron's division, had yesterday taken up a

position near Trannes. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was in communication with the right of Gen. Blucher, and in position at Maison. Gen. Giulay removed from Bar Sur Aube to support Gen. Blucher: his corps was formed on the great road between Trannes and Dienville.—I reported to your Lordship that Gen. Wrede was to co-operate with Gen. Wittgenstein, in his attack on Vassy. The Enemy having, however, abandoned that position, Gen. Wrede marched upon Doulevant, from whence he was directed to advance upon the road by Tremilly to Chauménil.—Two divisions of Russian grenadiers, and a division of cuirassiers, amounting to about 6000 men, and forming a part of the reserve under the orders of Gen. Barclay de Tolly, formed the support of the different corps, and were engaged in the action of this day.—Gen. Blucher began his attack about twelve o'clock, by advancing the corps of Gen. Giulay towards Dienville, and by forming the divisions of his own corps in front of La Rothiere.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg advanced about the same time from Maison upon La Gibrerie; he was strongly opposed in the woods about that place, but at last succeeded in forcing the Enemy to retire, and in carrying the village. The Enemy made an attempt to retake this position, but was received most gallantly by the troops of the Prince Royal, and totally repulsed. During the latter part of this attack, the corps of Gen. Wrede arrived upon the right of the Prince Royal, and immediately advanced upon Tremilly.—The Uhlans of Prince Schwartzburgh made a most successful charge in front of that village, and took six pieces of cannon. General Wrede possessed himself of the place.—General Sacken finding that his right was secured by the successes which had attended the attack of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Wrede, determined to attack the centre of the Enemy's position at La Rothiere. While his infantry were engaged in the attack of the village, Gen. Blucher directed a charge of cavalry upon the right of it, which was attended with complete success; twenty pieces of cannon were captured, and a considerable number of cavalry of Buonaparte's guard were killed or taken.—The Enemy was driven from La Rothiere, and notwithstanding several attempts to retake it, was finally baffled in his object. Gen. Giulay late in the evening, advanced upon Dienville. I left the ground with Prince Schwartzburgh before this movement had been completed, but the report has since arrived, that he succeeded in taking the part of the village on the right of the Aube, the Enemy having retired to the other side of that river, and having destroyed the bridge. So ended, my Lord,

Lord, the affair of this day; the Enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the height of Brienne. — The Russian and Prussian guards have already arrived near Trannes, and to-morrow will be in position to support the attack of the Enemy's remaining positions. The corps of General Colledo arrived this day at Vendœuvres, and will arrive to-morrow morning at Dienville. The corps of Generals Wittgenstein and D'York are marching upon Vitry. — It appears that the three corps of Marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Victor, were present in the action of this day. Generals Colbert and Grouchy were also present. — I have not been able to ascertain the remaining corps which formed part of the Enemy's force. — I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon this first success in a general affair on the territory of France.

BURGHERSH.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, Feb. 2.

My Lord, In continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the Enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of 73 pieces of cannon, and about 4000 prisoners. — Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night: his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young Guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss. General Blucher was present at the defence of this village, and contributed materially by his exertions in the repulse of the Enemy. Gen. Giulay was engaged till near twelve o'clock in the attack of Dienville; the vigorous opposition he met with was only overcome by the skill and ability he displayed, and by the gallantry of his troops. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession. — Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided upon a retreat: his columns appear to have begun their movement to the rear about one in the morning; his rear-guard was, however, in occupation of the position of Brienne at day-light. — Gen. Giulay moved along the Aube upon the Enemy's right, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg marched upon Brienne, Gen. Wrede advanced upon the right of the Prince Royal. — The Enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the Enemy's retreat near St. Christophe. — General Wrede dislodged a corps of infantry from a strong

position upon the Voire, near Lassicourt.

— Gen. Giulay, assisted by the infantry of the Prince Royal, took Lesmont by assault. — It is due to the character of Prince Schwarzenburgh, to call your Lordship's attention to the skill and talent he has displayed in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand. — From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Blucher; and, in conjunction with it, has baffled the Enemy's attempts to fall with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory. — Prince Schwarzenburgh has received a sword from the Emperor Alexander, in token of the high sense he entertains of his merit. Gen. Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg have been decorated on the field of battle with the second class of the Order of St. George. — The distinguished gallantry and enterprise of Field-Marshal Blucher, was never more conspicuous than in the battles of Brienne. — Generals Giulay and Frenelle have particularly distinguished themselves. — The troops of the Allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Seine, Feb. 6.

The advanced guard of D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Macdonald's army near La Chaussée, between Vitry and Chalons. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Allies; the Enemy were pursued on the road to Chalons. — I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship, that Gen. Colledo was yesterday wounded, while reconnoitring the Enemy's position upon the Barce. Although the wound is not considered dangerous, yet the whole army will lament the necessary absence of that gallant and distinguished officer from his duties in the field in this important moment.

Downing-street, Feb. 9. — Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Quebec, Dec. 32.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, Col. Murray's report to Major-gen. Vincent, of his having taken possession of Fort George at Niagara, on the 12th inst. without opposition. — In consequence of my having directed a forward movement to be made by the advance of the right division of the army serving in the Canadas, for the purpose of checking a system of plunder organised by the Enemy against the loyal inhabitants of the Niagara district; Col. Murray was ordered to march with two 6-pounders,

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small detachment of light dragoons, and three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 100th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-col. Hamilton, together with seventy of the Western warriors under Lieut.-colonel Elliott, of the Indian department; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, this force arrived in the neighbourhood of Fort George in time to frustrate the Enemy's predatory designs, and to compel him to effect a precipitate retreat across the Niagara river, having previously sent his ordnance and stores to his own side, and stained the character of the American nation by the wanton conflagration of the town of Newark, reduced at this most inclement season to a heap of ashes, in direct violation of the reiterated protestations of the American commanding Generals to respect and protect private property. I have much satisfaction in adding to my report, that the promptitude with which Col. Murray executed this service, has been the means of rescuing a fertile and extensive district from premeditated plunder, and its loyal inhabitants from further outrage and captivity.

Fort George, Dec. 12.

Sir, Having obtained information that the Enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance, and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, I deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command, which not only frustrated his designs, but compelled him to evacuate Fort George, by precipitately crossing the river and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On learning our approach, he laid the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which are evidently so much strengthened whilst in his possession, as might have enabled Gen. M'Clure (the commanding officer) to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his tents standing.—I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country, by rescuing from a merciless Enemy, the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain and provisions, of every description; and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organised under the direct influence of the American Government, who carried terror and dismay into every family.

J. MURRAY, Col.

Downing-street, Feb. 13.—Dispatch from General Sir T. Graham, dated Merxem, Feb. 6.

Head-quarters, Merxem, Feb. 6.

My Lord, I should have been happy to have had to announce to your Lordship, that the movement on Antwerp, fixed by Gen. Bulow for the 2d inst. had produced a greater effect; but the want of time, and of greater means, will account to your Lordship for the disappointment of our hopes of a more satisfactory result; for Gen. Bulow received (after we had got the better of all the great obstacles in the way of taking a position near the town) orders to proceed to the Southward to act in concert with the Grand Army; and the state of the weather, for some time back, not only prevented my receiving the supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores from England, but made it impossible to land much of what was on board the transports near Williamstadt, the ice cutting off all communication with them.—I have, however, sincere pleasure in assuring your Lordship, that every part of the service was conducted by the officers at the head of the different departments, with all the zeal and intelligence possible.—To make up for the want of our own artillery, all the serviceable Dutch mortars, with all the ammunition that could be collected, were prepared at Williamstadt; and on the evening of the 1st, the troops of the first and second divisions, that could be spared from other services, were collected at Braechat, and next morning this village (fortified with much labour ever since our former attack) was carried in the most gallant style, in a much shorter time, and with much less loss than I could have believed possible.—Major-gen. Gibbs, commanding the 2d division, (in the absence of Major-gen. M'Kenzie, confined by a dangerous fall from his horse) ably seconded by Major-gen. Taylor and by Lieut.-col. Herries, commanding Major-gen. Gibbs's brigade, conducted this attack, in which all the troops engaged, behaved with the usual spirit and intrepidity of British soldiers.—I feel particularly indebted to the officers already named, and also to Lieut.-colonel Cameron, commanding the detachments of 3 batts. of the 95th; to Lieut.-colonel Hompesch with the 25th regt.; to Major A. Kelly, with the 54th; to Lieut.-colonel Brown, with the 56th; and Major Kelly, with the 73d; for the distinguished manner in which these corps attacked the left and centre of the village, forcing the Enemy from every strong hold, and storming the mill battery on Ferdinand's Dyke; while Major-gen. Taylor, with the 52d under Lieut.-col. Gibbs, the 35th under Major Macalister, and the 78th under Lieut.-col. Lindsay, marching to the right, and directly on the mill of Ferdinand's Dyke, threatened the Enemy's communication from Merxem towards Antwerp. Two pieces of cannon and a number of prisoners

prisoners fell into our hands.—No time was lost in marking out the batteries, which by the very great exertions of the artillery, under Lieut.-col. Sir G. Wood, and the engineers, under Lieut.-col. C. Smyth, and the good-will of the working parties, were completed by half-past three p. m. of the 3d.—The batteries opened at that hour. During the short trial of the fire that evening, the defective state of the Williamstadt mortars and ammunition was too visible. Our means were thus diminished, and much time was lost, as it was not till twelve, at noon, the following day (the 4th), that the fire could be opened again.—That day's fire disabled five of the six 24-pounders. Yesterday the fire was kept up all day. The practice was admirable, but there was not a sufficient number of shells falling to prevent the Enemy from extinguishing fire whenever it broke out among the ships, and our fire ceased entirely at sun-set yesterday.—It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions of the two branches of the Ordnance Department.—I have much reason to be satisfied with the steadiness of the troops, and the attention of the Officers of all ranks, during the continuance of this service. Detachments of the rifle corps did the most advanced duty, under the able direction of Lieut.-colonel Cameron, in a way that gave security to the batteries on Ferdinand's Dyke, and though this line was infiltrated, and every part of the village under the range of shot and shells from the Enemy, I am happy to say the casualties, on the whole, have not been numerous.—As soon as every thing is cleared away we shall move back into such cantonments as I have concerted with Gen. Bulow.—I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the manner in which Gen. Bulow formed the disposition of the movement, and supported this attack.—The Enemy were in great force on the Deurne and Berchem roads, but were everywhere driven by the gallant Prussians, though not without considerable loss. THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence returned from the Hague on the 1st inst. and has accompanied this advance on Antwerp.—Capt. Mills, of the guards, going home on promotion, is the bearer of this dispatch.—General Bulow's head-quarters are to be to-morrow at Malines.

The loss in the attack upon the village of Merxem is, — 6 privates, killed; 14 officers, and 131 privates, wounded; and 2 privates missing: 180 prisoners were taken from the Enemy.

Officers wounded on the 2d Feb.—Royal Artillery Drivers, Lieut. W. Smith, slightly; 2d batt. 25th foot, Lieut. S. Brown, severely; Volunteer Sinclair, slightly;

2d batt. 35th foot, Lieut. Austen, sev. (not dangerously); 2d batt. 54th foot, Captain Blokeman, Lieuts. Blake, Potts, and Evanson, slightly; 3d batt. 56th foot, Ensign Sparkes, slightly; 2d batt. 73d foot, Lieut. and Adj. James, slightly; Lieut. M'Connell, Volunteer J. Simpson, severely (not dangerously); Provincial batt. 95th foot, Capt. Beles, 1st Lieut. Ferguson, and 2d Lieut. Wright, slightly.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under Sir T. Graham, from the 3d to the 5th February:—3 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 1 Lieut. 2 ensigns, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 48 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

Officers Wounded:—2d batt. 37th foot, Lieut. Stowers, sev. leg amputated; Ens. G. Chapman, sev. leg amputated; 2d batt. 44th foot, Ensign Reddock, slightly.

A Dispatch from the Earl of Clancarty, dated Hague, Feb. 5, follows here, stating that Goreum had capitulated to Col. Fagel, commanding the Dutch levies, on the following conditions: "The place to be held by the French till the 20th of this month, and on that day, unless sooner relieved, the garrison is to march out with the honours of war, to lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war; officers to keep their swords and private baggage. In the mean time, an armistice to exist between the garrison and blockading troops, and both parties to join in reparation of the dykes.—Two Dispatches from Major Macdonald, dated Oliva, 8th and 11th Dec. brought to England by Capt. Macleod, confirms the statement of the surrender of the fortress of Dantzic and Modlin on the Vistula. In consequence of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the favourable articles of the capitulation granted by the Duke of Wirtemberg, the garrison of 11,800 men, surrendered prisoners of war, and were to be conducted into Russia. The Poles, 3500 men, were to be disbanded, and permitted to return to their homes. The remainder of the garrison, with the exception of 190 Dutch, mostly artillerymen, was composed of troops, belonging to those States which formed the Confederation of the Rhine. These estimated at 2500, with a battalion of 370 Spaniards and Portuguese, who were employed as labourers in repairing the fortifications, are to be placed at the disposal of their respective Sovereigns. The fortifications of Dantzic might have been defended until the month of May, had not the greater part of the Enemy's provisions been destroyed with the magazines, which were burnt by the fire of the batteries. The unratified capitulation was granted by the Duke of Wirtemberg, on account of the impracticability of continuing the approaches at so advanced a season. The system

system of exaction of the French had reduced the most respectable inhabitants from a state of affluence to comparative indigence. They were filled with gratitude for the aid afforded them by England. The Generals who surrendered in Dantzic were Count Rapp, Generals of Divisions Count Heudtlet, Grandjean Bacpalla, Lepin, Campredon; Generals of Brigade L'Admiral Dumanoir, D'Hericourt, Devilliers, Hu-son, Bagancourt, Farine, Cavagnac, Prince Radzeville; Generals (Neapolitans) D'Etrees and Pepe.

Foreign-office, Feb. 15.—Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 8.

The important position and town of Troyes was yesterday taken possession of by the Allies; the Enemy retired from it the night preceding, and took his direction upon Nogent. The number of roads leading from the different points of France, and uniting at Troyes, the resources of the place itself with a population of 30,000 inhabitants render its occupation of the greatest importance. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was the first who entered the town with his corps: on the day preceding he had turned the Enemy's position near Huvigni, and had taken possession of the village of Lanbrisset on his left.—I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that a detachment from the corps of Gen. D'Yorck took possession of Vitry on the 5th.—General D'Yorck, as I have already informed your Lordship, attacked and defeated the rear guard of the corps of Marshal Macdonald's army at Chaussee on the 5th. On the same day, Gen. D'Yorck pursued the Enemy to the gates of Chalons, and bombarded the town. Marshal Macdonald entered into a capitulation for the evacuation of the place, which he effected on the morning of the 6th, retiring with his army, composed of the corps under his immediate orders, and of those of Gens. Sebastiani and Arighi, to the left bank of the Marne. — Chalons sur Saone has been captured by the Austrians: Gen. le Grand was assembling a French force at that place; the Prince of Hesse Hombourg directed it to be attacked; some guns were captured in the town. Gen. le Grand retired upon the road to Lyons, where Marshal Augereau has collected a force of 4000 men.—Gen. Bubna occupies an extent of country from near Grenoble on his left, by Bourg his centre, from the environs of Macon on his right. —The advanced guard of Gen. Wrede has this day followed the retreat of the Enemy as far as Les Grauges, on the road to Nogent. Several hundred prisoners have been taken since the Enemy evacuated the town of Troyes.

Foreign-office, Feb. 26.—Extracts from Dispatches brought by the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson.

Dispatch from the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, dated Chatillon, Feb. 17.

My Lord, I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, several reports which I have received from Col. Lowe, of the operations of Marshal Blucher's army. I have, &c. C. S.

[The first report from Col. Lowe is dated head-quarters of the Army of Silesia, Soudren, Feb. 6, and mentions, that Marshal Macdonald had capitulated for the surrender of the town of Chalons. The stores and magazines to be left untouched, on condition that the troops retired unmolested. The French did not scrupulously observe the engagement, as the bridge over the Marne had been blown up, and the casks which had held brandy in the stores had all leaked out. Macdonald took the direction of Meaux with his own corps (the 11th), besides those of Sebastiani and Arighi.—The second report is dated Vertus, Feb. 8, and states, that Macdonald had been heard of retiring, with 100 pieces of artillery, drawn by peasants' horses, and hopes were entertained of coming up with them.—The third report is dated from Vertus, on the 9th, and notices the removal of Marshal Blucher's head-quarters from Vertus to Etoges, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye. The advanced posts of D'Yorck from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry and La Ferte. Accounts having been received of the grand army at Troyes, it was considered that no significant movement would be made in that transverse direction, and that the corps pushed forward must have come from Sezanne, and have belonged to Mar-mont.—The fourth report is dated from Bergeres, Feb. 11, and gives the following account of the surprise and defeat of Gen. Alsufief. "The Russians division of Gen. Alsufief suffered very considerably on yesterday afternoon, by an attack of the Enemy. My report of yesterday will have mentioned the information that had been received of Buonaparte being at Sezanne. Gen. Alsufief had his division, consisting of about 3500 infantry, posted at Champaubert. He was attacked by a very superior corps of the Enemy, 5 or 6000 of which were cavalry, and though he formed squares, and resisted most obstinately for a long time, the Enemy finally succeeded in compelling him to fall back, after suffering a very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He had 24 pieces of cannon with him, of which 15 were saved, and 9 fell into the hands of the Enemy. Fifteen hundred men are announced to have got off unmolested; the

the remainder must have suffered or been dispersed, but great hopes are entertained that many of the latter will have been enabled to regain their corps."—The fifth report from Col. Lowe is dated from Marshal Blücher's head-quarters at Bergeres on the 12th. On the preceding day, the corps of Gen. D'York and Baron Sacken had marched in the direction of Montmirail against the Enemy, when an action took place, of which the following account is given. The corps of Baron Sacken, and three brigades of that of Gen. D'York, engaged, and after an action of several hours, both armies remained on the ground in the same positions they had occupied at the commencement. Six pieces of cannon were at one time taken by Gen. Baron Sacken; but they were left from the difficulty of the roads, as well as four pieces of his own, which he had advanced in the attack and could not again withdraw. The force opposed was the old guard and other detached corps, amounting to about thirty thousand men, commanded by Buonaparte in person. Gen. Baron Sacken attacked the Enemy in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times. The Enemy made a movement on his right flank, which compelled him to fall back on Gen. D'York. The Enemy attacked again, but could make no impression, night leaving both him and the Allied troops in the same position. Gen. Baron Sacken had his head-quarters this morning at Chateau Thierry, and Gen. D'York at Biffert. Buonaparte was to have returned to Montmirail last night, but bivouacked on the ground.—Marshal Marmont, with the 6th corps, is at Etoges. Field-Marshal Blücher, with the corps of Gen. Kleist and Gen. Kapsiewicz, is in position at this place. Marshal Marmont sent in an officer with a flag of truce this morning, with a letter to the Field-Marshal, which he was directed to deliver personally, but he was not received.—The sixth report, dated from Champaubert, Feb. 13, states, that Marshal Blücher, finding the Enemy had made no movement from Etoges, determined to attack Marmont at the latter place. The latter shewed 9 or 10,000 men, who gradually retired, under a brisk fire, from Etoges to Champaubert, where he halted for the night. The Army bivouacked in front of Fromentieres, and was to be attacked next day.]

Military Report from Col. Lowe, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 15.

Sir, Field-Marshal Blücher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the Enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges, on the

13th, he there learnt that Buonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry: Gen. D'York and Gen. Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town, and retired behind the Marne. — Yesterday morning, Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentieres: Field-Marshal Blücher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of Gen. Kleist and Gen. Kapsiewicz's division of General Count Langeron's corps. The Enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns, which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry, under Gen. Zieten and Col. Blücher, son of the Field-Marshal, immediately charged, and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, and from them it was learnt that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry.—The infantry of Field-Marshal Blücher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chaussée, leading through the village.—The cavalry, which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their ground, and commenced a heavy fire from their front, flanks, and rear. In a large field on the right of the village, six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the Enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the mean time retiring in the intervals, forming in the rear, and advancing again to charge the Enemy's cavalry, after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The Enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field-Marshal Blücher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged.—The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the intervals, covered on the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The Enemy lost no time in making the boldest and

and most direct attacks. The country through which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without inclosures, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the Enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided, in general, entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the Enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, not a single column or square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the Enemy, while a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the Enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares, and always, in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without any effect. At sun-set it was observed, that the corps of cavalry which have been seen to take a circuit round the flanks had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussée and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field-Marshal Blücher found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was as prompt as the resolution determined to execute it—to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.—The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chaussée, which was succeeded by volleys of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The Enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussée, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their further attacks solely to the flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one during the whole of the time was broken, or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Generals Kleist and Kapsiewicz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molesta-

tion, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouaqued for the night.—The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about 3500 men, with seven pieces of artillery. The Enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole corps. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion, probably 8000 horses. Field-Marshal Blücher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The Enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulses of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.—I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field-Marshal Blücher himself, who was every where, and in the most exposed situations; of Gens. Kleist and Kapsiewicz; of Gen. Guisenau, who directed the movement on the chaussée; of Gen. Zieten, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the Enemy with admiration and surprise.—The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field-Marshal Blücher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Gens. D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that Gen. Winzingerode was within one or two days' march of it. The whole of the Army of Sillesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advance against the Enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union affords. I have, &c. H. Lowz.

P. S. Your Aide-de-camp, Capt. Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 13.

My Lord, The army under the immediate orders of Prince Schwartzemberg has continued the movement, the details of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in the last dispatch. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg summoned the Commandant of Sens on the 11th to surrender; upon the refusal of that officer, the barricades of the place were forced, and after considerable resistance the town was taken.—The Prince Royal afterwards directed his force on Pont-sur-Yonne, from whence he has marched upon Bray. On the 9th, at night, a report was received from Gen. Wittgenstein, at Mery, that Villenox was occupied by a considerable force of French, and that Ronnaparte was there in person.

Prince

Prince Schwartzberg proceeded himself the next day to reconnoitre Nogent, and make a movement upon it calculated to attract the attention of the Enemy.—On the 9th Gen. Count Hardegg had attacked the rear-guard of the Enemy, in a position between Romilly and St. Hilaire, and had driven it with some loss towards Nogent. Prince Schwartzberg upon his arrival near that town, directed another attack to be made upon this rear-guard, which occupied a position between Marnay, St. Aubin, and Macon. Gen. Hardegg attacked upon the road towards St. Aubin, the advance of Gen. Wittgenstein upon the road to Marnay. The Enemy was driven from his position, and forced to retire into Nogent. Count Hardegg pursued him into that town, and established himself on the 10th in a part of the place.—General Wittgenstein was ordered to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine; Gen. Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray. In consequence of these movements, the Enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river. In pursuance of Prince Schwartzberg's directions, Gen. Wittgenstein has already crossed the Seine, near Pont. Gen. Wrede has re-established the bridge at Bray, has passed a part of his force on the right bank of that river, and has directed it towards Provins.—Gen. Bianchi is marching upon Montereau; Gen. Giulay will support him; the remainder of Prince Schwartzberg's army will be assembled on the left of the Seine.—Your Lordship will already have been informed that Buonaparte marched with a considerable portion of his army against the corps under the orders of Marshal Blucher. You will be acquainted with the result of his operations. I fear they have been, to a certain degree, unfavourable to the Allies. The separation of the army of Silesia from that under the orders of Prince Schwartzberg, is likely to follow from the efforts of Buonaparte. — With a view, however, of stopping the pursuit of any advantages he may have gained, Prince Schwartzberg has determined to carry the corps of Gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to Provins and Villenox. The corps of Russian reserves will be placed between Mery and Nogent, and the whole army will stand in position, the right at Mery, the left at Montereau, with the corps at Provins and Villenox ready to push forward, if necessary, upon the rear of Buonaparte's present line of operations, or within reach to protect the movements of Prince Schwartzberg's army along the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau.—Prince Lobomirsky, with a corps of cavalry, occupies Sezanne. Plancy is occupied by a detachment from the corps of reserve.

BURGHESH, Lieut.-col. 63d regt.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Nogent, Feb. 10.

Since I had the honour of addressing you last night, a report has been received by Prince Schwartzberg from Gen. Debitch, containing the satisfactory intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the Enemy that was moving against him beyond Etoges. Gen. Debitch was already in communication with Marshal Blucher, and at the time his dispatch was dated, entertained no doubt of the Enemy's retreat. In consequence of this information, Prince Schwartzberg has suspended the operation, the detail of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, and will resume the offensive movement, before in progress. The head-quarters will this day be removed to Bray. The corps of Gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein will advance by Nangis towards Melun. Gen. Bianchi will push upon the road towards Fontainebleau.

A Dispatch from the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, Feb. 24.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I left Chatillon on the night of the 18th inst. on my way to England. Having been detained for some hours at Troyes on the 19th, I there received information of some events which had occurred, of a date later than that of the dispatches of which I was the bearer. It appeared that on the 16th or 17th, I believe the latter, the corps of Count Hardegg, and Count Thurn (Austrians), and the Cossacks under Count Platow, had succeeded in capturing Fontainebleau, where they took one General, some cannon, and several prisoners. On the 17th, Buonaparte (who, upon the advance of Prince Schwartzberg across the Seine had desisted from his operations against Marshal Blucher) fell, with a very considerable body of cavalry, upon the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps at Nangis, under the command of Count Pahlen. This advanced guard, which consisted of several regiments of cavalry, was driven back with considerable loss both of men and artillery, and Prince Schwartzberg determined to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, occupied the bridges over that river at Montereau, Bray, and Nogent. In the morning of the 18th, the two former posts were attacked with considerable vigour, but without effect: and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who commanded at Montereau, not only repulsed three attacks made upon him, but took both prisoners and cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, with increased force, and the Enemy finally succeeded in driving the Prince Royal across the river, and pressed him so severely, that

mand, and desire to march for their legitimate Sovereign.—A person has arrived to-day from Alsace, requesting power to raise a legion with the white cockade.—Every place desires to surrender to Louis XVIII. All France is ready to rise. Attempts are every where made to throw difficulties in the way, but they will be got rid of, and France will liberate herself.—The first day Monsieur entered France, we travelled thirty-three leagues (about seventy miles) in the territories of his august ancestors. Had he been an angel from heaven, the people could not have shewn more eagerness to come to see him. I ought not to conceal from you that I shed tears in writing to you this; but they are tears of joy, and I am sure it will produce on you the same effect."

PROCLAMATION OF MONSIEUR, ON ENTERING FRANCE.

"We, Charles Philip, of France, Son of France, Monsieur, Count d'Artois, Brother to the King, and Lieut.-general of the Kingdom.

"To all Frenchmen, Greeting.

"Frenchmen! The day of your redemption is arrived; the Brother of your King is in the midst of you—he comes to rear again the antient banner of the Lilies in the heart of France, and to announce to you the return of happiness and peace, and the restoration of law and public liberty under a protecting Government. No conqueror, no war, no conscription, no consolidated taxes, any longer! At the voice of your Sovereign, your Father, may your misfortunes be wiped off by hope, your errors by forgiveness, and your dissensions by the union to be effected, for which he is your security. He burns with desire to fulfil the promises he has made to you, which he this day solemnly renews, and by his love and benevolence to render happy the moment, which, bringing him back to his subjects, restores him to his children.—*Vive le Roi!*"

On the 27th ult. the French Army, under Soult, was attacked by the Allied Forces under Lord Wellington's command, and, after an obstinate resistance, driven from a strong position near Orthes. Their retreat was at first conducted with admirable order; but the loss sustained from the combined attacks soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat became a disorderly flight. Six pieces of cannon had been taken, and a great number of prisoners; many soldiers had thrown away their arms, and the desertion had been immense. The whole country was covered with their dead.—A large magazine of provisions had been captured at Mont de

Marsan.—On the 2d March the Enemy were driven from Aire, and their magazines taken.—Sir John Hope had crossed the Adour below Bayonne, and closely invested the citadel of that place.—Navareens and St. Jean Pied de Port were also invested.

On the 12th of March, Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the division under his command, ENTERED BOURDEAUX, and was warmly welcomed by the Mayor and population.

We are informed, that when the approach of the Marshal, at the head of the Allied Troops, was known at Bourdeaux, Mr. Lynch, the Mayor, advanced on the way to meet him, attended by the constituted authorities, the principal inhabitants, and an immense multitude, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. In his capacity of Mayor, he was decorated with the insignia of Buonaparte's Government; but, on his drawing near to Marshal Beresford, he tore them, and trampled them under foot. The white cockade was instantly substituted for them. This conduct was greeted with universal acclamation, and the Mayor immediately addressed Marshal Beresford in a prepared speech. He then at the head of the procession conducted the Marshal into the city, in which were found 84 pieces of cannon, and 100 boxes of secreted arms.

On the day following, his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême approached the city of Bourdeaux. He was met at two leagues' distance by a troop of 200 young men of the first families in the neighbourhood, mounted on horseback, and adorned with white cockades and sashes.

Bourdeaux is the second city in France for wealth, size, and numbers, and has a population of 112,800 souls.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has addressed a Proclamation to the French people, on his passing the Rhine; in which he declares that, after having defended the rights of the Swedes, revenged their insults, and assisted in the liberation of Germany, he thinks it necessary to apprise Frenchmen of his sentiments. — "The Government under which you live (says he) has continually had in view to treat you with contempt, in order that it might debase you; it is high time that this state of things undergo an alteration. All enlightened people express their wishes for the welfare of France; but they, at the same time, wish that she may no longer be the scourge of the earth. The Allied Monarchs have not united themselves to make war upon the people, but to force your Government to acknowledge the independence

independence of other States; this is their sole motive and aim, and I will pledge myself for the integrity of their sentiments."

There is an article from Liege, which in some measure indicates the views of the Crown Prince of Sweden. It appears, that some attempts had been made to disturb the purchasers of national estates in the possession of their property; in consequence of which, an Officer of the Swedish Staff has published a Proclamation, strictly prohibiting all such attempts; and declaring, that the Allies have not coalesced to dispossess purchasers of national property, but solely to obtain a peace founded upon justice and the rights of nations.

A French Paper of the 22d states, that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were with a column which was advancing from Arcis-sur-Aube; and this column, it seems, had nearly been cut off by a movement of the French from Epernay. It is stated, that Soult had made a movement in *advance*; as a proof of which, we are informed that his head-quarters were at Conchez!—The 10,000 men of Suchet's army, supposed to have reinforced Soult, have joined Augereau. No notice whatever is taken of Lord Wellington, or of the late events at Bourdeaux. The infant who is called the *King of Rome* completed his third year on the 20th inst.; on which occasion *His Majesty* received public homage and congratulations!!

HOLLAND.

Goreum has surrendered in pursuance of a capitulation made with the garrison. The place was evacuated on the 20th ult. and the Dutch flag reinstated.

We are sorry to say, that dispatches from Sir Thomas Graham have announced the unfortunate failure of a brilliant and well-combined attack made by a part of the British Army, under the command of Major-gen. Cooke, on the almost impregnable fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom.

[The particulars of this attack will hereafter appear in the regular course of our detail of Gazette Intelligence.]

A letter in the Dutch papers states, that Gen. Bizanet, Commander of Bergen-op-Zoom, had information of the attack. He made the most advantageous disposition of his troops, so as to be enabled to attack the British force from every possible point.

A Proclamation of the Prince Sovereign to the Dutch people states, that the Commission, to whom he had intrusted the important charge of forming a new Constitution, had completed their labours; and that the proposed changes

wanted only the sanction of the Nation, to be carried into execution. The Proclamation recommends, that the People should prepare lists of Deputies, from whom, a commission, to be appointed by the Prince, should select 600 Members, to whom the new Constitution was to be submitted. This National Assembly is to meet on the 28th of this month, under the title of the "Grand Assembly representing the United Netherlands." The sittings to be opened by the Prince Sovereign in person by taking the oath to the Constitution.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Prince Schwartzenberg to the Countess of Buffon, tells her, he has the honour to send her a safe-guard for her chateau of Monthard, the residence of the Historian of Nature, which must be sacred in the eyes of all friends of science.

SPAIN.

Two parties are gradually forming in Spain; one the advocates of a despotic monarchy, the other the admirers of the new Constitution. Reyna, the deputy for Seville, lately declared in a sitting of the Cortes, that when Ferdinand VII. was born, with him was born the right of ruling Spain despotically; and that when he should return, the Constitution would be null and void. The deputies and the people in the galleries were so indignant, that Reyna was driven from his place, and a process instituted against him.

The French Commanders of the garrisons of Lerida, Miquinenza, and Mancon, have been induced, by a stratagem of the Baron D'Eroles, to evacuate those places. The Baron had got possession of Suchet's cyphers, and sent orders, in the signature of the French Marshal, to the hostile Commanders to evacuate those places. Thus imposed upon, the Enemy was afterwards surrounded, and compelled to surrender.

ITALY.

A Proclamation issued by Murat on the 17th ult. states his having joined the Allies; that he had given up the three islands opposite Naples, and his whole fleet, for which he was to receive sufficient compensation; and that he was going to take possession of the South of Italy, as far as the right bank of the Po. Immediately after this Proclamation the Neapolitan troops took possession of Rome in the name of the Allies.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and the Court of Naples was ratified in that city on the 30th ult. The most important article is, that the naval and military force of Naples is to be commanded by British Officers.

Murat,

Murat, King of Naples, since he joined the Allies, has set at liberty all the Priests who were imprisoned in Rome, for having refused to take the oath of allegiance to Buonaparte.

6000 Neapolitan troops joined, at Ferrara, on the 22d Jan. an Austrian corps under the orders of Count Nugent. Hostilities had been commenced on their part against the towns of Ancona and Ragusa; and the Viceroy had issued a Proclamation from his head-quarters at Milan, on the 3d Feb. complaining of the perfidy of the Neapolitans, and of "the intrigues which had been used to mislead his colleague—a sovereign already too much distinguished by his valour not to possess all the other virtues of a soldier." He acknowledges the increasing difficulties of his situation, but exhorts them to join their efforts to his against their common enemies.—The important fortress of the Bocca di Cattaro, near Ragusa, has surrendered to the valour of the gallant Capt. Hoste. This success, it is hoped, is only the precursor of more important ones; namely, the fall of Mantua, Verona, &c.

GERMANY.

Dantzic was taken possession of for the King of Prussia on the 19th of February; when the Governor, Gen. Von Massenbach, was received with the most enthusiastic joy.

DENMARK.

A Manifesto has been issued by the King of Denmark against France. It is a defence of the conduct of that unfortunate Sovereign during his connexion with France. The causes assigned for his putting an end to the unnatural and unprofitable alliance are, bad faith, and the most dishonourable conduct on the part of the French. The Danish territories were left open to invasion, notwithstanding the stipulations of the treaty; and the Danish troops, which might have defended them, were employed on services conducive to French interests alone.

A Proclamation was issued at Copenhagen on the 10th inst. directing the cessation of all hostile measures against England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and the Duke of Mecklenburg, in consequence of Peace having been concluded with those Powers, and ordering a General Thanksgiving.

RUSSIA.

The French General Vandamme, to avoid being sent to Siberia, is said to have disclosed to the Russian Government, that Buonaparte has placed 350 millions of francs in the Bank of England.—Vandamme is at Moscow.

ASIA.

Letters from Busbeur, of the 14th Feb. state, that the Pasha of Bagdad had been defeated and taken prisoner by the Mentfik Arabs, the chief tributary tribe under the Turkish dominion between the Euphrates and Tigris. After the victory, the Shekh took possession of Busra. Mr. Rich, the British resident at Bagdad, and his assistant at Busra, Mr. Colquhoun, were under no apprehensions from the event, as the Shekh was well disposed towards the English, and personally known to those Gentlemen; but the trade and communication between Bagdad and the ports in the Gulph were expected to be interrupted for some time, from the confusion to which this event has given rise.

AMERICA.

A dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Drummond, at Quebec, states, that an attack had been made, on the 30th December, on the Enemy's position at Black Rock, where he was advantageously posted with 2000 men. The Enemy was attacked in the most gallant manner, and pursued in his retreat to Buffalo, where he attempted to make a stand; but was forced to make a precipitate retreat to the Eleven Mile Creek, on Lake Erie, leaving seven field-pieces, and four schooners and sloops, and a considerable quantity of ordnance stores. The whole of our troops did not exceed 1000. No British Officer had fallen on this occasion. Our loss did not exceed 25 killed, and 50 wounded. The Enemy suffered severely; but from the rapidity of his flight, only 70 prisoners were taken, among whom is Doctor, *alias* Lieut.-col. Chapin.

A Proclamation issued by General Prevost, announces, after long forbearance, a severe retaliation on the Americans for their inhuman mode of warfare in their different invasions of Canada, especially for their having, in the midst of a severe Canadian winter, wantonly burnt the beautiful village of Newark, and turned out four hundred helpless women and children to all the severity of the season, without shelter, and without a remnant of property. The case is made out with the utmost distinctness against the Americans, not only in this, but in a number of other instances, at Sandwich, at the settlements on the Thames, at York, and at Fort George. Sir George earnestly deprecates this mode of warfare; but he justly observes, that since it has been so long persevered in by the Enemy, retaliation becomes an imperative duty. He has, therefore, ordered the villages of Lewiston, Black Rock, and Buffalo,

to be burned; at the same time declaring, that he will no longer pursue a system of warfare so revolting to his own feelings, and so uncongenial to the British character, unless forced to it by the future measures of the Enemy.

Another loan of thirty millions of dollars is required by the American Government for the support of the war.

The *Endymion*, *Statira*, and *Loup-eervier*, British ships, lately challenged the United States, *Macedonian*, and *Hornet*, American, to single combat—this the Americans accepted; but Admiral Cockburn has disapproved of the challenge, as erroneous in principle, by allowing private feelings to originate a contest which ought to be undertaken wholly upon public grounds.

The intelligence of Buonaparte's expulsion from Germany was celebrated by public rejoicings in several parts of the United States of America.

Letters from Old Mexico, of the 20th October, apprise us of an epidemic disorder which had raged in that city many months with great violence. The vigorous measures subsequently adopted had destroyed the contagion in some districts, and reduced its power in others; but up to the 10th October, it was ascertained that 26,800 persons (or one-seventh of the population of Mexico), had, through its instrumentality, been consigned to the tomb.

We have received from Port Jackson, New South Wales, a series of the *Sydney Gazette* to the 1st of July. Their contents afford a view of the state of the different settlements, which, notwithstanding the scarcity of specie, and some other local inconveniences, that were likely to be remedied by the prudent regulations of Governor Macquarrie, were advancing fast to prosperity and comparative opulence. The great object of the merchants and inhabitants was to establish an export trade with this country; and for this purpose to obtain leave to ship their surplus grain (which was rotting in the barns), salt pork and beef for his Majesty's navy, and wool, said to be little inferior to that of Spain, in return for the customary importations, instead of making remittances in money, which drained the settlement of specie, and impoverished the colonists. Another object was, to obtain permission to distil spirits in the colony, which would greatly benefit the cultivator, and retain the money generally paid for spirits obtained from America, the East Indies, and other places. Memorials on these topics had been presented to Governor Macquarrie, signed by the principal inha-

bitants of the different settlements, and transmitted by his Excellency for the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.

IRELAND.

Feb. 20. The Castle of *Carlow*, a magnificent piece of antiquity, fell this morning. Fortunately no person was hurt, though the noise terrified the neighbourhood almost as much as the shock of an earthquake.

Amongst the many fatal accidents from the incautious handling of fire-arms, one of a most melancholy nature happened lately at *Riversdale*, co. Limerick, the seat of the late Hugh Massy, esq. This unfortunate gentleman was sitting with his brother-in-law, George Buchanan, esq. and making some arrangements towards the detection of persons concerned in disturbing the public peace, when a loaded feather-spring pistol, which one of the gentlemen was in the act of moving to the other side of the table where they were sitting, went off, and the ball lodged in Mr. Massy's head, who almost instantly expired!

Limerick Evening Post.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 11. The breaking up of the ice on the *Tay* caused considerable alarm at *Perth*. About 7 A.M. the rise of the water, and great blocks of ice, which wedged it from side to side, occasioned a destructive tumult among the shipping. One vessel had her cable cut, and drove among the rest. The *Union*, *Gibson*, loaded with goods for Newcastle, was sunk. The *Eliza*, —, had a plank stove in, but was thrown out upon the bank. Several were heaved upon the bank of the quay. At 11 there was another sudden swell of the water, which overflowed all the North Inch, carrying the blocks of ice with it, and threatening the town with inundation. The sunk floors and areas in *Rose Terrace* and *Athole Place* were rapidly filled, and a stream rushed across the bottom of *Charlotte-street*, but discharged itself by the *Mill-lead*, without proceeding further Southward. The High-street was inundated as far as the *King's arms*; and with the houses in *Canal-street*, and the *South Inch*, there was no communication, except by boats. The water continued to swell till 11 in the forenoon of the 12th. It then remained stationary for some hours, when it began very slowly to subside. On the 14th the river withdrew to its usual channel. Three horses, eight cows, and a number of sheep, were suffocated.

Feb. 20. The breach on the *Ten Mile Bank*,

Bank, at *Framham*, Norfolk, which lately alarmed the inhabitants of the whole district of fens called the Bedford Level, consisting of upwards of 40,000 acres, was, after a fortnight's exertion, and a very considerable expence, stopped. Several thousand acres of growing wheat, which are now under water, must inevitably perish; and it is feared the farmers there will not be able to get their lands ready for spring-corn.

March 3. Swincombe-house, the seat of B. Keene, esq. near *Nettlebed*, Oxfordshire, was destroyed by fire, with most of the furniture.

The warehouse of Mr. Livermore, of *Prittlewell*, Essex, was burnt down, together with all the stock, amounting to upwards of 5000*l.* in value (supposed to have been occasioned by the hops being overheated.)

March 11. The water-corn-mill of Messrs. Hawksworth and Brown at *Midkepe Stone*, near Penistone, Yorkshire, was entirely burnt to the ground, and a large quantity of corn destroyed. The damage is estimated at 2000*l.*

March 14. Two girls and a boy, children of J. Kitching, foreman to Mr. Walker, of *Leeds*, fell into a vat of boiling dye-liquor, during the absence of the work-people. The eldest girl, about seven years old, is expected to recover. The other two died in a few hours.—A girl of the name of Hallowell, four years old, was burnt to death the same day, in her parents' house at the back of St. George's-street.

March 15. The following dreadful catastrophe occurred at *Leominster*: As the wife of Mr. Wynde, maltster, was sitting with her family in the kitchen, the floor of a room over the kitchen, in which were deposited many thousand bushels of malt, suddenly gave way, and, dreadful to relate, two servants, and three young children (one at the breast) were killed upon the spot! The distracted mother was got out alive, but could scarcely be said to exist when a messenger was dispatched to Worcester to communicate the dreadful intelligence to Mr. Wynde. One of the children was in the mother's lap when the accident happened! Two other persons were in the room who escaped unhurt.

A Patent has been recently granted for a machine to facilitate the operations of Printing. The objects of the machine are, precision, speed, and the saving of skill, labour, and expence.—It abrogates almost all the former apparatus of the press and the preparations of the types; performs by its own action the several parts of furnishing, distributing, and communicating the ink, and giving the pressure. At its ordinary rate, 16

sheets a minute are discharged by it, and indeed its velocity is only limited by the power of placing and removing the sheet, which are all the manual assistances required. The machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the press at Cambridge, and was examined during three days last week by most of the principal Members of the University; and on receiving the report of their Deputation (Dean Milner, Master of Queen's College; Mr. Wood, President of St. John's; and Mr. Kaye, Tutor of Christ's), the Syndicate agreed with Messrs. Bacon and Donkin, of Norwich, the patentees, for its introduction at the office of the University.

March 16. In opening a vault in St. Maryport Church, *Bristol*, for the reception of the remains of Mrs. Webb, of Queen's Parade, the workmen discovered very deeply concealed a coffin of much antiquity. It is generally supposed that the corpse it contained was the body of — Yeoman, esq. Sheriff of Bristol in 1643, when the city was surrendered to the Parliamentary army by Prince Rupert.—Mr. Yeoman was hanged in Wine-street, by the order of Fairfax, for his attachment to the Royal cause, opposite his own house, that now occupied by Messrs. Boord and Co. and in which there was some time since, if not at present, a very fine portrait of the Sheriff. The corpse was, we understand, in the highest state of preservation: handsomely accoutred in the costume of the day; with gloves similar to those which the sheriffs at present wear; and there were considerable tumors visible in the neck, which inclined several medical gentlemen, who inspected the body, to be of opinion that they were occasioned by strangulation.

Mr. Webb, whose extraordinary benevolence we have on former occasions frequently recorded, last week visited *Hythe*, in Kent, and during a stay of a few days, distributed not less than 2000*l.* The decayed tradesman and the distressed labourer participated largely in his bounty; but the widow and the orphan were the marked objects of his solicitude. He was not satisfied, however, with affording a temporary relief, but rendered his beneficence of permanent utility: he has selected 20 boys, whose parents, from their indigence, were unable to give them trades, and has lodged upwards of 500*l.* to be applied in premiums to put them out apprentices, besides furnishing the greater part of them with clothes. He also gave 100*l.* to be distributed among such of the wives and children of privates of the 43d Regiment, lying at *Hythe*, as were peculiar objects of charity.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Feb. 18.

At the Cock Pit, in St. Giles's, whilst preparations were making for the setting-to of the cocks, Mr. Thorpe, a well-known respectable character, had taken his seat in front of the pit, and offered a bet of ten guineas. He was observed to lean his head forward, and appeared somewhat ill; he made a kind of moan, and instantly his colour changed, and he was a corpse. Surgical aid was ineffectual. Half an hour before his death, he had said, "The last time I was here I said, if ever I attended the pit again, I hoped I should die there." The deceased was opulent, and between 50 and 60 years of age.

Sunday, Feb. 20.

Several young men ventured on the upper part of the Canal in St. James's Park; and one falling into the water, four others, who were skating, ran to his assistance, when by the breaking up of the ice, the whole were precipitated into the Canal. The spectators of this distressing scene endeavoured to afford assistance by means of ropes procured from the Suttling-house. During nearly 20 minutes these humane efforts proved unsuccessful; but, as they still kept their heads above water, four, including the one who fell in first, were at length dragged out quite benumbed, and nearly lifeless. The fifth, a young man named Hepburn, a Herald-painter, whose mother resides in Milbank-street, Westminster, after a long struggle, sunk, and rose no more.

Monday, Feb. 21.

A most criminal imposition was practised upon the Publick, evidently with a view to enhance the prices of the funds, and particularly of Omnium. About 11 o'clock, an express arrived from Dover communicating information that an Officer, apparently of the French Staff, had landed early in the morning at that part from France, who announced, in the most positive terms, the death of Buonaparte, that the Allied Armies were in Paris, &c.; but they stated that the French Officer, after communicating the substance of his Dispatches to Port Admiral Foley, in order to be communicated by telegraph to the Admiralty, as soon as it was day-light, had proceeded on his way to London, with Dispatches for Government on the subject. The Stock Exchange was instantly in a bustle. Omnium, which opened at 27½, rapidly rose to 35. Vast sums were sold in the course of the day. One broker disposed of the enormous sum of 650,000*l.* for his employers, which transaction, it is estimated, on a moderate calculation,

produced a net profit of 16,000*l.* The whole account of the transfers exceeded a million and a half. At length, after some hours had elapsed, the non-arrival of the pretended French Officer began to throw discredit on the tale. Omnium gradually declined, and finally closed at 28½.—The persons at Dover say that, in the middle of Sunday night, a person, dressed as an Officer, walked from the beach of Dover towards the town, and meeting with a watchman, inquired of him the way to the Ship-inn, to procure a post chaise and horses for town. The pretended Officer was a tall dark man, dressed in scarlet and gold, with a large star on his breast, the coat turned up with green, and he wore a large sword by his side. He feigned to be much fatigued, and his beard was very long. The Collector of the Customs was much displeased that he was not called from his bed to examine the Officer. Before the impostor proceeded on his journey, he addressed a letter to Admiral Foley, to the purport, that he had ordered back his boat's crew to France, and requested the politeness of the Admiral, in case they should be intercepted by any of the British cruisers, that the men might be properly treated, and sent to France without loss of time. To this epistle he subscribed the name of Col. De Bourgh (Aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart). No boat, however, was seen; and it is to be presumed he was not landed from any; but that his clothes had been purposely made wet, to induce a belief that it was from the spray of the sea. For every thing he had, and even at the turnpikes, he offered *Napoleons* for change, except on one occasion, when, finding some difficulty to procure change, he pulled out an English bank-note, which he said had been lying in the corner of his pocket some months. Admiral Foley, on receiving the impostor's letter, instead of ordering the telegraph to work, dispatched a person to Dover to make enquiries, who, on examining this note, discovered that it was endorsed by a mercantile firm in London, with the date of Feb. 15, 1814.—The fellow was supposed to have entered Dover on Sunday morning by the road leading from town. Such a person, with a companion, was met in a post-chaise and four.—Besides the principal plot acted at Dover, there was a sort of under one, connected with it; the scene of which lay at Northfleet. This was deemed expedient, it would seem, in case the Dover scheme should miscarry. About five o'clock on the Monday morning a party arrived at Northfleet in a six-oared cutter. They called up a Mr. Sandom, (agent

(agent of an Evening Paper), to request that he would accompany two of them to town, who represented themselves to be messengers from France, to communicate the death of Buonaparte, and the hoisting the Bourbon standard in France. On approaching the metropolis, they were decorated with white cockades, and the horses with laurel. They told Sandom that they would first proceed to the Lord Mayor, and as if with that intention, they took their route through the city. Their progress was greatly impeded by the mob, who stopped them at every short distance. Pretending to recollect themselves on a sudden, they said it might be deemed disrespectful by the Government if they did not first communicate with Ministers; and then, as if for that purpose, they ordered the post-boys to Downing-street. Before they reached this destination, however, they discharged the chaise, and got rid of their companion, supposing, no doubt, that their purpose had been already answered.—A Committee of the Stock Exchange have taken considerable pains to discover the authors of the fraud; and made their Report on the 8th of March to the Members of the Stock Exchange, in which is given the evidence of the postboy who drove the pretended Colonel De Bourgh, and also of the hackney-coachman who drove the Colonel to No. 13, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, after he was set down at Marsh-gate, Lambeth.—Sayer, the Bow-street officer, stated that the house in Green-street was let furnished to Lord Cochrane, the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. R. G. Butt, who came in on the 17th.—Mr. Lawrence had ascertained that four one-pound Bank notes paid away at Dover by the Colonel, and another on the road, were obtained by Mr. Butt from the clerk of Mr. Fearn, the Stock-broker.—Mr. Fearn stated, that he had been in the habit of transacting business for the parties above-mentioned, and on Feb. 21, had sold Omnium and Consols. to a very large amount: to Lord Cochrane 139,000*l.* Omnium; Hon. A. C. Johnstone 120,000*l.* Omnium, 100,000*l.* Consols.; Mr. Butt, 154,000*l.* Omnium, 168,000*l.* Consols.—Mr. Hickens had purchased 565,000*l.* Omnium for Mr. Cochrane Johnstone Feb. 8—14, and sold 200,000*l.* Feb. 16, 115,000*l.* Feb. 17, and 250,000*l.* Feb. 21.—Mr. Smallbone had sold Feb. 21, 40,000*l.* Omnium for Mr. C. Johnstone, and the same for Mr. Butt, which he had purchased for them a few days before.—Mr. J. M. Richardson had been applied to by Mr. Butt to buy 150,000*l.* Omnium, which he declined, but did purchase

30,000*l.* and sold it Feb. 21.—The remainder of the Report relates principally to the persons concerned in the subordinate plot at Northfleet.—Lord Cochrane has denied, upon oath, all knowledge of, or participation in, the imposition, directly or indirectly; and his affidavit is very positive, precise, and circumstantial.—A full meeting of the Members of the Stock Exchange took place March 14, to decide what steps should be pursued on the settling of Omnium on the following day; and it was agreed that, considerable purchases having been made Feb. 21, for parties seemingly previously acquainted with the fraud, the Committee be requested to ascertain the profit made by the brokers concerned for the parties alluded to—that members of the Stock Exchange having deficiencies to pay, pay the same to the Committee, who, after deducting the profit arising to the parties alluded to, shall pay the balances to the brokers; and if the fraud be ascertained, the money retained be bestowed on charitable institutions.

Windsor Castle, March 5.—"His Majesty continues under the full influence of his disorder; but his bodily health is good, and His Majesty has passed the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity."

Thursday, March 17.

The Prince Regent held a court at Carlton-house for the purpose of receiving the congratulatory Address of the University of Oxford, on the late victories of our Armies and of our Allies. The Court was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of State, Officers of the Royal Household, &c. The procession consisted of Dr. John Cole, Vice-chancellor, followed by the Rev. W. Sanson, D. D. Provost of Worcester College; Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity College; and Rev. F. Hodson, D. D. Principal of Brazenose College; and a very numerous assemblage, amounting to about 200 persons. The Duke of York, Archbishop of York, Bishops of London, Carlisle, Oxford, and Sodor and Man, Earl of Radnor, Lord Kenyon, Sir William Scott, Earl of Delawar, Sir John Nicholl, and Sir Henry Halford, joined the procession.

Monday, March 28.

Scarcely, with fingers almost frozen, had we penned our diary of last month's severe frost, when (on the morning of Feb. 28) a thaw again commenced, and continued till the 2d March; after which the frost again set in sharply, and on the 10th the snow again fell copiously, and continued so to do till the 13th. The frost continued till the 19th inst.

• THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 24. The Wandering Boys; or, The Castle of Olival: a Dramatic Romance, in Two Acts.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 25. The Mount of Olives; an Oratorio, composed by the celebrated Beethoven.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, Nov. 25, 1813. The honour of Knighthood conferred on George Nayler, esq. Genealogist and Blanc Courier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald.

Whitehall, March 1. Serjeant McMahon, Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland.

Carlton-house, March 7. Sir Charles Cockerell, of Seasoncote, bart. Sheriff for the County of Gloucester, *vice* Holder.—T. P. Phipps, of Compton, esq. for Sussex.

Carlton-house, March 10. Sir W. Garrow, knt. his Majesty's Attorney-general, Chief Justice of Chester.

Foreign-office, March 21. Mr. Daniel Willink, Consul for the Prince of Orange at Liverpool.

. Erratum in *Part II. of our last Volume*, p. 697:—Serj. Shepherd's promotion to the office of Solicitor-general was in consequence of Sir R. Dallas's vacation of that office:—Sir T. Plomer was succeeded by the present Attorney-general.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. F. Middleton, D. D. archdeacon of Huntingdon, and vicar of St. Pancras, Middlesex, has been approved of, by the Prince Regent, as a fit person for the Episcopal See of Calcutta in the East Indies.

Rev. Charles Proby, jun. M. A. vicar of Tachbrook, and late chaplain to the House of Commons, Prebendary of Windsor, *vice* Langford, deceased.

Rev. John Dolphin, M. A. Cold Salperston Perp. Cur. Glouc. *vice* Pearce, resigned.

Rev. A. Cayley, B. A. Normanby R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Walter Fletcher, vicar of Bromfield and Dalston, Chancellor of Carlisle.

Rev. J. Buckingham, Barrington V. Devon.

Rev. Charles Thomas Heathcote, D. D. Little Wigborough R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Gossett, curate of Windsor, Datchet V. *vice* Dr. Piggott, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Heath, Assist. at Eton School, Isleworth, V. *vice* Dr. G. Heath, resigned.

Rev. John Doncaster, head-master of Oakham School, Rutland, Navenby R. near Sleaford, *vice* Potts, deceased.

Rev. Thos. Hyde Ripley, M. A. Wootton Bassett V. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas A. Methuen, M. A. Garsdon R. Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Wapshare, St. Thomas Perpetual Curacy, Salisbury, *vice* Rev. A. Dodwell, resigned.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1814.

BIRTHS.

1814. *Feb. 1.* At Ravensworth Castle, Durham, the Lady of Sir Thos. H. Liddell, bart. of a seventh daughter and thirteenth child, all living.—*Feb. 6.* At Edinburgh, Mrs. Macleod, younger, of Cadboll, a dau.—*Feb. 17.* At Preshaw House, Hants, Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Long, a daughter.

Lately, In Clifford-street, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a daugh.—The wife of G. H. Crutchley, esq. of Sunning-hall Park, a dau.—The wife of T. T. Berney, esq. at Bracon-hall, Norfolk, a dau.—At Plymouth Dock, the Lady of Sir P. Parker, a son.

March 4. The wife of Mr. James Pickworth, grazier, of Sempingham, Lincolnshire, delivered of two boys, after which she was so much composed, that she got up the next day, and remained in that state till the 6th, when she was delivered of two more boys!

March 12. At Greenwich, the wife of Rev. Charles-Parr Burney, a daughter.

March 27. At her father's, R. Hankey, esq. Putney, the wife of J. Hirst, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. Sir Jonah Wheeler, bart. to Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Browne, esq. of Browneshill, co. Carlow.

Feb. 1. Hon. and Rev. Fred. Pleydell Bouverie, to Eliza, dau. of the late Sir R. J. Sullivan, bart.—*Feb. 3.* At Kidderminster, W. Burton, esq. (son of the late Sir C. Burton, Bart. to Mary, dau. of the late S. Skey, esq. of Spring-grove, co. Wore.—4. At Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, John Blachford, esq. of Altadore, to Mary Anne, dau. of Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, of Timneehinch.—10. Major Tho. Fetherston, (Bengal Establishment) to Eliza, dau. of Sir Tho. Fetherston, bart. of Ardagh, M. P.—15. Rev. Henry Moore, (eldest son of Hon. P. Moore) to Lucy, dau. of the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool.—Rev. Edward Mansfield, vicar of Bisley, (son of Lord-Chief Justice Mansfield) to the only dau. of Jos. Grazebrook, esq. of Farhill, Oxon.—16. Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace, M. P. to Jane Viscountess Melville.—22. Granville Vernon, esq. 7th son of the Abp. of York, to the eldest dau. of Col. Eyre.—David Ker, esq. of Portavo and Montalto, to Lady Selina, dau. of the Earl of Londonderry.

Lately. Hon. John Reginald Lygon, son of Lord Beauchamp, to Lady Charlotte Scott, sister to the Earl of Clonmell.—Capt. J. Prevost, R. N. to the only dau. of the late Lewis Teissier, esq. of Woodcote Park, Surrey.—At Boxley, Kent, Hon. J. Scott, to Miss Wicker, dau. of J. Wicker, esq. both of Maidstone.

March 1. M. D. Duffield, esq. of Middleham, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. M. Fabb, of Cambridge.—24. Mr. Dakin, of Friday-st. to Harriet, dau. of Andrew Duncan, esq. of Gray's Inn.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1813. **N**EAR Seringapatam, in the service of the East India Company, Wm. Hammond Taylor, esq. son of the late Rev. Wm. Taylor.

May 14. At Calcutta, Mary Anne, wife of Capt. Charles Court, Marine Surveyor-general of India; daughter of G. S. Holroyd, esq. barrister-at-law.

June 30. At Chittagong, East Indies, James Sprot, esq. in the civil service of the East India Company.

Aug. 2. On board the ship John Palmer, on the voyage from Calcutta to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was going for the recovery of his health, in his 33d year, David Campbell, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, youngest son of the late John Campbell, esq. of Kildalloig, co. Argyle.

Oct. 21. At Cadiz, of a fever, in his 29th year, Louis Von der Marck, esq.

Nov. 16. At Fortrose, Ross-shire, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ray, widow of the late Capt. Lewis Ray, one of the Magistrates of that Burgh.

Richard Lloyd Champion, esq. of Rocky Branch, near Camden, South Carolina, second son of the late Richard C. esq. formerly of Bristol.

Nov. 21. At Dundonnell House, Ross-shire, after a short illness, in his 27th year, Alex. Mackenzie, esq. the younger, of Dundonnell.

Dec. 2. At Malta, Ralph Robinson, esq. eldest son of the late Ralph Robinson, esq. of Middle-Hendon, Sunderland.

Dec. 4. At Edinburgh, David Reid, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures, and British Herring Fishery, and formerly one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland. This gentleman filled, for a very long period, several important situations in that department, with the greatest honour and integrity, and advantage to the revenue. The Gentlemen with whom he so long acted, bore ample testimony of their regard and esteem upon his resignation of the important office of Commissioner of the Customs. He died universally regretted and respected.

Dec. 11. Aged 73, Mr. Richard Garner, of Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley; a person of very extraordinary bulk. His remains were deposited in Barwell Church-yard, on the 14th of December.

Dec. 13. Lieut.-col. Maxwell Mackenzie, major of the 71st regt. son of John M. esq. of Kincaig, Ross-shire. This gallant officer received his mortal wound in the engagement with the Enemy near Bayonne, while nobly cheering and leading on his men; and thus terminated an honourable life in a glorious death.

Dec. 29. At Aberdeen, aged 72, Sir Alex. Bannerman of Kirkhill, M. D. and Baronet.

1814. *Jan. 5.* At Ardgowan, suddenly, in his 34th year, Lieut.-col. Aeneas Mackintosh, of the 79th regt. son of the late Lachlan M. esq. of Balnespick, and nephew of Sir A. M. of Mackintosh, Bart. He distinguished himself in many campaigns; particularly, at the Helder in 1799, Flushing in 1809, at Fuentes de Honor in 1811, and in the same year at Fort San Christoval, where he led the forlorn hope.

Jan. 6. The wife of Mr. Charles Green, of the Bush-cottage, Kingsbury.

Jan. 8. Eliza Fraser, of Castle Fraser, co. Aberdeen.

Jan. 11. At Dawlish, Rev. Leigh Hoskins Master, of Codnor, co. Derby, many years rector of Lymington, Surrey.

At Worcester, Mrs. Tomkyns, widow of the late T. Tomkyns, esq. of Buckenhill, co. Hereford.

Jan. 12. The only daughter of Perrot Fenton, esq. Doctors'-commons.

At Aylesford, Kent, in her 23d year, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Bowles, esq. of West Malling, Kent.

At Westbrook-house, near Weymouth, in his 59th year, Francis John Tyssen, esq.

Evan Thomas, a native of Wales, formerly a clergyman, afterwards a maker of rhymes, and a printer; latterly a judicial astrologer, and an inmate of the house of industry, Shrewsbury.

Jan. 13. At her son's in St. Paul's Churchyard, Mrs. Keating.

At Cheltenham, P. Touchet, esq. of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts; 15 years Commercial resident at Radnagore, on the Civil Establishment of the E. I. Company.

At Great Wigston, co. Leicester, in his 87th year, Thomas Irvin, gent.

Jan. 14. Aged 55, John Monkhouse, esq. of Shoreham, Sussex.

At Brighton, Rachel, wife of R. B. Harcourt, esq. of Baker-street.

Robert Vizer, esq. of Bristol, merchant; a man of high integrity and worth.

In Derby, aged 45, Nathaniel Edwards, esq. attorney-at-law.

At her brother's, at Wirksworth, co. Derby, far advanced in years, Mrs. Phebe Gell, last surviving niece of D. G. esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

Jan. 15. At Brompton, Middlesex, Wm. Peyton, esq.

At Winchester, Major-gen. W. F. Spry, major in the 77th foot.

At Gosport, Sam. Holworthy, esq. captain in the East Suffolk militia.

At Loughborough, at an advanced age, John Burkill, gent.

At Blake-hall, near Huddersfield, Joshua Ingham, esq. a man of extensive knowledge and active usefulness.

Jan. 16. Aged 71, James Barker, esq. many years of the Army-pay-office, Whitehall.

In London, Edward, youngest son of Wm. Courtenay, esq. M. P. for Exeter.

Jan. 17. In his 68th year, Wm. Beckley, esq. late of Fort-street, Spital-fields, and of Maryland-point, Essex.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 61, Mrs. Hooper, relict of the late James H. esq. of Chelsea, whose death is recorded in our last volume, p. 629.

At High Wycombe, aged 76, Mr. Ahmuty Maine, wine-merchant, a native of Arcarn, near Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland.

At Great Milton, Oxon, Mr. John Kent, who was some years surgeon in the Oxfordshire militia, and highly respected for his moral rectitude and unwearied attention to his professional duties.

At Teignmouth, in his 70th year, Jos. Sabine, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 53, T. Mann, esq. Lieut.-colonel in the East India Company's service, Bombay Establishment.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, aged 24, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Lloyd, esq. banker. — And on the 25th, aged 22, Eliza, his second and only surviving daughter. — The shock which the death of these two amiable young ladies gave their affectionate father, who had long been an invalid at Bath, produced a second apoplectic seizure, which terminated his life on the 30th. Mr. Lloyd was in his 66th year; and at Wrexham, the place of his nativity, his family ranked high, and was of great respectability and worth. He was a very benevolent and worthy man. In a large circle of intimate friends, many survive him, who have witnessed his ready hand and ear — the latter never failed to listen to the tale of distress, and the former was ever quick to relieve; and being one of the leading men of a populous town and neighbourhood, applications were, of course, numerous. No one excelled him as a husband, father, friend, and kind master. He has left two sons; the eldest, an officer in India; the youngest succeeds him in the Bank at Wrexham.

Jan. 18. At Bermondsey, aged 42, Anne, wife of Wm. Martin Carter, esq.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Wm. Alexander, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.

At Kensington, Mrs. Frances Unwin, relict of James Unwin, esq. of Wootton-lodge, co. Stafford.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Ray, of Russell-house, Streatham.

In Oxford-street, François Comte D'Albignac, Bp. of Angoulême, France, and one of the almoners of the unfortunate Louis XVI.; and who emigrated to this Country at the commencement of the French Revolution.

At Everton, Notts, in her 66th year, Mary, widow of Rev. Robert Evans, rector of Loadesbrough and Belford, co. York.

At Marston St. Lawrence, co. Northampton, in his 61st year, Samuel Blencowe, esq.

Captain J. Hassebroik, King's German Engineers. His grandfather was a captain in the guards in the reign of George I. and his father in the reign of George II.

At Truro, the wife of Mr. W. Vice, merchant.

In his 70th year, Valentine O'Connor, esq. merchant, of Dublin.

Jan. 20. In Sackville-street, the wife of J. Ludovick Grant, esq. of Farnborough-hill, Hants.

At Epsom, aged 64, John Scott Whiting, esq.

In her 73d year, the wife of T. Secar, esq. of Turnham-green.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, in his 64th year, Mr. T. Willett, of Walworth, brother of Mr. Field W. banker, Brandon, Suffolk.

At Wraxall, Wilts, in her 94th year, Mrs. Catherine Long, last surviving sister of W. Long, esq.

At Cockenzie, in his 74th year, J. Cadell, esq.

At Mr. Pimm's, Cathay, of apoplexy, aged 76, John Cottle, esq. of Monkton Parleigh Wick, Wilts.

Jan. 21. In Quebec-street, Portman-square, in his 65th year, Terence Gahagan, esq. late physician-general and president of the Medical Board at Madras. In the discharge of his professional duties during many years in the field, his labours were indefatigable for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded, uniting to professional skill the tenderness of a parent. When advanced to the highest rank of his profession, he was distinguished by the same zeal and benevolence; nor was he unmindful of the duty of a faithful servant of the East India Company, by economizing the public expenditure in the medical department, as was fully acknowledged on the records of the Government abroad, and of the Court of Directors at home, in a manner highly honourable to him. In private life his character was exemplary as a kind and affectionate husband and father, a sincere Christian, and truly honest man: he has left a large family.

In his 77th year, Mr. John Kent, a highly respectable inhabitant of Islington.

Suddenly, James Phillipson, esq. of Islington.

Aged 78, Mr. Truman Watt, known by the name of Dr. Hooper, many years an apothecary in Bristol, — a truly honest man. — And lately, aged 94, his sister, Mrs. Anne Cole.

At her son's rectory, Bishops Wickham, in Essex, Mrs. Eliz. Leigh, widow of Edward L. esq. late of Ashborne, co. Derby.

In his 78th year, Thos. Chetlyn, esq. of Diseworth, co. Leicester. He was the youngest

youngest and last surviving of 21 children of the late Robert and Cave Cheslyn, of Langley Priory; and father of the late High Sheriff for Leicestershire.

At Dungaunon Park, the seat of Lord Viscount Northland, in consequence of swallowing vitriol which had been carelessly left on a table by a female domestic, aged 5, Thomas, third son of Hon. and Rev. E. Knox, and of Charlotte, sister of Sir T. Hesketh, bart. Medical aid was immediately called in, but in vain. The corrosive liquid had destroyed the coats of his stomach; and, after languishing 48 hours, he expired.

At Bath, in her 64th year, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Mr. W. of Chipping Sodbury, and one of the branches of the very antient and respectable family of Montague, of Lackham House, Wilts.

Jan. 22. Aged 76, Daniel Nantes, esq., of London-street, Fenchurch-street.

At Turnham-green, Mary, wife of Jas. Bagster, esq.

At Souham, co. Gloucester, aged 71, R. Baghott de la Bere, esq. brother of T. Baghott de la B. esq. The knightly family of De la Bere accompanied the victorious William, and obtained a settlement at Kinnorsley, co. Hereford, where they resided in great splendour. In the course of the intermediate centuries, they were connected with families of the highest rank—the Earls of Hereford, the Talbots, &c. An event which conferred signal honour on this family, happened at the battle of Cressy, Sir Richard having personally rescued the Black Prince from imminent danger on that day of triumph, and on which occasion he received his cognizance. A succeeding brother was also created a Banneret at the battle of Stoke, in 1486, for his conspicuous prowess during the conflict.

At Major-gen. Cliffe's, Taunton, aged 18, Matilda, youngest daughter of Ponsby Tottenham, esq.

In his 85th year, T. Craig, esq. of Riccarton. He was the representative of Sir T. C. of Riccarton, the great feudal lawyer of Scotland.

Jan. 23. In John-street, Bedford-row, Harriet, wife of Henry Richmond, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, aged 78, Mrs. Janet Smith, widow.

The only daughter of the late Esme Clarke, esq. of Sadlers-hall.

The wife of Rich. Flemming, esq. Terrace, Tottenham-court-road.

At Hackney, the wife of Joseph Tickell, esq. of Castle-street, Whitechapel, daughter of Robert Pulsford, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

Jan. 24. Aged 80, Bryen M'Dermot, esq. of Peckham Rye.

The wife of Edw. Hilliard, esq. of Cowley-house, near Uxbridge.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 83, Mr. John Ashfield.

T. Paget, esq. of the Newark, Leicester. Though upwards of 80, his faculties were not impaired. He deservedly claimed rank with Mr. Bakewell, as a promoter of the breed of Leicestershire cattle.

Mrs. Williamson, of Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.

Jan. 25. At Taunton, in his 82d year, James Grossett, esq. eldest son of the late Walter G. esq. of Zogic, North Britain, and lineal representative of the antient family of the Muirheads of Zachop and Breadisholme.

At Brighton, Mrs. Bearcroft, widow of the late Hon. E. B. Chief Justice of Chester,

At the advanced age of 92 and upwards, Mr. Robert Green, of Compton Verney, co. Warwick; near 50 years Steward to the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby de Broke; surviving his wife only 4 months, the latter dying in September last. His prompt discriminating judgment, combined with the most unremitting diligence, and scrupulous integrity, in the long and faithful discharge of the many, varied, and important duties committed to his trust, was rarely, if ever, surpassed by any; and it will afford pious consolation to every lover of well-doing, to hear, that in him was strikingly fulfilled the observation of the inspired penman—
“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.”
As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, his Lordship's numerous tenants attended the funeral from Compton to Lighthorne, the place of interment.

At Ayr, in his 96th year, Mr. J. Campbell, many years convener of trades of that Burgh.

Jan. 26. In Mortimer-st. Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Archbishop of York.

At his son-in-law's, Bernard-street, of an apoplectic fit, Francis Rivers, esq. of Spring-gardens, an eminent apothecary.

At Weston Coleville, aged 82, Mrs. Hall, relict of the late Gen. Hall.

At Talton, near Shipston, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Parker, last surviving daughter of Sir Henry John Parker, bart.

At Juniper-hall, Mickleham, Surrey, in his 80th year, Jonathan Worrell, esq.

At Whimsey-house, near Exmouth, J. Parker, esq. upwards of 30 years captain and adjutant of the East Devon militia.

Mr. John Rose, many years a respectable printer in Bristol.

Jan. 27. In Clifford's-inn, Mr. J. Whitfield, many years a performer at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres; and though not the first in the mimic line, always respectable, and through life applauded in the character of an honest man.

In Green-st. in her 14th year, Margaret, youngest daughter of John H. Durand, esq. of Woodcot-lodge, Carshalton, Surrey.
John

John Wightwick, esq. jun. of the Inner Temple, younger son of J. W. esq. of Sandgates, near Chertsey.

At her father's, Kentish-town, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Smith, esq. solicitor, Hatton-garden.

At Stanton, Suffolk, aged 88, Mrs. Adam, relict of the Rev. Wm. Adam.

At Tyrrell-house, near Taunton, aged 89, Edw. Jeffries, esq.

At Nantwich, Cheshire, in his 82d year, T. Wicksted, esq.

At Bristol, Thos. Haynes, esq. iron-merchant, major in the Royal Bristol Volunteer regiment of Infantry.

At Bristol, Mary, third daughter of Robt. Bowen, esq.

Jan. 28. Wm. Lyon, esq. of Gray's-inn. In Lower Belgrave-place, aged 82, Alex. Yeats, esq.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Hardisty, of Great Marlborough-street.

At Terling-place, Essex, the wife of J. Strutt, esq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Maldon, and mother of the present member.

At Mr. Humphry Chamberlain's, China manufactory, Worcester, Mrs. Anne Griffiths, relict of John G. esq. of Brixton.

At St. Lawrence College, Isle of Wight, the daughter of the Hon. C. A. Pelham.

At Oadby, co. Leicester, aged 80, Mr. John Waldron, grazier, whose integrity, benevolence, and suavity of manners made him universally esteemed and lamented. The habits of temperance and sobriety, which he early acquired and maintained through a long life in the midst of great temptations, were crowned with a cheerful and happy old age, and afforded a striking example of the efficacy of a series of virtuous and exemplary conduct in raising its possessor to independence from an inferior station, as well as of the possibility of combining a proper attention to the concerns of this world with a supreme regard to the interests of a future.

In Dublin, aged 55, Geo. Barnford, esq.

At Linlithgow, in his 79th year, W. Napier, esq. of Dales.

Jan. 29. In Somerset-place, Portman-square, Thos. Greenwood Fothergill, esq.

At Mortlake, Surrey, in his 84th year, Charles King, esq.

At Leyton, Essex, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Mason.

At Brighton, W. Lane, esq. many years an officer, first of the Hon. Artillery Company, and afterward in the London Militia. He was also proprietor of the Circulating Library in Leadenhall-street, and of the Minerva Printing-office; but had retired from business and from public life.

At Bath, aged 89, Mr. Hellicar, formerly a respectable merchant of Bristol.

At Chippenham, in her 78th year, Mrs. Golduey, relict of the late Gabriel G. esq.

In her 97th year, Mrs. Katherine Long, last surviving sister of the late Walter L. esq. of South Wraxall, Wilts. By the death of this truly pious and deservedly venerated character, the poor and unfortunate have suffered an irreparable loss, the greatest enjoyment of her life being that of doing good, in expending the largest part of her very ample income in charity, and in acts of the most unbounded generosity.

The wife of R. Maul, esq. of Reading. In Dublin, Mrs. Perceval, relict of the Rev. C. P. of Burton Lodge, co. Cork.

At Aughaacloy, in Ireland, at a very advanced age, Rev. Dr. Wm. Sturroch, Archdeacon of Armagh. Though highly distinguished for his talents and learning, he was not less eminent for his unaffected piety, and truly Christian-like deportment throughout his whole life.

At the Cantonments of Haspuren, with the 7th division of Lord Wellington's army, in consequence of fatigue, and the hardships incidental to his situation, Lieut. H. Gee, 6th foot.

Jan. 30. Of apoplexy, in his 49th year, George Jones, esq. of York-place, Marylebone, formerly of Fortland, co. Sligo.

Sophia, the amiable wife of John Blackett, esq. jun. of Highbury-place.

At Dover, aged 90, Peter Fector, esq.

At Newcastle, aged 78, Mrs. Burdon, widow of G. Burdon, esq. of Hartford near Morpeth. By her father's side she was the last of the Whartons of Gilliay in Yorkshire, a branch of the noble family of Wharton; and by her mother's side she was lineally descended from Sir Hardress Waller, the Parliamentary General in the time of Charles I. She was a woman of a singular temperament, but possessed of great talents and a benevolent heart.

At Edinburgh, the wife of M. Stone, esq. of Calcutta.

At Cleeve, near Ross, co. Hereford, Anne, wife of Philip Jones, esq. daughter of the late Wm. Hutcheson, esq. of Dowry-square, and a lineal descendant of the Man of Ross.

Jan. 31. At Oxford, aged 70, Mrs. Chapman, relict of Rev. Joseph C. D. D. late President of Trinity College, Oxford.

Jan. ... Near Pontoise, in France, M. Bernardin de St. Pierre, author of the "Studies of Nature," &c.

LATELY. — In St. James's-place, Margaret, Countess of Lucan, mother of the present Earl of Lucan, and of Countess Spencer. She was the daughter and co-heiress of James Smith, esq. of Cannon-leigh, Devon, and of St. Audries, Somerset.

In Sidmouth-place, the wife of Nicholas Sinons, esq. youngest son of Rev. Mr. S. of Canterbury.

In London, Rose Erasmus Lloyd, esq. 21 years surgeon of the Worcester militia.

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In London, where he was pursuing his medical studies, in his 20th year, Edward, youngest son of Rev. Mr. Legge, of Urchfont, near Devizes.

At East Peckham, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, curate of that place.

At Wimbledon, after an affliction of nearly 30 years, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Kelly, formerly of Chelsham; a woman of exemplary charity.

At Staines, Emma, daughter of Samuel Atkins, esq.

Berks—At Midgham, Rev. P. Gill, rector of Tidmarsh.

At Woodside, Old Windsor, Miss L. Leake, daughter of the late Rev. W. M. L. rector of Kencot, and vicar of Watlington, Oxon.

At Cholsey, Berks, Lazely Enraght, esq. of Ireland, who had laboured many years under mental derangement.

At Holyport, C. Bowra, esq.

Cambridgeshire—At Newmarket, Mr. S. Buckle, attorney, nephew of the late Wm. Sandiver, esq. whose property he had inherited only six months.

Cheshire—At Knutsford, aged 93, Mrs. Ollier, relict of Mr. Jos. O. of Northwich, solicitor.

Thos. Taylor, esq. of Lymme-hall, father of Lady Corbet, of Acton-Reynald-hall, Salop.

Rev. C. Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, and fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester.

Cumberland — At Carlisle, Rev. Brown Gridale, D.D. Chancellor of that Diocese, rector of Bowness and Caldbeck, prebendary of Salisbury, one of the King's Chaplains in ordinary, and formerly of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Whitehaven, Walter Chambre, esq. brother to the Hon. Mr. Justice C. formerly of Abbot-hall, whose father and grandfather filled the office of recorder.

Devon — At the parsonage, Sandford Crediton, aged 72, Rev. Geo. Bent, M. A. rector of High Bray, and Jacobstow, and chaplain of Sandford.

Aged 76, Rev. Richard Hethersall Halllett, rector of Axmouth.

At Treenning, near Columb St. James, James, second son of Francis Payuter, esq.

Dorset—At Dorchester, in her 41st year, the wife of Mr. Clark, bookseller.

At Eagle-house, Blandford, aged 76, Mrs. Atkins.

Essex — Aged 62, Rev. R. Storry, 33 years vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

In his 84th year, Rev. J. Saunders, M. A. rector of Woodford and of Woodham Mortimer, formerly of Merton College, Oxford, and many years domestic chaplain to Viscount Falkland.

The wife of Rev. Yorick Spythies, rector of St. Martin's, Colchester.

Gloucestershire — At Gloucester, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Griffith, esq.

At Stroud, Anne, relict of Rev. Joseph Colborne, niece of the late Alderman C. of Gloucester.

Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Mr. O. L. many years one of the principal burgesses, and chamberlain of Tewkesbury.

At Tetbury, in her 60th year, Mrs. Paul, relict of J. P. P. esq.

At Newent, Anne, sister of the late Edw. Chinn, esq. of the Moat.

At Frampton-on-Severn, in his 88th year, Richard Bond, esq.

At Hucclecote, at an advanced age, Mrs. Colchester, relict of the late Richard C. esq.

At Dursley, J. Vizard, esq.

At Yate, Mrs. Goodenough, relict of Stephen G. esq. late of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts.

Hants—At Winchester, J. Ridding, esq. alderman of that city.

At Southampton, J. Deane, esq. many years one of the magistrates and receiver-general for Berks.

At Ryde, Mrs. Louisa Pemble, widow of Col. Charles P. late commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces in Bombay, daughter of S. Hough, esq. formerly of Fetcham Park, Surrey, and mother of Mrs. Holme Sumner, of Hatchlands.

At Fareham, aged 64, Mrs. Barney, relict of Stephen B. esq.

At Basingstoke, in his 94th year, J. Mulford, esq. remarkable for his eccentricities. In his early days he associated for some time with the Gipsy tribe. When his conduct assumed a more sober complexion, he resided at different places as a respectable Gentleman, attracting notice by the peculiarity, and even splendour, of his dress. He afterwards professed an attention to the duties of a religious life, and built two Chapels, with dwelling-houses for the Ministers, at his own expence. Although he shewed the greatest generosity to others, yet his own expenditure, in his kitchen, parlour, or wardrobe, was of the most frugal kind. His manner of life was somewhat in the hermit kind. It was his wish for many years to leave the world suddenly; and in this respect his wish was granted. He died in his chair, in his parlour, across which he had walked several times, without pain, a few hours before his departure, having looked out of the window, and observed what a fine day it was for gossiping people to go about and say "old Mulford is dead!"—It is said that he has left behind him about 20,000*l*.

Mary, eldest daughter of W. Long, esq. of Preshaw-house.

Herefordshire—The wife of B. Watkins, esq. of Hereford.

At Ross, Wm. Matthews Brookes, esq. surgeon of the first royal Surrey militia.

At Hereford, aged 54, Francis Edwards, esq. of Leppminster, captain of the second troop

troop of yeomanry cavalry, and many years distributor of stamps for that county.

Herts—At an advanced age, Rev. Philip Saunders, of Widford.

Drowned, by the ice breaking on a pond on which he was skating, in Knebworth Park, Broadwater, Herts, Mr. Stebbings, architect.

Kent—In his 64th year, John Blake, esq. one of the Jurats of Maidstone, and proprietor of "The Maidstone Journal."

At Canterbury, aged 76, Mrs. Bunce, relict of Rev. Wheeler B. vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich.

At Maidstone, aged 65, John Wise, esq. Rev. Geo. Stonehouse, 30 years pastor of the Particular Baptist Church, Cranbrook.

At Murston Rectory, in his 96th year, Rev. Wm. Marsh, rector of that place.

At Allhallows, in the hundred of Hoo, aged 50, Rev. B. Powell.

Lancashire—At Little Lever, near Bolton, Mrs. Barnes, relict of Rev. Dr. B. of Manchester.

Drowned, whilst skating on the river Lune, aged 15, Edward, son of J. Higgin, esq. of Lancaster.

Near Manchester, Rev. John Dean, 46 years minister of a congregation at Bradford, who, with his father and grandfather, were ministers above a century.

Lincolnshire—At Navenby, Rev. D. Potts, A. M. rector of that place, and in the commission of the peace of the parts of Kesteven.

At Stamford, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Mottram, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late John M. esq. of Cawthorpe.

At Humbleby, aged 82, W. Garfit, esq. many years an eminent banker at Boston.

At Great Grimsby, aged 54, Gabriel Neve, esq. merchant.

At his brother's, Grantham, aged 63, Mr. W. Turner, surveyor, late of Retford, Notts.

Norfolk—At Attleborough, of the scarlet fever, Horatio, third son; and within a few days, Jane, second daughter, of William Cockell, esq.

At Fersfield, aged 77, Rev. Mr. Smith, Dissenting minister.

Northamptonshire—At the rectory, Whilton, in his 61st year, Rev. W. L. Rose, rector of that place, and vicar of East Haddon; formerly of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1774, M. A. 1782.

Northumberland—At Thropton, of the small-pox, aged 29, Andrew Bell, esq.

Notts—At Beesthorpe, near Newark, in his 75th year, Thomas Bristowe, esq.

Salop—At March-hall, near Shrewsbury, W. Wood, esq. a gentleman of great acquired talents and extraordinary memory. He was formerly aide-de-camp to Sir John Clavering in India, and an important witness on the trial of Mr. Hastings. He was

a firm friend of the late Charles Fox, and of both the Burkes; and has left many manuscripts relative to their times, which, in his last hours, he requested a literary friend to correct and arrange for the press, which he however from diffidence declined.

At Great Chatwell, aged 72, Mrs. Lythall, a lady of the most benevolent character.

Somerset—At Bath, Rev. Jas. Tuson, rector of Binegar, vicar of Westbury, with the chapel of Priddy annexed, and a magistrate for the county of Somerset.

At Bath, Jos. Jekell, esq.

Lewis Fisher, esq. merchant, Bristol.

On his passage from Bristol, where he had been for the recovery of his health, D. O'Sullivan, esq. of Cameatringen, in Beerhaven, co. Cork, captain of the Beerhaven Loyal Infantry, and the first Roman Catholic appointed to the Commission of the Peace in the co. Cork, since the reign of Queen Anne. O'Sullivan it was, who, in 1796, when the French fleet were in Bantry Bay, and not a military man within 40 miles of his residence, assembled upwards of 2000 of the peasantry, principally his own tenants, and watched the line of coast for 11 nights; drove off into the interior all the cattle; secreted or conveyed away the provisions, and took every other precaution to harass the Enemy, and deprive him of subsistence, should he land. O'Sullivan it was, who, with a band of his faithful peasantry, made a French Lieutenant, and his boat's crew, on their landing, prisoners; and with no other escort conveyed them to Bantry, where General Dalrymple had then arrived, with a very small force, half a regiment. The General refused to believe that the vessels in the bay were French, until O'Sullivan introduced his prisoner, Lieut. Prosscau, who soon cured the General of his incredulity; and he immediately made good his retreat to Cork. O'Sullivan, upon that occasion, lost his pleasure-boat, which cost him 390 guineas; he sent her out to reconnoitre; but she was cut off on her return by a French frigate, and sunk; her crew were made prisoners, and carried to France. For these services, O'Sullivan, although a Catholic, was presented with the Freedom of the Corporation of Cork. — The Associated Merchants of that city too presented him a flattering Address, and a handsome sword—and Government gave him the command of a Yeomanry Corps. O'Sullivan died in his 57th year, unmarried. He was universally respected and esteemed by all his acquaintances. He was descended from one of the branches of the princely House of O'Sullivan Beare, ancient Lords of Beare and Bantry; and he possessed, in an eminent degree, the Milesian virtues—he was generous, good-humoured, brave, and hospitable. In him was exhibited the living model of the ancient

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tient chieftain; and his afflicted followers now mourn the hand that was never closed, and the heart that was never before cold! —*Dublin Evening Post.*

At Barrow-house, Somerset, Mrs. Andrews, relict of the late T. A. esq.

At Bathford, aged 73, Phillippa Elliot, mother of John Hooper Holder, esq. of Cerney-house, Cirencester.

At Drake's-place, near Wellington, in her 63d year, Mrs. Thomas, widow of Prockter T. esq. and mother of Rev. Wm. P. T.

At Wellington, Mr. Bridge, surgeon, a humane and skilful practitioner.

At East Harptree, Mary, wife of Chas. Ozen, esq.

At Charlton, Susanna, relict of James Walwyn, esq. daughter of the late Geo. Petty, esq. of Esher.

At Whitfield, near Wiveliscombe, aged 71, Mr. Thor. Lock, who for 15 years had been confined to his bed.

At Good House, Prudence, youngest daughter of the late John Halliday, esq. M. P. sister of John H. esq. many years Colonel of the Somersetshire militia, and M. P. for Taunton in three successive Parliaments.

At Cheddar, the wife of John Symons, esq.

At Norton-under-Hamden, Matthew Quantock, esq. late colonel of the Yeovil regiment of volunteer infantry, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Somerset.

Staffordshire — At Cheadle, Jos. Keys, gent.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, aged 100, Hannah Williams.

At Walsall, Mrs. Frederick Darwall, eldest daughter of the late Adm. Worth.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 17, Wilhelmina, seventh daughter of Dr. Chawner.

At Uttoxeter Highwood, J. Smith, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon.

Aged 68, J. Wellington, esq. of Leacroft, near Cannock.

Suffolk — At Ipswich, aged 61, Chas. Boyd, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 93, Philip Barling, esq. one of the oldest members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The wife of Abraham Griggs, esq. of Sudbury.

At Shotley, aged 66, Rev. Waldegrave Battely.

At Saxmundham, aged 33, E. Waddall, esq. of Selby, co. York.

Aged 90, Mrs. Clark, relict of Osborn C. esq.

At Stanstead Park, Mrs. Charlotte Way.

At Wingfield Castle, aged 91, Anne, relict of Robert Pretymann, esq.

At Bungay, William, second son of Matthias Abel, esq. banker.

In his 79th year, R. S. Sims, gent. father of Rev. Mr. S. of Nayland, whose mother died only a month since.

Sussex — At Binderton, near Chichester, the daughter of John Gage, esq. brother of Viscount G.

At Midhurst, in her 78th year, Mrs. Green, widow of Rev. Rich. G. vicar of North Mundham and Hunston.

Capt. C.W. Thompson, 1st guards, M.A. youngest son of T. T. esq. M. P. for Midhurst.

Warwickshire — At Birmingham, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Billingsley, many years Governess of the Blue Coat Charity-school there, to which her attachment was so great, that about four years ago, she gave 33*l.* to it out of her savings. She frequently bestowed small sums on the children under her care, as rewards and incentives; besides relieving them, at her own expence, in their afflictions and distresses.

At Portugal-house, Birmingham, Lieut. Hicken, 4th reg. eldest son of Mr. H. distiller.

At Birmingham, Catherine Louisa, wife of Samuel Marindin, esq.

Jane, youngest sister of John Lowe, esq. of the Ravenhurst, Bordesley, near Birmingham.

M. Wilcox, gent. of Kenilworth.

Henry, only son of Henry Roberts, esq. of Alveston-house, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 59, B. Wyatt, esq. an eminent architect.

W. Parry, esq. of Aston Cantloe, brother of John P. esq. late of Warwick.

At Pouley-hall, — Barrett, esq.

At Studley, John Reeve, esq.

Westmoreland — At Kendal, aged 91, Mrs. Martha Baldwin, niece of Dr. Shaw, the traveller.

At Lowther, aged 69, Rev. Dr. Lowther, rector of that place, and of Aikton, Cumberland, and in the commission of the peace for both counties. As a magistrate, he was indefatigable in acquiring the knowledge of the laws of his country; and in their administration, the defender of the injured against his oppressor. As a Christian minister, few perhaps have excelled him in their knowledge of the Scriptures; none in obedience to their commands; since in all his words and actions he was guided by the love of God and of his neighbour.

Wills — At Harnham, near Salisbury, aged 16, Henry, sixth son of Thos. Atkinson, esq.

At Malmesbury, aged 70, Mrs. Sargent. The wife of Rev. Thos. Turner, rector of Luckington.

In her 88th year, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Michael W. esq. of Warminster.

At Ham, J. H. Watts, esq.

At St. Audries, Geo. Balch, esq. the last male descendant of an antient family.

At East Harptree, John Goldfinch, esq. At

At Little Amesbury, in his 81st year, Daniel Herne, esq.

Worcestershire—In her 18th year, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. C. Johnstone, grand-daughter of the late Dr. J. of Worcester.

At Worcester, aged 83, Mrs. Paine, relict of Hugh P. esq. who served the office of mayor in 1797.

At Bromyard, in his 84th year, Capt. Jos. Nunn, R. N.

In her 76th year, the wife of C. Howell, esq. of Upton-on-Severn, formerly of Carmarthen.

At the Tything, Worcester, Miss West, sister of the late Mr. Alderman W. and aunt of the celebrated Mr. Betty.

At an advanced age, John Folliot, esq. M. A. of Lickhill, near Stourport, and of Trinity College, Oxford, of which society he had been a member 60 years.

Yorkshire—At York, aged 62, Roger Darvall, esq.

At York, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Lumley, relict of the late Benjamin L. esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

At Leeds, aged 56, Mr. Jonathan Teal, an eminent land surveyor.

Mrs. Upton, of Leeds, relict of Rich. U. esq. of Manchester.

Drowned above the Canal warehouse, owing to the darkness of the night, Mr. Thos. Pearson, perpetual overseer and collector of the taxes, &c. for the town of Armley, near Leeds.

At Wakefield, aged 84, Matthew Craven, esq.

At Ripon, aged 81, Mrs. Margaret Chettle, governess of a ladies' school there. As a teacher she was unrivalled; and her worth will be long remembered, and her merits acknowledged, by her numerous surviving pupils.

At Ripon, Edw. Coates, esq.

Rev. B. Walker, vicar of Northallerton.

Aged 79, Rev. John Hogaith, rector of Ripley; a kind benefactor to the poor.

ABROAD—At Alicant, immediately on his arrival there from Palermo, where he had been two years, in the hope of procuring relief from a settled pulmonary complaint, Lord Montgomery. His Lordship, whose death is the theme of general regret, was educated at the celebrated academy of Colmar on the Rhine. Having an early predilection for the military profession, in 1789 he entered as an Ensign in the forty-second regiment. He afterwards exchanged into the Guards, and embarked with the expedition to Holland, where he was distinguished as an active and zealous officer. His father, the present Earl of Eglinton, having obtained a letter of service to raise the Glasgow regiment, Lord Montgomery was appointed Lieutenant-colonel; but, on

that regiment being drafted, he was placed on the half-pay list. Being attacked with a severe illness, threatening a consumption, a Southern climate was recommended by his physicians; and after passing nearly three years in the South of Italy, and in Sicily, he returned home with his health much improved.—In the brevet of 1809 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, when he tendered his services to the Commander in Chief in any part of the world; but, soon after, the state of his health again induced him to seek a more congenial climate, and he embarked for Sicily in the Royal George with his friend Admiral Hallowell. On the recommendation of Lord Wm. Bentinck, he was appointed to the Staff with a Brigade and the command of the English garrison at Palermo. Being in the habit of the most confidential friendship and intimacy with Lord Wm. Bentinck (who was then about to take the command of the Alicant army), Lord Montgomery was prevailed on (though then in very ill health) to act as English Minister in Sicily during Lord William's absence. For the zeal and ability with which he discharged this arduous duty at a very critical period, he received the thanks of Lord William, on his return to Palermo, and the approbation of the Secretary of State. The repeated attacks of a pulmonary affection, increased by the anxiety of his mind at this period, had now so much impaired his constitution, that he was compelled to resign his military command in Sicily, which he left in the hope that the more mild climate of Lisbon (from which he had formerly derived much benefit) would alleviate his complaint; but it was now, alas! too late. The fatal symptoms of the disease baffled all medical aid; and on the 4th of January he died at Alicant in Spain, where his remains are deposited. In 1803 Lord Montgomery married his cousin, Lady Mary, a very amiable woman, the daughter and heiress of the late Earl of Eglinton, by whom he has left two sons; to the eldest the extensive estates of both families, united by this marriage, will ultimately descend. Some years ago, Lord Montgomery erected a beautiful mansion, from a design of the late Mr. Wyatt, at Coilsfield, the old family estate of his father, which, with the surrounding grounds, he embellished with great taste, and where he lived among his friends in a style of the most elegant and liberal hospitality. In private life his manners were kind and unaffected; warm, steady, and sincere in his friendship; in his political opinions firm and independent. Few men have lived more beloved and respected, or died more deservedly lamented.

At Valenciennes, Richard, Visc. Barrington.

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ton. He was second son of Colonel John Barrington (3d son of the 1st Viscount Barrington), and succeeded to the title on the demise of his elder brother, Wm. Wildman, the second Viscount. He is succeeded by his only brother, Rev. Geo. Barrington, prebendary of Durham.

Feb. 3. At Manse of Dyke, Moray, Rev. David Brichtan, D.D. an accomplished scholar, and elegant writer.

Feb. 4. At Warkworth, Northumberland, deeply and deservedly regretted, aged 91, Mrs. Clutterbuck, widow of the late Rich. C. esq. perfect in all her faculties, loved, regarded, and lamented by all who had the happiness of knowing her. She was dau. to the late T. Ord, esq. of Longridge, by Miss Lascelles, who was sister to the late Lord Harewood's father, E. Lascelles, esquire.

Feb. 6. Aged 58, Mr. James Ryder, of Creed-lane, Ludgate-hill, hair-dresser, after a short illness, occasioned by exposure to wet and cold, in the exercise of his employment. If great diligence, strict integrity, and the most obliging temper, deserve a memorial, no one is better entitled to it. He was a good husband, a good father, and a kind neighbour: he never lost a customer from want of attention or civility, and has not left one who does not sincerely regret him:

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part; there all the honour lies."

Feb. 8. At Balmagown Castle, co. Ross, in his 52d year, Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Ross, bart. In him that County has sustained an irreparable loss—he was so eminently useful in every relation which connected him with society, so amiable in public life, and so affectionate and valuable as a friend. His death is deeply deplored as a public loss of no ordinary magnitude. He was Colonel of the 37th regt. in which he had served as Lieut.-col. &c. His father was the late Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balmagown, bart. who had signalized himself in the Tartar as the terror of the French during the Seven Years' war.

Feb. 23. At St. Alban's, in her 77th year, Mary, widow of Mr. Thos. Warren (see Obituary, April 8, 1808); a very worthy woman, esteemed by many who knew her only little, and loved by all who knew her much. She was the careful, active, judicious, and uniformly tender mother, of four surviving children, by whom her loss will ever be lamented, and her memory affectionately revered.

Feb. 25. At Newark-upon-Trent, in his 82d year, Rev. Jas. Andrew Milnes, LL.D. formerly of Christ Church College, Cambridge, rector of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, and rector also of Shelton, Notts.

His remains were deposited in the family vault in the Church of Newark, March 7:

Feb. 28. At Fortrose, North Britain, in his 88th year, Mr. Alexander Mann.

Lately. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-sq. deservedly regretted, Martin James Gooch, esq. late Captain and Riding-master in the 3d or Prince Regent's drag. guards, and Adjutant in the Peterborough yeomanry cavalry. It is but justice to his memory to say, he was one of the best Horsemen of the present age.

March 1. In Bishopsgate-st. in his 75th year, Sebastian Fridag, esq. his Prussian Majesty's Consul-general for Great Britain, which respectable situation he held for more than forty years. All those who knew Mr. Fridag must regret in him the loss of an individual, who, with the intelligence, assiduity, and integrity of a merchant, combined the liberality and urbanity of the independent gentleman. After seeing and lamenting, for many years, with filial anguish, the distracted situation of his native country, his closing day was at length cheered and illumined by the bright prospect of its speedy restoration to peace and pristine glory.

March 6. At Tredrea in Cornwall, in his 80th year, the Rev. Edward Giddy, senior magistrate of that county. This gentleman was the son of John Giddy and Anna Collins, daughter of the Rev. Edw. Collins, rector of Phillark. Having passed through the Grammar-school at Truro, then in high estimation under the direction of Mr. Conon, he removed to Christ-Church in 1752, where he soon became distinguished by the Members of that Society most eminent for their acquirements: in the Michaelmas after his matriculation, the Censors honoured him for composing the best Theme exhibited during that term*. In a subsequent year great exertions were made to procure for him a Studentship, in which case Mr. Holwell, the principal Tutor, had resolved on associating him to the Tuition. This object, however, could not be attained; and Mr. Giddy, after taking his Bachelor's degree, retired to the curacy of St. Seth in the West of Cornwall; and being disappointed, by the premature death of a friend, in the reasonable expectation of preferment, he continued to serve that church during twenty years, and until a new Vicar came into residence. This event terminated all lucrative connexion between Mr. Giddy and the Establishment—if a salary of thirty-five pounds a year deserves such an appellation; for, having married in 1765, Catherine Davies, of Tredrea, the heiress of her family, he declined engaging in the duties of another church, except as

* See Polwhele's History of Cornwall, vol. VI. p. 67; and this Theme in our present Month's Magazine, p. 215.

an occasional assistant to neighbouring clergymen, and once, for a short time, in charity to a distressed widow. — Mr. Giddy's life has been particularly distinguished by his knowledge, activity, and zeal, as a Magistrate, and by unremitting care and attention to the education of his children. In 1773, when Cornwall was disgraced by riot and insurrection, he stood foremost in recommending and enforcing vigorous measures for suppressing outrage, as preliminary to all contributions for relief. Eight persons, more turbulent than the rest, were by him prosecuted to conviction; and thus order became happily restored. The same enlightened firmness has been displayed on various other occasions. Having one son and one daughter, he removed to Penzance, whilst the former attended a Latin school in that town; but soon returned again to Tredrea, and took on himself the entire pains of conducting his son's education. When the latter was placed at a boarding-school celebrated by the occasional superintendence of Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mr. Giddy removed a second time, and resided at Bristol during three years. He then re-entered at Oxford, became a Member of Pembroke College, took a Master's degree, and remained five years directing the studies, and guiding the conduct of his son, at the precise period of life when such care and attention is most requisite. On quitting Oxford, Mr. Giddy again returned to Tredrea, where he continued to reside, sustaining the part of an honourable and intelligent country gentleman, till the loss of his wife in 1803, and the subsequent marriage of his son and daughter, occasioned him to divide his time between the places of their residence and his own. In 1810 he most unfortunately fell over a range of stone steps, and this accident produced a general weakening of the constitution never afterwards repaired; but during a long protracted illness, fortitude, and resignation, with good will towards all mankind, (the certain proofs of a well-spent life,) have afforded to his immediate connexions that ample consolation not to be derived from any other source. — Mr. Giddy has left a great number of manuscripts on various subjects: original sermons, abstracts and digests of laws relating to the duties of a Justice of the Peace, dissertations on subjects of literature and criticism, with comments on a great variety of books, but none of them, perhaps, intended for publication. — His two surviving children are, Davies Giddy, F. R. S. M. P. for Bodmin; and Mary-Philippa-Davies, married to John Guillemard, esq.

March 7. In Great Russel-st. Bloomsbury, William Robertson, esq. many years in the arduous situation of Vestry Clerk to the united and populous parishes of St.

Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury. This gentleman was born at Tordon in Kincardineshire, and was educated under the celebrated Dr. Beattie. Early in life he mixed in the gay circles of London; and hence, perhaps, retained very little of the Northern accent. In the period from 1770 to 1780, his study and pursuits were chiefly in the Law, and we find him assisting the Magistracy on the North of Holborn, — and hence he became assistant to Mr. Herbert Robertson, whom he afterwards succeeded in the Vestry Clerkship; a situation which he filled with zeal, knowledge, and promptitude, much to the satisfaction of both the parishes, and highly creditable to himself, both as a gentleman and a scholar. After his retirement from this active life, Bloomsbury soon elected him into that vestry, in which he had so eminently distinguished himself as their Vestry Clerk. In this situation, in their select Committees, at the Public Boards of Property, Land, and Assessed Taxes commissions, combining his local knowledge of this complicated and increasing district, with his more general knowledge of the poor and revenue laws, he was eminently useful both to the parishes and to the public. His reading was considerable, and his memory remarkably and singularly retentive; and he could apply his information thus obtained, to business, or to the amusement of convivial company, with an happy and entertaining facility. In his person he was thin, yet could endure application to business and labour without fatigue or embarrassment. His temper was national, warm and irritable, which has often been mistaken for the opposite characteristics; for few men were easier reconciled, or could give up a contested point with more good humour, with a "well, well, be it as you say; I may be in the wrong, and you not in the right either!" He was assisting, with his usual intelligence and cheerfulness, at a public board, a few days before his death, which happened on the 7th, by *enteritis*, or inflammation of the intestines. The excruciating pains in the operations with a hope to remove the disorder, he bore with his natural fortitude and uncommon cheerfulness. His literary attainments were of no small cast; and his pen has often contributed to those useful repositories, which keep the name and talents of eminent characters in our view, and learning and literature alive to the rising generation. His remains were interred in St. Giles's vault, attended by those friends who have often witnessed his talents and usefulness at the public boards, and partaken of his cheerfulness and urbanity in social life. He died in his 70th year, and will be long remembered by those who have benefited by his gratuitous advice, and who had the happiness of his more intimate acquaintance.

March

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March 8. At his son's at Yarmouth, Mr. Wm. Alexander, upwards of fifty years resident at Woodbridge, but during the last five at the former place. He had entered on the 82d year of a life marked by strict integrity, unaffected piety, and a spirit of pure benevolence. A firm believer in the Christian doctrine, and uniformly influenced by Christian principles, his constantly prevailing desire even to the hour of his removal from this first state of being, was to avoid giving trouble to any one; and, annihilating self, his sole effort to add to the happiness of all around him.—Of him, as of a man of great moral worth lately deceased, it may also be truly said, "His Life was innocence — his end was Peace."

March 9. In New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, Benj. Rouse, esq. Secretary to the Hand-in-hand Fire-office. By his death his family are deprived of a tender and affectionate father; society of one of its best members; the poor of a liberal but unostentatious benefactor. As his life was one continued course of piety and goodness, so was his death attended by resignation and fortitude that displayed the Christian, and adorned the man.

March 10. At Brompton-crescent, Mary Mason Stafford, relict of Thomas S. esq. of Oporto, and daughter of the late Michael Wilkins Conway, esq. Deputy-master of the Trinity-house, London.

At Reading, on his way into Wiltshire, of an apoplectic fit, Rev. Jonathan Cope, rector of North Wraxall, Woodborough, and Langridge, and only son of Sir J. Cope, Bart.

At Plymouth Citadel, Major Forster, of the 1st Provisional Battalion, and formerly Lieut.-col. of the 94th Foot.

March 11. In Gray's-inn-square, aged 33, John Lloyd, esq. son of Wm. L. esq. of Peckham.

At Waltham-cross, Herts, aged 76, Stephen Wilson, esq. of Bradfield-hall, Berks.

At Exmouth, Devon, Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Macdonald, esq. of Hindersreet, Manchester-square.

March 14. In an obscure lodging in Pimlico, where he resided without keeping a servant, — Wright, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, a younger son of the Judge Sir Martin Wright. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; educated to the Bar; and at one time possessed of very slender property, which was gradually increased by the bequests of two sisters, who made him their sole heir; and it was already large, when an extraordinary circumstance gave him the whole of the family estate. His elder brother, who had been long at variance with him, had resolved to leave the estate to a stranger. He had a will drawn up for that purpose, and was riding with

it in his pocket to a market-town, to have it attested, when he was seized with a fit, fell from his horse, and expired.—Mr. Wright, after this accession of fortune, went abroad, where he resided great part of his life. He appears to have been a man of eccentric character, and has disposed of his large property in a very extraordinary manner. He has left by will his estates in Hampshire, deer, parks, and fisheries, to Lady F. Wilson (wife of the Baronet of that name), amounting to 3,000*l.* per annum. Mr. Wright was totally unacquainted with the Lady, to whom he never even spoke: but he was so greatly enamoured of her before her marriage (when Lady Frances Bruce), that he used to place himself nightly in the pit of the Opera, that he might fix his eyes on her as she sat in her box; and he never approached nearer to the object of his adoration.—When the will was first mentioned to Lady Wilson, she did not credit the bequest: but on further inquiry, she remembered that a man of Mr. W.'s description had a box next to her at the Opera, and that on account of his repeatedly staring at her she was compelled to change her box. She had never, to her knowledge, seen him on any other occasion. She recognized his features as he lay in his coffin. Mr. Wright was a constant attendant at St. Martin's Church. In his will he left a legacy of 1000*l.* to Archdeacon Pot, the rector of St. Martin's (who had no knowledge of Mr. Wright), as a mark of his approbation of a sermon he heard him preach. He also bequeathed the following sums: to the Lord Chancellor 1000*l.*; to Lord Sidmouth 4000*l.*; to the Countess of Roslyn 4000*l.*; and to Mr. Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, whom he made his executor, 7000*l.* Of all these distinguished characters Mr. Wright had no more knowledge than he had of Lady Frances Wilson, who is his residuary legatee. The latter has put her family and servants into mourning out of respect. Mr. Wright has left also 3000*l.* to the funds of St. John's College, Cambridge.—The remains of Mr. Wright have been interred in the family vault at Drayton.—It is said that his Will will be contested, and that Sir Wm. Guise, M. P. is either the heir at law, or one of the nearest relatives to the testator.

March 18. In Jermyn-st. St. James's, after an illness of only a few minutes, and the previous enjoyment of full health, the Right hon. Georgiana Countess Dowager Spencer. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Right hon. Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham, in Berkshire, and Anna-Maria Mor-daunt, grand-daughter of the Earl of Peterborough. She was born on the 8th of May 1736; and on the 22d of December, 1755, was married to John Spencer, esq. afterwards created Earl Spencer, by whom she had

had issue, the present Earl Spencer, the Countess of Besborough, and the late Duchess of Devonshire. No one was ever better formed by nature, not only to become, but to shed a grace and ornament upon the high station in which she was placed by this alliance, and to exert the noblest prerogative which rank and wealth confer, by giving a high example of virtue and piety, united with a proper display of the splendour, and a due enjoyment of the pleasures, which naturally belonged to her situation. With great personal beauty, she united a manner at once the most gracious and dignified. Her mind, naturally powerful, had been cultivated by much reading and much conversation with the most distinguished persons, not only of this country, but of the Continent; and these endowments, which were entirely free both from presumption and ostentation, made her at once loved and revered, throughout the wide and lofty sphere in which she moved. On the 31st of October, 1783, Lord Spencer died. Upon this event she retired into the country, and there devoted her years to the task of doing good to others, a task the most congenial to her own nature, and in which she found the most effectual consolation of her sorrow. For this purpose her pecuniary sacrifices were large, and her personal exertions unceasing and indefatigable. But neither the seriousness of her pursuits, nor the course of time, in any degree diminished the original grace and sweetness of her demeanour, nor cast a gloom upon the natural cheerfulness, and even hilarity of her disposition, nor weakened the interest which she always continued to take in the events of life, and the welfare of her country. Her friendship was warm and certain; her generosity steady and enlightened; her attention to the feelings, and her lenity to the errors of others, kind and uniform. Her words and her actions bore, in their general and unfailing benevolence, the stamp of the characteristic virtue of her religion, and shewed how intimately Christian charity was blended with her manners, her feelings, and her opinions. It may be said of her with sober truth, that during the prosperity and splendour of her early life, and the retirement and regret of her widowhood, she fulfilled exemplarily and exactly the duties of each situation. Amidst the pleasures and occupations of the world, she never had forgotten the offices of benevolence and piety; nor did sorrow and seclusion, and advancing years, tinge either her thoughts or her deportment with the slightest degree of harshness or austerity.

At Ickleford Parsonage, Herts, in her 46th year, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Jeremiah Owen, and youngest daughter of the late John Perkins, esq. of Staines, Middlesex. The circumstances of her death af-

ford to mankind a striking instance of the uncertainty of all sublunary things, and of the necessity of their securing without delay those which belong to their everlasting peace. She went to bed apparently in good health and spirits; yet the lamp of life was extinguished, *evidently* without a struggle, and for some hours before her situation was discovered.

March 20. From fever and ague caught in Holland, aged 29, Lieut. Thomas Hastings Marshall, of H. M. S. *Ulysses*. This officer had seen service in almost every part of the Globe. He had jumped overboard at three different times after men: two he saved in the West Indies; one in the Baltic perished; himself, nearly drowned, was re-animated by medical skill. He always said that the saving of those men from a watery grave were the happiest actions of his life. He lived universally beloved, and died lamented.

March 20. At Reading, Berks, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of James Mace Gigger, esq. She was daughter of the late Thomas Mallie, M. D. Surgeon and Inspector General of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies: He attended at many memorable battles in George the First's and Second's, and in his present Majesty's reign: He was a lineal descendant of the House of Condé and Breze, &c.; and related to most of the illustrious families in France. She was a woman of superior understanding; generous and affectionate to her family and friends; and her unwearied attention and duty can be exceeded by none.

March 21. Aged 45, the Rev. Wm. Clarke, M. A. one of the minor canons of St. Paul's, rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, and curate of St. Gregory.

March 22. In Highbury Terrace, aged 56, Edward Wigan, esq. a partner in the respectable firm of Goodbehere, Wigan, and Co. goldsmiths, in Cheapside; 24 years one of the representatives in Common Council for the Ward of Cheap; and late Lieutenant-colonel of the West London Militia. Few men have passed through life more generally beloved and respected. He had for some time been afflicted with a severe asthma; but his death was at last calm, and without a groan. He was seated in his chair, and was thought only to have fallen asleep; but, alas! the spirit had fled, to awaken, we confidently trust, in another and a better world.

March 23. In Wincheap, near Canterbury, in her 64th year, Mrs. Sarah Highmore. She was the second unmarried daughter of Anthony and Anne Maria Highmore, of the same place, both deceased. Her mind was richly endowed with liberal and religious knowledge,—she had learnt very early in life to think for herself, and to act upon the purest principles;

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principles; and in these she was zealously attached to the Established Church;—a retired disposition led her into the pursuits and habits of reflection, without being chargeable with any natural reserve—for to those whom she intimately loved, she was always frank and communicative;—her literary attainments constituted for her a rich source of pleasurable occupation and relief, during the greater part of a long life, devoted to the affectionate duties attendant upon those most dear to her, whose declining health and years afforded her ample exercise for the sympathies of filial and fraternal love. The benevolence of her mind far outbalanced the limits of her slender fortune; but regularity and prudence enabled her to indulge in the luxury of doing good in the circle of her own neighbourhood; and some of the objects of her bounty have not been forgotten in her Will. This tribute to her merit may be reviewed without fear of controversy; and if she deserved sublunary praise, how grateful to her surviving relatives is the anticipation of her future reward!

March 27. In her 22d year, Martha-Nichols, daughter of Mr. Bentley, of Paternoster-row.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part I. p. 234, b. In the account of Lieut.-col. *Ryan*, the name of *Mervelot* has been erroneously printed for the celebrated Count *Meerfelt*, now commanding in Italy.—The other officers that have been honoured with this order, as having shared in this action, are Sir Robert Wilson, Major-general Aylett, Sir

Edward Butler, col. of the 87th regt. Sir Granby Calcraft, Lieut.-col. of 2d Dragoon guards, Sir William Keir, Adjutant-general in India.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part II. pp. 627, 628. art. *Gregory*.—At a very considerable expence of money, and with no small study and anxiety of mind, long before the period of his unexpected decease, Mr. Gregory had busily amused himself in constructing a kind of mausoleum or splendid tomb for himself and his family at Brighton-helmstone. In that “last house appointed for mortality,” he now lies: and at the request of his son-in-law, Mr. Crace, the following inscription was drawn up, and will be erected over the body:

“Sacred to the Memory of JOHN GREGORY, of Chelsea, Middlesex, and of Brighton, Sussex, Esq. for many years Justice of Peace, Commissioner of Taxes, and Treasurer of THE WHITE CLUB of ENGLAND. His life was useful, active, and honourable; his death awful: In the service of his King and Country, firm and upright, he discharged every social duty, public and private, as a subject and a citizen, with unblemished character; when, (merciful in all its dispensations,) in a moment, THE PROVIDENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD arrested his course, and cut him off from the land of the living, 4th Dec. 1818, æt. 68.

“Though sudden, call we not the doom severe [abode:

That bears a good man to his blest Sweet sounds Death's summons to the Christian's ear, [and God!"]

‘Come, faithful servant, to thy friend

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1814., By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather March 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather March 1814.
Feb.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
26	26	37	25	30, 04	fair	13	28	36	32	29, 87	cloudy
27	25	37	28	30, 00	fair	14	29	35	32	30, 20	cloudy
28	32	41	40	29, 50	cloudy	15	29	33	32	, 38	cloudy
M. 1	40	40	30	28, 90	rain	16	33	37	27	, 38	cloudy
2	30	38	37	, 85	snow & rain	17	30	34	27	, 28	cloudy
3	37	40	32	, 99	cloudy	18	28	31	28	, 20	cloudy
4	32	35	30	29, 28	snow & rain	19	27	29	35	29, 99	cloudy
5	30	32	28	, 60	snow & rain	20	35	46	42	, 78	fair
6	29	38	28	, 85	fair	21	43	47	44	, 70	rain
7	30	30	24	, 72	snow	22	44	50	43	, 78	fair
8	26	33	28	, 73	cloudy	23	42	51	40	, 82	fair
9	28	33	28	, 62	foggy	24	40	53	44	, 70	rain
10	29	33	30	, 50	snow	25	44	54	45	, 69	rain
11	28	36	28	, 70	cloudy	26	46	55	46	, 72	fair
12	28	37	29	, 74	snow						

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 23, to March 22, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60	
Males	- 671	Males	- 890		5 and 10	42	60 and 70
Females	633	Females	696		10 and 20	51	70 and 80
Whereof have died under 2 years old		439			20 and 30	110	80 and 90
Peck Loaf 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 4d.					30 and 40	127	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					40 and 50	156	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.					
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Middlesex 80 4 40	6 43	1 31	5 42	5	Essex 75 0 41	0 42	8 29	2 43	1		
Surrey 83 0 46	0 43	8 32	4 49	2	Kent 74 8 42	0 40	10 30	10 44	4		
Hertford 75 8 41	0 43	2 30	10 64	9	Sussex 72 8 00	0 38	0 25	9 00	0		
Bedford 74 3 44	0 38	4 27	0 43	4	Suffolk 67 9 37	0 39	5 25	5 41	0		
Huntingd. 73 7 00	0 38	2 23	4 38	0	Camb. 68 3 00	0 39	11 19	8 39	10		
Northamp. 77 8 00	0 36	10 25	9 44	4	Norfolk 64 3 36	11 36	6 24	9 39	9		
Rutland 71 5 00	0 36	0 25	9 42	0	Lincoln 69 7 00	0 38	1 21	4 43	11		
Leicester 78 2 00	0 39	1 27	10 55	0	York 72 3 52	1 41	3 23	4 46	2		
Nottingh. 80 0 58	0 44	8 28	8 55	0	Durham 65 6 00	0 00	0 25	8 00	0		
Derby 92 8 00	0 45	6 30	2 61	0	Northum. 63 4 43	10 37	11 25	11 00	0		
Stafford 85 11 00	0 42	3 30	1 59	5	Cumberl. 79 5 49	6 40	10 28	0 00	0		
Salop 83 3 62	2 46	2 33	8 65	9	Westmor. 80 9 56	0 44	9 28	4 00	0		
Hereford 76 6 51	2 37	4 29	4 47	6	Lancaster 86 5 00	0 44	1 50	8 58	8		
Worcester 82 8 00	0 45	9 36	2 59	1	Chester 79 10 00	0 00	0 29	9 00	0		
Warwick 88 2 00	0 45	0 33	11 61	4	Flint 81 4 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0		
Wilts 79 0 00	0 37	2 26	4 49	4	Denbigh 88 2 00	0 49	4 29	4 00	0		
Berks 80 8 00	0 36	4 26	10 46	6	Anglesea 00 0 00	0 40	0 22	6 00	0		
Oxford 80 3 00	0 36	0 26	3 48	6	Carnarv. 80 0 00	0 44	8 26	0 00	0		
Bucks 78 4 00	0 37	0 26	8 44	4	Merionet. 87 9 00	0 45	8 30	0 00	0		
Brecon 83 3 00	0 48	5 24	0 00	0	Cardigan 84 0 00	0 36	0 17	0 00	0		
Montgom. 71 11 00	0 38	5 32	6 00	0	Pembroke 71 4 00	0 32	10 16	4 00	0		
Radnor 73 9 00	0 41	0 28	8 00	0	Carmarth. 77 8 00	0 44	0 18	11 00	0		
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Glamorg. 79 1 00	0 39	4 22	8 00	0	
78 1 46 8 40 2 26 8 49 3						Gloucester. 83 6 00	0 38	8 28	6 48	3	
Average of Scotland, per quarter:						Somerset 78 11 00	0 36	11 22	8 46	4	
63 5 42 4 41 1 26 10 40 5						Monmo. 80 7 00	0 36	5 24	2 00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....						Devon 76 1 00	0 37	11 23	0 00	0	
						Cornwall 78 6 00	0 35	1 22	5 00	0	
						Dorset 77 6 00	0 32	10 00	0 52	0	
						Hants 75 7 00	0 35	1 27	0 47	9	
							75 9 44	10 39	3 25	3 47	6

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 28: 65s. to 70s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from March 14 to March 19:
Total 10,016 Quarters. Average 73s. 8d.—1s. 9½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 19, 34s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 23, 90s. 7d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 25:

Kent Bags	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	8l. 0s. to 11l. 11s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 5s.
Essex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	11l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 2s. 6d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 16s. 0d. Straw 1l. 18s.
Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 6d. Clover 6l. 16s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.	Lamb	none.
Mutton	7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	6s. 8d. to 8s. 0d.	Beasts about 2140.	Calves 90.
Pork	7s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.	Sheep	10,200.
			Pigs 300.

COALS, March 28: Newcastle 55s. 0d.—73s. 6d. Sunderland 60s. 0d.—68s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 16s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 7½d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 6s. 7d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in March 1814 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London.
 —Covestry Canal, 810*l.*, dividing 40*l.* clear, per annum.—Grand Junction, 233*l.* to 235*l.*—Monmouth 140*l.* Dividend 8*l.* clear per annum.—Old Union, 113*l.*—Grand Union 88*l.* 10*s.* to 90*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 75*l.*—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Lancaster, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Croydon, 16*l.* 10*s.*—Rochdale, 58*l.*—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 16*l.*—Severn and Wye, New Shares, 31*l.*—West-India Dock, 161*l.* ex Dividend.—East India Ditto, 120*l.*—London Ditto, 107*l.*—Globe Insurance, 114*l.* 10*s.*—Albion, 46*l.*—Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Strand Bridge, 52*l.* Discount.—London Flour Shares, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—South London Water-Works, 41*l.*—Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.*—Provident Ditto, 2*l.* 10*s.* Premium.

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bank Stock.	262	261½	262	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½	262½
3 per Ct. Red.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
3 per Ct. Cons.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
3 per Ct. 4 per Ct. Consols.	84½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
5 per Ct. Navy.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
5 per Ct. Long Ann.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
5 per Ct. Irish.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Imp. 3 per Ct.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Imp. Ann.	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
India Stock.	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
South Sea 3 per Ct. Annuities.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
South Sea 3 per Ct.	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
India Bonds.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.	8 pr.
Rs. Bills.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.	5 pr.
Om-nium.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.	27½ pr.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
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Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
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and Specimens of ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS from MALMSBURY ABBEY,
by J. CARTER, F. S. A.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

In the Second Part of the last Volume, page 498. read—Thomas Eden, Esq.—In same page, the daughter of Lord John Townshend is erroneously styled "the Hon."—a title belonging only to the Sons and Daughters of Peers.—The marriage of Mr. Trelawny with the daughter of Lord Belfast (page 498,) is evidently a fabrication: there is no such Baronet as Sir C. Trelawny; nor any such place in Scotland, as Belfast Castle. The only nobleman entitled from Belfast, is the Earl of Belfast, (eldest son of the Marquis of Donegall,) and his Lordship is in his minority.

G. H. W.

P. 307. b. l. 2. read Fordon.

Mr. F. J. MEADORS requests one of our Oxfordshire Correspondents to complete the series of Monumental Inscriptions relating to the family of North, which may have been placed in the Church of Wroxton, since our Topographical Description of that village, inserted in Vol. LXVII. page 106.

C. T. S. has our best thanks. We have given directions that what he complains of, shall not occur in future.

R. C.; Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER, jun.; R. UVEDALE; MATTHEW-JACOBUS; &c. &c. in our next.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept at EXETER.

	Ther. at 8 A. M.		Ther. at 3 P. M.		Ther. at 10 P. M.	
	Bar.		Bar.		Bar.	
Feb. 21	30.27	22½ Very fine, hard frost.	30.25	40 Ditto.	30.25	25 Ditto.
22	30.22	23½ Very fine, sharp frost.	30.22	41½ Ditto.	30.22	27½ Ditto.
23	30.15	33 Fair but gloomy, frost.	30.08	35½ Ditto.	30.03	30½ Ditto.
24	29.99	34½ Fair but gl. frost; aft. 12 snow	29.99	33 Sleet and snow.	29.99	32½ Fine and clear.
25	30.04	35 Fine, frosty.	30.01	38 Gloomy, frosty.	29.91	37 Fair, windy; moder.
26	29.81	34½ Wet haze & sleet, aft. 9 fair.	29.81	39 Fine, but cold.	29.93	27½ Fine, sharp frost.
S 27	30.07	28½ Gloomy, frost.	29.99	39 Fine, cold.	29.94	32 Ditto.
28	29.77	41½ Fine and clear; fine.	29.67	52 Fine and clear.	29.60	44 Ditto.
Mar. 1	29.03	39 Rain and wind; at 12 clear.	28.98	38 Showers and squalls of wind.	28.98	35 Fair.
2	28.88	36 Cloudy, sleet on the ground.	28.77	41 Showers, frosty.	28.73	33 Fine, frost.
3	28.78	31 Fine, sharp frost.	28.86	42 Ditto.	29.02	31½ Ditto.
4	29.20	31½ Very fine, sharp frost.	29.24	38 Ditto.	29.30	29½ Ditto.
5	29.41	33 Fine, sharp frost, aft. 10 clo.	29.59	36½ Cloudy, a little sleet.	29.70	32 Fine.
6	29.78	28½ Dark, gloomy, frost; fine.	29.77	35½ Fine, but cold.	29.65	31 Frost.
S 7	29.59	30½ Foggy, hard frost.	29.59	39 A little sleet.	29.66	31½ Frost.
8	29.75	29 Fine, hard frost; cloudy.	29.79	32 Some sleet and snow.	29.79	30 Frost.
9	29.64	30½ Fine hard frost.	29.55	36 Dark, hard frost.	29.52	31½ Frost.
10	29.50	31 Dark, gloomy, hard frost.	29.50	36 Ditto; a little sleet.	29.50	32 Ditto.
11	29.47	33½ Dark, gloo. snow on ground	29.47	36 Ditto.	29.54	33 Frost.
12	29.68	31 Very fine, sharp frost.	29.70	36 Cloudy, sharp frost.	29.80	33 Ditto.
S 13	30.05	33 Very fine, sharp fr; cloudy.	29.99	38½ Cloudy, sharp frost.	30.06	34½ Ditto.
14	30.13	33 Gloomy, frost.	30.13	42½ Cloudy, sharp frost.	30.18	35 Ditto.
15	30.27	32½ Gloomy, frost.	30.37	35 Ditto, frosty.	30.30	31 Ditto.
16	30.30	32 Gloomy, frost.	30.25	42 Fine, frosty.	30.25	29½ Ditto.
17	30.16	31 Dark, gloomy, frost.	30.16	41½ Ditto	30.16	31 Fine, frosty.
18	30.16	33 Dark, gloomy, frost.	30.10	45 Fine, frosty.	30.05	33½ Cloudy.
19	29.95	29½ Dark, gloomy, frost.	29.83	36 Ditto.	29.28	21 Ditto.
S 20	29.65	39 Gloomy, hazy, and cold.	29.65	46 Ditto.	29.64	40½ Wet, haze.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For APRIL, 1814.

Mr. URBAN,
I HASTEN to transcribe (from Mr. Valpy's Classical Journal, No. XVII.) the following elegant Inscription, written by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, and intended to be engraved on a Monument which is to be erected at Corunna to the memory of Sir John Moore.

"The Officers of our Government having been informed that the wooden

Monument erected by Marshal Soult, and afterwards repaired by the Marquis Romana, was in a state of decay, meritoriously resolved to erect one of marble, of which the expences are to be defrayed by the Prince Regent, and the Members of the Cabinet Council. Dr. Parr was very properly selected by the Noble Lords, Bathurst, Grenville, Grey, and Holland, to write the Inscription.

H. S. E.

IOANNES . MOORE

ALLECTVS . IN . EQVESTREM . ORDINEM . BALNEI

A . GEORGIO . TERTIO . BRITANNIARVM . REGE

ORTV . SCOTVS

IMPERATOR . FORTIS . IDEMQVE . INNOCENS

ET . REI . MILITARIS . PERITISSIMVS

SCIENTIA . ET . VSV

QVI

IN . BATAVIA . CORSICA . AEGYPTO . INDIA . OCCIDENTALI

HOSTES . FVGATOS . VIDIT

HISPANORVM . TETRA . ET . DETESTABILI . TYRANNIDE . OPPRESSORVM

IVRA . LEGES . ARAS . ET . FOCOS

SVMMO . QVO . POTVIT . STVDIO . TVTATVS . EST

ET . POST . VARIOS . BELLI . CASVS

CVM . AD . CORVNNAM . AEGRE . ACCESSISSET

MILITES . SVOS

LONGO . ITINERE . FAME . FRIGORE . ENECTOS

AD . SVBEVNDAM . PRAELII . DIMICATIONEM

HORTANDO . EREXIT

AVDENDO . CONFIRMAVIT

ET . GALLIS . NVMERO . COPIARVM . FRETIS

ET . FELICITATE . DVCI . POENE . PERPETVA . SVPERBIENTIBVS

VICTORIAM . E . MANIBVS . ERIPVIT

LEGIONI . QVADRAGESIMAE . SECUNDAE

SOCIETATE . PERICVLORVM . DIV . SECV . CONIVNCTISSIMAE

ET . MEMORI . RERV . IN . AEGYPTO . PROSPERE . GESTARVM

DE . VIRTUTE . DIGNA . COMMILITONIBVS . SVIS

GRATVLATVS . EST

ET . VVLNERE . PRO . PATRIA . SOCIISQVE . EIVS . ACCEPTO

VITAM . VTI . MVLTVM . ET . SAEPE . OPTAVERAT

BENE . CONSVMMAVIT

XVII . KAL . FEBRVAR . ANNO . SACRO . MDCCCVIII

GEORGIVS

GEORGH . TERTII . FILIVS

BRITANNIARVM . REGNV . VNITVM . REGENS

ET . QVI . REGIAE . MAIESTATI . A . SANCTIORIBVS . CONSILIIS . SVNT

HOC . MONVMENTVM

PONENDVM . CVRAVERVNT

ANNO . SACRO

MDCCXCIII.

"As to the classical appellation for *Corunna* in the above Inscription, Ainsworth gives *Caronium*, which has by a blunder been in some of the copies

changed into *Coranium*; but Ainsworth was mistaken, as *Caronium* is a different town. Ptolemy, in his Geography, calls the place *Flavium Brigantium*,

Brigantium, and others call it *Brigantium*; but these appellations would have been too recondite for a popular Inscription, and *Corunna* is sufficiently Latin in the form. Some persons, whose acuteness outruns their learning, have charged the Writer of the Inscription with having post-dated Sir John Moore's death by one month. But the said Writer merely employs the Roman method of computing time, and states his death to have occurred on the 17th day of the Calends of February, which is in English the 16th day of January, the actual day of his death."

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.

I FORWARD to your venerable Miscellany Mr. Wyvill's Letter (in 1806) to the then Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, acquainting him with his intended resignation of the Rectory of Black-Notley in Essex. I believe it has not been given to the Publick, and, if I judge correctly of your usual candour, you will thankfully receive and register it in your volumes. Your Readers will, of course, appreciate it according to their respective theological opinions. But Mr. Wyvill's sterling character in every point of view; his labours in the question of subscription to human articles of religious faith and doctrine in 1772; those on the petitions respecting public expenditure, &c. in 1780; and in the subsequent applications to effect a Reformation of the Parliament of Great Britain during several succeeding years; and more recently (1812) on the subject of Toleration;—all these stamp an extra value on the document I inclose. But, Sir, I send it to you as a minor historical record, appertaining to a fact of importance in the history of our own day.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

Burton-Hall, near Bedal,
Yorkshire, Sept. 22d, 1806.

WHEN the venerable Archdeacon Blackburne, and other respectable Clergymen of the Church of England, proposed, about thirty-four years ago, to petition Parliament for relief respecting Subscription to our Articles of Religion, I thought it my duty to concur in the measure. Since that time I have taken various opportunities publicly to avow my humble opinion, that a temperate Reformation in the System of our Church

would be advantageous to Religion: particularly that it would tend to promote the cause of Truth and Sincerity, by freeing the Clergy from many painful and distressing difficulties which at present embarrass them, if Subscription to our Articles of Religion were discontinued; that it would render our forms of Public Worship still more affecting and more edifying than they are, and probably would reconcile and re-unite to our Church many pious Protestants, who differ on some points of smaller moment, but agree with the Established Religion in all its most important doctrines, if our Liturgy were duly corrected by the wisdom and authority of the Governors of the Church; removing some unnecessary repetitions, some obscure expressions, and some metaphysical doctrines, which occur in the Creeds and Prayers; expunging every blemish of unscriptural language which may be found in them, or in any other part of the Book of Common Prayer; and, in conformity with the example of the Gospel, uniformly addressing prayer to God alone, yet still through the mediation of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ.

And now, my Lord, having lived to an advanced age, and observed no appearance whence it may be collected that any such Reformation in the Church is intended by the Bishops, I think it proper that I should add, before I am disabled by the infirmities incident to my time of life, the farther testimony of my unaltered sentiments in favour of an Ecclesiastical Reformation, such as I have here alluded to, by tendering to your Lordship my resignation of the Rectory of Black-Notley: And I do tender to you my resignation of it accordingly, for the reasons, and with the views, here stated. At the same time I think it right to declare, that, by making this tender to your Lordship, I ought not to be understood to act from motives of hostility to the Church of England, or of partiality to any other Church or Sect of Christians. I wish to satisfy my mind, by thus retiring from my station as a Minister of our Church; but it is not my intention to separate myself from her Communion. — I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most humble servant,
C. WYVILL.

Mr. URBAN, April 16.

OUR late very good-humoured Poet-Laureat, Pye, was more indignant than he was wont to be, against the Commentators on Shakspeare; and particularly for the absurdity, of which they were often guilty,

guilty, of attributing a custom known to all the world, to some obscure and remote district. "I have been told, that this custom still subsists in *such a place*,"—which in fact prevailed, perhaps, half over the kingdom. Of this scanty knowledge of customs actually existing, the Laureat often convicted them, in a book which he wrote almost on purpose.

In a book just published is a fault of the same kind, not a little remarkable. Speaking of the custom of decking Churches with Ever-greens at Christmas, the Author says: "A Clergyman of Devonshire informs me that the custom of decking Churches at Christmas is still continued in that country." *Brand's Popular Antiquities*, 4to, vol. I. p. 408.

The remark, I presume, is from the worthy Mr. Brand, whose Church was in the heart of London, where perhaps holly and bays could not easily be obtained: but, if any of your Correspondents can mention a Church in any other situation where the custom is not continued, I shall be much surprised. I have been in many different parts of the Kingdom, and never knew it omitted; and have even seen it in many Churches within the Cities of London and Westminster.

It is a pity that the remark was not expunged in preparing the papers for the press.—Now we are on the subject of that publication, may I be allowed to ask what is the pretence* for charging Four Guineas, for two rather thin quartos, without a single cut either on copper or wood? The book has much merit, but so have four guineas; and I rather think that the merit of the latter preponderates. MNEMON.

Mr. URBAN, April 12.

IN the great variety of cases, and communications, the pulse of a public or particular body is to you, Sir, as that of private Patients to a Physician, equally felt and known to both better than to other persons. Allow me then to ask, What is the pulse, think you, of the Clergy as a body, or their feelings, as to the permanency or possible amendments of "An Act for the further support and maintenance of Stipendiary Curates?" If the sentiments of the interested respectable individuals, Patrons and In-

cumbents, could be ascertained, many Amendments suggested might be soon sent to the press, and, on a renewed application, be submitted to Parliament; but a publication of them seems premature, without the publicity of previous concurrence, as far as it can be obtained, and voluntary explanation of the parties principally concerned. Your individual opinion, Sir, or sentiments collected from your Correspondents, would terminate and decide the diffidence on the mind of your present Correspondent, and his delay of publishing "Considerations on the Act (as above), with preliminary observations and proposed amendments."

Ὁ, ἐν οἷς διαφέρει, ἀληθεύων, ἐν οἷς μὴ διαφέρει, ἐνὶ πολλῶν ἀληθεύει. ΑΡΙΣΤ.

There needs only the intimation of a choice, alternatively, of application to the two Houses of Parliament, to incite confidence and encouragement. If application, by Patrons and Incumbents on small Livings, or on the late succession to any Church-Preferment, be "renewed," there stands an Advocate of the Clergy in a most prominent point of view to be "addressed," that the Right Hon. Member would prefer the application, and support it, by his abilities and influence, in the House of Commons. If preferred before the House of Lords, there is steadiness, but not inexorable resolution; there is principle unalterable, but on full and fresh conviction on the mind; there is knowledge matured, and honour, collectively and individually, actuating in all decisions: and there is in the Right Honourable Peer, who so powerfully and principally supported the Stipendiary Curates' Act, a ground of action, and conscience ever reflective, that, in a Case even of his own, he might be safely appointed Chancellor; and in reference, ultimately, by the Clergy, their cause and case submitted to his virtue, and re-committed to his reflection and determination, could receive only a more impressive sanction by a final adjudication of the House of Lords.

If this inquiry succeeds in obtaining information, or excites attention, I shall be highly gratified, and recompensed for my indissoluble attachment

* Answer. The fair expences of paper and printing, added to a liberal remuneration to the relatives of the deceased Author. EDIT.

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to the indelible profession and interest of the Clergy; and that recompense can only be more complete in Amendments of the "Non-Resident Act, and Stipendiary Curates' Act," if such may possibly be admitted in the condensation and wisdom of Parliament.

A SOUND MEMBER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN,

April 12.

I HAVE been in orders more than fifty years, and have resided as Officiating Incumbent nearly the whole of that period, the greatest part in a Country Village, but ten of them in a Market-town, and have adhered to the practice described by your Correspondent T. R. p. 231 of your last Number. It is generally known, however, that in one instance at least a contrary experiment has been made, and in a Market-town near one of the Universities, on a different interpretation of the Canon 62. I have referred to the Canons, to Burn, and the Marriage-Act, and think the assertion mentioned should be contradicted. The requisites are, "a faculty or licence," or "banns published;" neither shall any Minister "join any persons, *so licensed*, in marriage at any unseasonable time, but only between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon." Burn gives the word *licensed* in a different character, as he does "*banns*" below, where "thrice asked (and no licence *in that respect* necessary)." I think the word "*so*," and the expression "*in that respect*," decidedly include each alternative of requisite in the same limitation of time. Burn's note on "at any unseasonable time" is—"that is, of the day, not of the year."

The Country Churchwarden, p. 216, had only "to transmit by the post to the Registrar of the Diocese" the copies of Registers; the Country Postmaster "had only to forward the letter as directed;" it rested with the Office of the place to which it was directed, to settle that point on *delivery*. If the General Office had not given directions to their Deputies to deliver them "without postage or other charge," the Registrar would have taken care to provide and produce the Act of Parliament, where Clause XI. would soon settle the matter. The most awkward circumstance on that point is, I think, that "the

Rector" (or as the case may be) is "solemnly to declare that the several writings, &c. are true copies of all the several entries in the said several Register-books respectively, from the said day . . . to the said day of . . . ; and that no other entry during such period is contained in any of such books respectively, *are truly made*, according to the best of my knowledge and belief."

However desirous I might be, if able, to correct the above arrangement as to the last four lines, I must not so do, but sign them.

Yours, &c.

E. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Middle-Temple,
April 13.

FROM eight to twelve o'clock are the Canonical Hours allotted both for the Solemnization of Marriages by Banns as well as for those by Licence. Many of my clerical and other friends say, there is a prescriptive right inherent in every Parson to abide by the above regulation, and that a failure in so doing will subject the transgressor to the same penalties as in cases of Marriage by Licence; and by reference to Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, last edition, and also to Grey's Codex Juris Ecclesiasticæ Angliæ, the subject will more fully and at large appear.

Yours, &c.

SOCIUS MED. TEMP.

Mr. URBAN,

April 14.

PERMIT me to occupy a few lines in your Miscellany for the purpose of noticing a slight misconception in a valuable Author. Mr. Lysons, in the Supplement to his "Environers of London," p. 265, speaking of that industrious and useful, but certainly very humble Actor, the late Mr. Packer, observes, that "in his early years he was esteemed a good Actor in genteel Comedy;" and in support of this character, Mr. Lysons quotes the line from Churchill—

"Who can like Packer charm with sprightly ease?"

Now the passage in Churchill is mere irony, Packer being classed by the Satirist with some very bad Actors of the day, who awkwardly imitated their superiors, and strangely overrated their own talents. Poor Packer indeed was remarkable for any thing rather than "sprightly ease."

I am

I am pleased to observe that Mr. Lysons has presented the publick with an improved copy of Hoefnagel's very fine print of the old Palace of Nonsuch. In Mr. Gough's *Camden's Britannia* (vol. I. p. 177, edit. 1789,) a print of Nonsuch in the "*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*" is mentioned to have been engraved by *Hogenbach*, and another by Hoefnagel. And the same Author, in his "*Anecdotes of British Topography*" (vol. II. p. 274), minutely describes the print in Book V. of the "*Civitates*," plate I; but in copying the inscription gives it thus: "Effigavit Georgius *Hogenbachius*, 1582;" instead of *Houfnaglius*, as it appears in a fine impression of the print in my possession. Can any of your Readers inform me whether there is actually a print of Nonsuch engraved by Hogenbach, or rather Hogensberg, as he is called by Braun in the Preface to the "*Civitates*," and by Walpole in his *Catalogue of Engravers*?

It is remarkable that so magnificent a work as the "*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*" should not have been known to the diligent and accurate T. Warton, who, in his "*Observations on Spenser's Faerie Queene*," mentions the View of Nonsuch in Speed's Map of Surrey as "perhaps the only view of it extant." Mr. Lysons, I observe, calls Braun, the Editor of the "*Civitates*," *Sebastian* instead of George. This error I find also in Fuller, who perhaps confounded Braun with Sebastian Brandt, the Author of "*The Ship of Fools*."

Yours, &c.

A. T.

MR. URBAN,

April 15.

THE Critick in the Quarterly Review (p. 230,) surely mistakes Mr. Eustace, who evidently does not mean to insinuate any belief of his own in the "invisible rampart" round Loretto. If the passage is so taken, the Critick must also find Mr. Eustace guilty of a belief in the "rampart" surrounding the Pagan Oracle of Delphi.

The Editor of the "*Biographical Peerage*" is in error in stating the Duke of Sussex to have been created Baron of Arklow, *in Ireland*, in 1801; for in that year the King's power of creating Irish Peerages (unless on the occurrence of a stipulated reduction of the then existing Peers) ceased:

so that though the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge take their titles of Arklow and Tipperary from places in Ireland, at the same time they are by no means Peers of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland: all their titles are British; but all the rest of the Royal Family (the Regent excepted) enjoy Irish Peerages, conferred previous to the Union in 1801, before the King's power became limited as to conferring Irish Peerages.

The Editor of the *Biographical Peerage* might have found in Noble's "*Lives of the English Regicides*" an account of an ancestor of the Earl of Harewood, who took some share in the commotions of the unhappy period of the Civil Wars, viz. Francis Lascelles of Stank, near Northallerton, Yorkshire. He was, according to Noble, of "a very antient family;" he went into the Parliament-army, and became a Colonel, &c. His name was put in the Commission to try the King; and he sat in the Painted Chamber at different sittings, and also twice at Westminster Hall, but did not attend on the day sentence was passed, nor did he sign the warrant, so that he was in no danger at the Revolution, and was returned a Member at the Convention-Parliament, though a known Republican. Mr. Lascelles married Frances, daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, bart. so created by Charles I.

Sir Henry Gough of *Pery-Hall* in Staffordshire, with whom the Editor of the *Biographical Peerage* commences his memoir of the Calthorpe Family, was the son of John Gough, of Bishbury in Staffordshire, gent. who had also daughters, of whom, Judith Gough, the youngest, married William Dugdale of Blythe Hall, eldest son of Sir John Dugdale, knt. only son of Sir William Dugdale, Garter King of Arms.

H. M.

MR. URBAN,

CONCEIVING it the positive duty of every publication, however small, to direct its exertions as fully as possible to the propagation of science, the refutation of calumny, the encouragement of genius, and the cultivation of public taste, I beg leave to offer you a few observations on Engraved Prints.—It is much to be lamented by every Lover of Art that

that the encouragement given to this particular branch of it has been so injudiciously misapplied and perverted by the narrow and selfish views of interested *dealers in taste*, who, provided *they* were gainers, little regarded the claims of starving merit, or the baneful effects of that spurious and indiscriminate feeling for *Engravings in general*, which was the natural consequence of their sordid measures.

Engraving is performed in four distinct manners, which are designated by the terms Line, Chalk, Mezzotinto, and Aquatinta. Of these the first-named justly claims pre-eminence for its antiquity, its durability, and for its general superiority of excellence. But while we thus render it the tribute so entirely its due, let us not withhold justice from the others, which have their several beauties, though in a prescribed range; and in that range they may be rendered eminently serviceable to the advancement of Art. Acting from this principle, we shall always as much lament their unworthy degradation, as despise the efforts made to seat them in the Presidential Chair of Engraving. Your limits are too circumscribed to allow any enumeration of the noble and vigorous specimens of Line-Engraving, the admirable delicacy of Chalk, and the rich and powerful effects of Mezzotinto: this Country has many works of genius executed in these walks of Art, which rival any in Europe. The pretensions of Aquatinta to be classed as a style of Engraving are but moderate, being originally intended as imitations of drawings in one simple primary colour, commonly Indian ink or bistre; and this end it fully answers, representing such drawings with an accuracy of appearance and effect, when successfully accomplished, that must be admired. I am, however, rather inclined to believe, that its principal use consists in its adaptation to large Architectural subjects, where its great utility is obvious, and where none can call it misapplied. Such subjects, indeed, seem *peculiarly within the reach* of Aquatinta; and it would be well for Art in general had its views been confined to objects within its reach; for out of this style arose that most vitiated and monstrous taste for Coloured Engravings, which, aided by the base trickery of

needy Adventurers, has robbed Genius of its meed, perverted the public taste, and injured all concerned except the mercenary Trader, whose pockets were filled, and views answered.—Strange indeed it must ever appear to a Lover of Art and Nature, that such infatuation could ever exist; to imagine that to represent the vivid effulgence of Nature, in her glittering and endless variety of charms, by daubing a piece of leaden Aquatinta with green and yellow, could deceive for a moment; that success could ever be *expected* from such incongruous means is unaccountable; yet some degree of success *has* attended the daring and artful experiment. How that success has been obtained, whether by the facility of manufacturing coloured Prints, and thus feeding the general impatience of expectation, to say nothing of engraving the first sale, whether by oppressing and keeping down the efforts of modest Genius, whether by puffs and all the petty manoeuvres so well understood by selfish Speculators, is not now our business to enquire: we can only rejoice at the decay of this unnatural combination, from the advance so apparent in the public taste, in preferring what is really good and excellent to the flimsy productions of Coloured Prints; and shall feel happy should these few lines direct aright even one mind to the admiration of what is solid, permanent, and valuable, because founded in principle.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

††† CRITO (p. 237) informs us that Lord Thurlow follows Dante in giving the appellation of *Worm* to Cerberus; but he would do well to consider the great licences which that eminent Poet allowed himself, "*la più idee insomma gli slanci più arditi della fantasia mostranci lo scrittore che cammina lungi dalle strade battute, e che non ha che sè stesso per guida*:" yet, although greater liberties ought to be allowed to those who find a language in an unformed state, Dante himself has not escaped reprehension. One of his Commentators says, "*Ha recato meraviglia a molti l'appellazion de Verme usata da Dante.*"

The quotation from Ariosto in Crito's letter is from the 78th stanza of the 46th Book, not the 76th.

A. R.

* Merian Dissertazione, p. 40.

Mr.





Mr. URBAN, March 1.
SAINTE Michael's Church, Cambridge (a South-west view of which accompanies this; see Plate I.) stands on the East side of Trinity-street, opposite to the Tree Court of Caius College, and formerly belonged to the House of St. Michael, which was founded by Harvey de Stanton*, 1324. It stood on the spot now occupied by the West side of Trinity College. This College now belong all the revenues of that House, and at them this appropriation, which since has been served by a chapel nominated by that society†. This Church consists of a nave, chancel, North and South aisles. In each of the aisles there has been a piscina; that in the South remains perfect: and in the Eastern corners of the said aisle are two niches, beautifully ornamented, for statues. The North aisle is said to have been used as a Chapel to the ville Hall, and the South aisle to Michael's House. The Chancel once served some time as a Chapel to Trinity College, since its present foundation. The Bishop's visitations and communications are held in the Chancel, each side of which are stalls, the top of each turns up, the under part adorned (like most seats in our cathedrals) with a device in alto-relievo. The ascent to the altar is by one step. Three stalls, very richly ornamented in the style of the 14th century, are in the South wall for the officiating ministers, and rise above one another towards the East‡. The wainscoting within the altar-rails hides the most Eastern stall, and, I doubt not, a piscina also.

The length of the Nave is 13 yards; breadth 8½. The length of the Chancel, 17½; breadth 8. The length of the South aisle, 26; breadth 3½. The length of the North aisle, 25; breadth 3½. The length of the Steeple, 4½; breadth 4.

At the East end of the North aisle

is the Vestry, which, together with the North and South aisles, Nave, and Chancel, are leaded. The Porch, which is on the North side, is tiled.

At the West end of the South aisle stands a square tower (with a spire covered with lead) which contains four bells, thus inscribed,

WYE. MADE. ME. 1687.

7 IO IDUS:

NEV N: MADE: MEE: 1684:

PUGSON: HENRY: PYKE WARDENS:

John Pindar of this parish gave - towards buying a new bell in

Tombstones in the South aisle.

On a blue slab:

"Ludovicus Williams, filius natu maximus Josephi Williams de Insula Jamaica arm. et Collegii de Govv. & Cal. Alumnus, ob. Oct. 31, 1741, æt. 18."

On a marble tablet in the South

d to t ry of Thomas
 of Gl in the county
 of Trinity Col
 who died March

the body of Thomas Purchas, who died 10th March, 1773, aged 67 years."

"In memory of Sarah, wife of John Cornell, who died Nov. 22, 1792, aged 35 years. Also their Son, who died an infant. Also of John Cornell, who died May 18, 1800, aged 51 years."

"Andreas Adorna Bremensis jvrispr: studiosvs febre obiit Cantabrigiæ secundo die Julii anno mdcxxxix, sepultvs die quinto, anno ætatis svæ xxv §."

"Andreas Dornæi svnt hic ossa sepulta, Absens, dvm patria civica jvra colit."

The above inscription is in capital letters. The brass figure is wanting.

"In memory of William Allen, who died the 5th of June 1754, aged 54. Also Mary Allen his wife, who died the 23d of October 1770, aged 55."

* Harvey de Stanton was Canon of York and Wells, Rector of East Deirham and North Creik in Norfolk, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II. had the patronage of West Riston Church, Norfolk, 1327, died 1337.

† "St. Michael's in Cambridge Cur. Michael House, Prop. Trin. Coll. Camb, Held by license, not in charge."—Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 235.

‡ That of the Bishop or Rector is about two or three inches higher than that of the Priest; and the stall of the Priest is the same in respect of the Deacon.

§ Extract from the Register: "Mr. Andreas Vandorne, a Dutchman, buried the 5th of July, 1629."

GENT. MAG. April, 1814.

"Haze

"Here lieth the body of Mary Fuller, who departed this life Feb. the 18th, 1748-9, aged 63."

"Here lies the body of James Ivers, who died March the 21st, 1746-7, aged 60 years. James Ivers died Dec. 7, 1757, aged 2 years.

"Here lieth the body of Mary Ivers, died Jan. the 12th, 1760. On the South side of this stone lieth her husband and grand-sons.

"James Ivers died June 27th, 1773, aged 58.—Mary, daughter of James and Ann Ivers, died February 23d, 1775, aged 17 years.—Ann, wife of James Ivers, died December 20th, 1784, aged 67 years."

"Charlotte and Charles Underwood, 1765.

"Under this stone lie the remains of Joseph Underwood, late Cook of Catherine Hall, who died Nov. 12, 1806, aged 44 years.—Also of Elizabeth Moule his sister, and wife of William Moule, who died Feb. 5, 1807, aged 39 years, having survived her brother only eleven weeks."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas James, Printer, who died October the 27th, 1750, aged 40."

On a blue slab :

"Here lieth the body of Mary Middleton, the second wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton, who died April 26th, MDCCXLV. an. æt. xxxviii.; and also Barbara Middleton, her beloved niece, who died a few weeks before her, an. æt. xii."

On a brass plate against the South wall, in capitals :

"Prope jacet Edvardus, Radulphi Dod de Shockledge in comitatu Cestriensi generosi, quondam Collegii Caio-Conviensis per triennium alumnus, optime spei juvenis, qui vitam mortalem cum immortali commutavit 26 Sept. 1636, æt. 19.

(*Dod. Arg. on a Fess Gul. between 3 bars wavy Sab. 3 Crescents Or; quartering, 1st. Sab. & Gul. an eagle displayed Arg. 2d. Arg. 3 Mulletts S. pierced of the field.*)

In illius morbum.ardentem febrem. Caste pver flammis sic sævis vrere? vincor

Vt credam, tostas febre fuisse nives, Flamma digne pver meliore, I tv quoque svravm

Syderihvs mistvs, jam novvs ignis eris."

On the floor :

"Francis Hodson, second son of Francis and Ann Hodson, of this parish, died April 24th, 1771, aged 1 year and 8 days.

Happy is he who finds an early grave.—William, fourth son of Francis and Ann Hodson, died July 16, 1778, aged 10 months and 12 days.—Sophia, fifth daughter of the said Francis and Ann Hodson, died Sept. 7th, 1781, aged 16 months and 7 days.—John, sixteenth child of the said Francis and Ann Hodson, died Dec. 29, 1789, aged 9 months and 20 days.

"William Henry, the eighth son and fifteenth child of Francis and Ann Hodson, died October 16, 1795, aged 7 years, 10 months, and 6 days. Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—Elfrida, the wife of James Brown, and fourth daughter of Francis and Ann Hodson, died May 9, 1799, aged 22.—Ann, the wife of Francis Hodson, and mother of Francis, William, Sophia, John, William Henry, and Elfrida, whose remains are here deposited, died Feb. 20, 1804, aged 54 years and 41 days. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.—Keppel, the fifth son and ninth child of Francis and Ann Hodson, died August 24, 1806, aged 27 years and 20 weeks. My flesh shall rest in hope.—Ps. xvi. 9.

"Charles Robert Hodson, tenth son and seventeenth child of Francis and Ann Hodson, died August 1, 1812, aged 21 years and 14 days. 'Whom the Almighty loves He calls with early mandate to himself.'—Francis Hodson*, husband of Ann, and father of Francis, William, Sophia, John, William Henry, Elfrida, Keppel, and Charles, whose remains are here deposited, died October 17, 1812, aged 72 years and 3 months. The Lord knoweth the days of the upright, and their inheritance shall be for ever."

"Depositum Johannis Case, M. R. Socii Senioris Coll. de Gonville & Caius, qui obiit Mar. 13^o, Anno D'ni 1699, ætatis suæ 38^o."

On the North of the above is a stone robbed of the brass figure and inscription.

"In memory of Ann Hasewell, wife of John Hasewell, who died October the 25th, 1745, aged 44 years : and also in memory of John Hasewell, the son of John and Ann Hasewell, who died Aug. 23, 1731, aged 5 months and 2 weeks."

East end of the South aisle.

On a blue slab :

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Middleton, the wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton, who died Feb. xix. MDCCXXX. an. æt. LVII.—Here lieth the body of Conyers Middleton†, D.D. who died July 29, 1750, an. æt. 67."

* Late Editor of the "Cambridge Chronicle."—See Gent. Mag. Nov. 1812, p. 496.

† Conyers Middleton was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, [Dr. Lempriere in his Biographical Dictionary says, that Dr. Middleton was born at York] Dec. 27, 1683 ;

"E. Gooch, ob. 30 Sept. 1733."

"In memory of Mary Edwards, who died March 12, 1725."

"In memory of Mary Sproson, who died 24th Feb. 1800, aged . . years."

In the belfry :

"To the memory of William Bell, who died Oct. 20, 1795, aged 61 years."

Over the door into the belfry from the South side of the nave is a table of

"Annual Benefactions to the Poor of the parish of St. Michael in Cambridge.

1556, Eliz. Woolfe. — Twelve bushels of coals, paid by St. Peter's College.

1593, Lambert Damps. — Six bushels of coals, paid by the Corporation.

1668, John Graves. — Ten bushels of coals, paid out of an estate in the Parish of the Holy Sepulchre now in the possession of Doctor Pennington.

1744, Ann Carrow, and 1754, Thomas York. — Two chaldron of coals, paid by this parish.

1775, Samuel Forlow. — Ten shillings distributed in bread, paid out of an estate in this parish now in the possession of Ann Forlow.

1707, Jas. Duport*, D.D. Master of Magdalen College. — Ten pounds, for which the Parishioners agreed to give yearly to the Poor on St. Thomas's day, twelve shillings worth of bread, to be paid for out of the Churchwarden's rate.

The Font, at the South-west corner of the Nave, is a plain octangular basin of stone, lined with lead, and supported by an octangular basement without ornament; near it is a stone

"In memory of John Flake, jun. who died Nov. 5, 1767, in the 27th year of his age."

On a blue slab :

"Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much virtue as could die,
Which when alive did vigour give
To as much beauty as could live.

A. H.—E. H.—A. H."

Under the West window is a slab with the figure of a Lady, but the brass and inscription are wanting.

"In memory of Thomas Sharpe, who departed this life June 3, 1788, aged 73 years.—Also of Susannah his daughter, who departed this life Oct. 6, 1799, aged 47 years.—And also Mary his wife, who departed this life Sept. 30, 1801, aged 80 years."

"Here lieth the body of John Fordham, who died March 8, 1735, aged 53 years."

On the North side of the above are two stones, both robbed of the brass.

"In memory of James, the son of John and Hannah Wynne, who died August 14, 1769, aged 24 years.—And Dorothy Wynne their daughter, who died June 20th, 1779, aged 20 years.—Also John Wynne, who died Feb. 13, 1788, aged 68 years.—Also of two Grandsons and two Granddaughters of John Wynne."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Carrow, Gent. who departed Feb. the 1st 1738, in the 69th year of his age.—Also here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of Mr. Robert Carrow; she departed this life Sept. 29, 1744, in the 68th year of her age."

Below which is one stone hereof of its brass, and another illegible.

On the South side of the nave stand the pulpit and reading-desk †; opposite which hangs a branch, given in 1713 by Mr. Auberry, Fellow of Trinity College, then minister.

West of the pulpit is a painting of the Royal Martyr, King Charles I.; at his feet lies his crown overturned, and the following inscription :

MVNDI CALCO, SPLENDIDAM AT GRAVEM.

Below the picture there is on a board against the wall : "Lord, remember David and all his troubles." Ps. cxxxii. v. 10.—and below that a small tablet :

"In memory of Joseph West, who died December 6th, 1763, aged 60 years, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and sincere friend. Also Mary his wife, who died Nov. 21st, 1771, aged 68 years."

at the age of seventeen, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1706 was chosen Fellow; in 1707 he commenced M. A., and in 1717 was created D. D. by royal mandate. Dr. Middleton was appointed principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge about 1722, and in 1731 chosen Woodwardian Professor; he was Rector of Hexcome, Surrey, and died at Hildersham, co. Cambridge, an estate of his own purchasing.—For a list and an account of Dr. Middleton's Works, the Reader may be referred to "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. V. pp. 405—423.

* James Duport, D.D. Greek Professor, Dean of Peterborough, rector of Burbach, Leicestershire, &c. for an account of whose life, benefactions, &c. see Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part II. p. 416.

† The pulpit, which is octagon, is covered with brown velvet, and has a cushion of the same.

The Nave is separated from the Chancel by a neat wooden screen, and from the aisles by massy stone-work, which has been once ornamented.

The Chancel within the Altar-rails is wainscoted. Over the Altar-table, which is covered with velvet, is a gilt frame, formerly intended to contain a painting, but is now adorned with velvet, corresponding to the Altar covering. On the Altar-table are two large candlesticks and dish. In the East window, which consists of five lights, are the Royal Arms of England in modern painted glass. In a window of the North aisle are some fragments of painted glass; and in the West window of the Nave are the Arms of Earl Warren.

In the Chancel are these tombs:

"In memory of Joseph Hart, who died Sept. 6, 1801, aged 52 years."

"Hic jacet, juxta Gulielmum Morden Prid. Nonas Martii 1678-9 defunctum, filius ejus Johannes Morden è Societate Medii Templi Armiger; qui ex hac vitâ demigravit 8^o Kal. Jun. 1685. æt. suæ xxxi. C. Morden posuit."

"To the memory of Elizabeth Coe, who departed this life July 4, 1788, aged 3 months."

"In memory of John Mack, student of Trinity College, died Dec. 14, 1798, aged 21 years.—Also to the memory of John Scott, of Market-Raisin, Lincolnshire, student of Trinity College, who died June 5th, 1806, aged 18 years."

Near the above is a large blue slab with the figure of a Priest, but the brass is wanting.

On a blue slab edged with white marble:

"H. S. E. Thomas Green, A. M.* Coll. S. S. Trinitatis Bibliothecarius, et in hac Academiâ Prælector Woodwardianus; vir probitate et benevolentia ut nemini secundus, ita studiorum quæ Dei gloriam in operibus ejus præcipuè demonstrant amantissimus. Quod magis notus, eò magis suis desideratus, obiit Quart. Non. Junii, annæ ætatis suæ 51, Christi 1788."

"G. D. Whittington†, 1807."

"Hic jacent reliquæ duarum Sororum, Annæ Daw, & Saræ Ellis, Maximiliani Daw Armigeri, et Gulielmi Ellis Clerici, Uxorum. Illa, eppidi hujus Incola, die 26^{to} Aprilis, A. D. 1799^o. nullâ progenie suscepta obiit. Hæc, iniquâ valetudine diù conflictata, morboque

præ dolore ac vigiliis ingravescente, dum suis procul relictis indesinenter at infelicitè Sorori graviter ægrotanti serviebat; triduum tantum superstes, à marito septemque liberis valde desiderata, decessit.—Mox, paucis tantum diebus interpositis, annis et imbecillitate conflictata, ex iisdem ædibus elata est, atque in eodem sepulcro condita, earum Mater, Catharine Emby."

On blue slabs:

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Smith, niece of the Master of Gonville and Caius College, who died March xviii. aged xxxii years.—Also by the side of her daughter lie the remains of Margaret Smith, widow of Joseph Smith, esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk, who died viii Jan. mdccliv, aged lxxi years."

"Here lieth the body of Peggy Smith, niece of the Master of Gonville and Caius College, who died Oct. xxx, mdcclxxxvi, aged xxvi years.—Here lieth Caroline, the daughter of the Rev. John and Mary Porter, born Aug. xxvi, mdcclxxxvi. died Apr. iii. mdcclxxxviii."

"In memory of Thomas Hart, who departed this life May the 1st, 1782, aged 44 years. He was possessed of a truly benevolent heart: he lived deservedly beloved: he was a sincere Christian."

"Samuel Forlow died Oct. 12th, 1775, aged 52 years. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and tho' after my skin, worms destroy this body: yet in my flesh shall I see God.—Samuel Forlow, jun. April 6th, 1782."

"Anna, relict of Samuel Forlow, died Aug. 14th, 1806, aged 74. Blessed are they that die in the Lord, even so said the Spirit, for they rest from their labour."

"In memory of Robert, son of Samuel and Ann Forlow, who died Feb. 12th, 1768, aged 10 months.—Also Martin, the son of the said Samuel and Ann Forlow: he died June 5th, 1771, aged 6 years."

O Death, where is thy sting?

O Grave, where is thy victory?"

On the South side of the Chancel is a tablet of white marble:

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel Forlow, son of Samuel and Ann Forlow, who died April 6, 1782, in the nineteenth year of his age. His loss was great, for great were his virtues."

On flat stones near the Vestry-door:

"Dorothea Housefield, Oct. 31, 1768."

"In memory of Sarah Shepard (of Wakefield), eldest sister of John Shepard,

* See Gent. Mag. for June 1788, p. 565.

† "July 24, At Cambridge, after three days illness, aged 26, the Rev. George D. Whittington, LL.B. of St. John's College, son of — W. esq. of Saxmundham, Suffolk."—Gent. Mag. 1807, p. 783.

who died 8th May, 1806, aged 49 years."

"H.S.E. Johannes-Apsey Shepard, Coll. S. S. Trin. Alumnus, Johannis & Rebecca Shepard filius unicus, optimæ spei juvenis, ingenio virili & moribus suavissimis insignis, ob. 27 Apr. An. Salut. 1801. ætat XIX. desideratissimus."

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 10.

FINDING it is still matter of dispute who was the Author of that excellent book "The Imitation of Jesus Christ," I send what M. de Paulmy says concerning it in his "Mélanges tires d'une grande Bibliothèque." As to the doubts of the existence of Jean Gerson, which J. C. throws on it in your last Magazine, p. 220. he must be little conversant in the French History of the 14th century to have any doubts on that subject.

A translation of "The Imitation" was printed in French in the year 1493. In 1571, Jean Bouillon printed his, which was esteemed for near a century; and this was succeeded by another in the year 1683, under the name of the Sieur de Bueil, but in truth was written by M. Le Maître de Sacy, one of the gentlemen of Port Royal. Our age has produced many other translations; but the one more exact and better written than any of the preceding is by the Abbé Valard, the best edition of which is of 1766.

I shall not attempt making any extract from a work that cannot be too often read; but I shall say a few words relative to the disputes as to who was the Author of it, to show in what high estimation it has been held for such a length of time.

It was formerly attributed to Saint Bernard: but this opinion was founded probably on the idea that no one but a great Saint was capable of writing it. Afterward it was given to Thomas à Kempis, a regular Canon in the diocese of Utrecht, as the real Author, who died in 1471. This opinion, so generally received, was founded on the first manuscript having belonged to à Kempis, in his hand-writing; but he was only a copier of the Imitation, although Author of some other good works of Devotion in Latin.

In the 17th century, the Benedictines claimed the work as having been written by one of their order, Jean Gerson, Abbot of Verceil in Piedmont or in the Milanois, who lived in the

13th century, consequently long before à Kempis.

The Cardinal de Richelieu thought this question of importance sufficient for his interference; and it may be supposed that, if he wished to decide upon it, his opinion would be followed; for, although he was not the first of Theologians, nor of Criticks, he was at least first Minister of France. But, having listened to the contradictory harangues of the Librarian Naudé and the Benedictines, he was satisfied in having a most superb edition of "The Imitation" printed at the Louvre.

This dispute has continued to our times; but the Abbé Valard seems at length to have put an end to it by deciding in favour of Jean Gerson. Whether this be right or wrong, it will be far better to read the book and profit by it, than to inquire after its Author.

The first edition of the first translation is very well printed in black letter. It is likewise ornamented with tolerably good engravings on wood, some of which are singular enough.

Yours, &c.

T. J.

MR. URBAN,

March 9.

IF I "misunderstood the observations" of A. H. as he supposes, p. 112. b. I am sorry for it. Perhaps I did hope that "the consciousness after death was a part of the doctrine he had espoused," because I am fully convinced that such is the doctrine of Scripture; but I rather think, it was because I feared he was inclined to believe the soul slept during the interval between death and the resurrection, that I alleged or appealed to several passages of the New Testament, which, to me, incontestably demonstrate, that the soul survives the dissolution of the body in a state of consciousness, and consequently of happiness or misery. That we may understand each other, we must explain the terms which we use, some of which, as before noted, A. H. has confounded or misapplied.

Heaven is the abode of supreme beatitude, the final reward of the faithful servants of God after the resurrection. Paradise is the state or abode of the soul in rest and consolation, when separated from the body, between the hour of death and the day of resurrection. By the resurrection

tion of the dead we mean the resurrection of that part which dies, namely the body; but never apply it to the soul, as A. H. seems to do, when he says, "The *soul* is waiting for its final resurrection," p. 112.

The first of these words is often used, colloquially, as a general term for a state of happiness; of which a familiar instance may be given. When an American, some years ago, solicited charity, the common question was asked, "Had she any children?" "I have had nine, Sir." "Where are they?" "In heaven." "What, all?" "Yes, all."

If Mrs. More speaks of the souls of good men, after their decease, being in Heaven, it is, no doubt, in this popular sense of the word; but I rather presume, from the alleged quotation, (1813, p. 214.) that she does not so express herself, but that A. H. has thus interpreted what he supposed to be her meaning.

"The mind is lost," this Correspondent says, "in ascertaining a place for myriads," p. 112. It is not our business to "ascertain a place" for them. The Almighty Creator, in this and in all things, disposes as seems best to his heavenly wisdom and goodness; and in "infinite space" there is room enough for "myriads." The "very consciousness of waiting for ages would be a grievous punishment;" that is, my present happiness would be destroyed, if I was sure I should be more happy hereafter! Surely, to every well-disposed mind the certainty of a noble Reversion enhances present comfort, and is a source of constant gratitude.

In such surmises as these, do we not err, like some of old, "not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God?" Our Lord proved against the Sadducees, that the dead shall be raised, by a text which did not *assert*, but by necessary *consequence* established, that doctrine; and with regard to the point now in hand, many passages have been produced, which, as seems to me, by inference equally *certain* and *more evident*, prove that when the body dies, the soul survives in a state of perception or consciousness, and therefore of happiness or misery. As A. H. is accustomed, "to turn to the New Testament, as to a statute to know the existing law," I beg leave to recommend these passages again to his calm and

deliberate consideration; and at the same time submit to him one or two more.

The Parables of our Lord, widely differing from the apologue of Jotham, and the fables of Æsop, where trees and brutes hold imaginary conference, are in strict conformity with nature and truth. When, therefore, in the parable of the Rich man and Lazarus, the latter is comforted and the other is tormented, while his surviving brethren are in danger of coming to the same place of torment, we may assure ourselves this is a faithful representation of this awful matter: the souls of the righteous enjoy immediate comfort, the wicked go at once into torment, while the relatives of one and the other struggle with mortality upon earth, profiting by the examples of faith and obedience, or following the wicked to certain destruction.

When our Lord bids his Disciples "not fear those who kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul," (Matth. x. 28.) it is necessarily implied, that the soul survives the body, and in a state of perception or consciousness. For if the soul sleeps, and is insensible till the last day, then whoever kills the body does, in the same sense and by the same stroke, kill the soul also. For the body cannot be so killed, but that at the last day it shall be raised again, "a spiritual body," clothed with glory, or enduring shame and torment, for evermore.

In confutation of the Sadducees, our Lord quotes the passage, where the Almighty calls himself "the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob," (Luke xx. 37.) long after the death of those patriarchs. Therefore, though not visible on earth, they were still living; "for he is not the God of the dead, but of the living; for *all live to him*." On which it has been well observed, that it "necessarily includes the notion of real and immediate life, as appears by the same expression in St. Paul, Rom. vi. 10."—Townson on the Gospels, page 196.

At the Transfiguration, Moses, who died, and Elias, who was translated; both appeared in glory, and talked with our blessed Lord; and it is highly incongruous to suppose, they were summoned from a state of unconscious stupor, for the sake of this momentary

momentary interview with Christ, and "when they departed from him," sunk again into a state of insensibility. St. Peter, who was present at this awful scene on the "holy mount," says, "We have not followed cunningly devised fables," (2 Pet. i. 16.) in making known such things. All was truth and reality. Yet, as St. John, who was also present, says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be," 1 John iii. 2. The nature of that body, which in another life we shall have, we are not able fully to comprehend, till we shall be made like to our Lord, "and see him as he is," clothed with that effulgence, brighter than the sun at mid-day, for the glory whereof Paul could not see, till his eyes were miraculously opened by Ananias in the name of Jesus.

But I fear, though the subject is important, I have dwelt too long upon it, and am now digressing. R. C.

Of the Consciousness of the Human Soul, during the time of its Existence in a disembodied state.

WHETHER the human spirit, when separated from the material substance which it here animated and informed, be destined to remain in a conscious or unconscious state until the day of judgment—is one of those momentous questions, in the decision of which every reflecting mortal must necessarily feel himself most deeply interested.

On this head one of your recent Correspondents having with truth remarked, "that happiness or misery in this intermediate state would partake of either reward or punishment," has been pleased further to assert, "that neither of these can precede the final judgment." But by what logical process such an inference can be legitimately drawn from such premises, I cannot but profess myself wholly incapable of comprehending. I can indeed discern, with sufficient clearness, the moral force of those considerations by which temporal Judges are wont to be restrained from anticipating practically, in any degree whatever, the result of an impending trial: but since the grand (if not the only) object of God's judicial proceedings in the last day is, without dispute, the universal manifestation of his perfect justice, not the investigation or discovery of men's respective

righteousness or guilt; nothing (I imagine) can be more evident, to the competent understanding, than is the certainty of this conclusion, viz. that the rule in this respect which should, in reason and in equity, invariably regulate the conduct of every earthly Judge, is, with a reference to the judicial dispensations of the Almighty, of no moral cogency whatever. — To which let me add, that if it be really inconsistent with the method and the principles of Divine justice, that the souls of men, during the intermediate state here spoken of, should in the least "partake of either reward or punishment," we must, by necessary consequence, extend the very same restriction to God's present dealings with mankind: must needs consider it, I mean, as utterly incompatible with just sentiments respecting the Divine perfections to believe that, according to the general order or course of things established by Divine Wisdom in the present world, there is any practical distinction whatever made between the righteous and the wicked: And yet, that the very same dispositions and habits which will ensure men's consummate happiness hereafter, do likewise, in most instances, actually and eminently promote their temporal well-being, no reflecting and observant mind (I conceive) was ever disposed to doubt.

In a subsequent part of the communication from which the preceding sentence is extracted we meet with the following Query: "If they (meaning the souls of our departed brethren) were conscious, what would mean the sound of the last Trump awakening them from the Dead?" Here, however, I must in the first place take the liberty of observing, that before we can reasonably be expected to give a just and satisfactory exposition of any specific text of Scripture, it is indispensably necessary that such text be accurately cited; and for my own part I must candidly avow my total ignorance of any one Scriptural passage which I can at all identify (in respect either of sense or of expression) with the concluding words of the sentence above quoted.—I read, indeed, in the well-known 15th chapter of St. Paul's first Ep. to the Corinthians, "that we shall not all sleep, but shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last Trump;

Trump;

Trump; (for the trumpet shall sound) and the dead shall be raised (not awakened) incorruptible, and we shall be changed." And I read likewise in the 4th chapter of the same Apostle's first Ep. to the Thessalonians: "that the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel, and with the Trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first." But in neither of these quotations (nor in any other parallel text of Holy Scripture with which I am acquainted) can I discover as much even as the most faint and remote allusion to the state of men's disembodied spirits.

The glorious change destined to be wrought upon mankind at (not by) the last Trump, is represented by St. Paul as extending equally to the dead and to the living; and consequently can never (without palpable absurdity) be understood as necessarily implying in the subjects of it the previous want of mental consciousness. 'All that can (with certainty) be collected from St. Paul's account of it, seems to be simply this: That it will consist in the instantaneous conversion of that part of human nature which was antecedently subject to the bondage of corruption, into a substance altogether incorruptible. — Unless, therefore, (with the Sadducee of old, and the Socinian in modern times) we assume it as a fundamental article of faith, that the human soul is, in reality, equally obnoxious to dissolution with the human body; or (to express my meaning differently, and perhaps with greater accuracy) that, truly speaking, there is in man but one kind of substance, viz. a material; and that human thought or consciousness is merely the occasional and contingent attribute of such substance,—an attribute which (like any other variable property belonging to it) such substance will be uniformly and necessarily found, at any given time, either to want, or to possess, according to the manner in which it shall be affected by external circumstances—unless, I say, the truth of this (most unphilosophical and most unscriptural) assumption be fully acquiesced in, every reflecting mind (I cannot but feel assured) will readily admit, that from the language of St. Paul, as above cited, the paradoxical and cheerless doctrine of your Correspondent A. H.

can derive no confirmation or countenance whatsoever. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Adlingfleet, March 29.*

A. H. p. 112, refers us to Matth. 24th, to the Epistle to the Corinthians, to the Thessalonians, and to the Book of Revelation, as affording passages in support of his opinion respecting Consciousness after Death, or the Nature of the intermediate State. Formerly I referred him to form his opinion upon this subject, from the condition of our Lord and the penitent Thief upon the Cross, on the day following their Crucifixion, as predicted and assured by our Lord himself. If that condition were not so, would he have in this manner told us? I could multiply proofs from Scripture to this effect, whereas in 24th of Matthew, to which A. H. refers us, I find nothing relating to the subject, and I have looked it over very carefully: his other references are very vague. If A. H. is a Member of the Establishment, I should wish him to consider what is meant by these words in the Burial Service, "Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful after they are delivered from the burthen of the flesh, are in joy and felicity."

The 55th Canon likewise directs all Preachers before their Sermons to commemorate all the faithful who are departed this life, in the faith and fear of God; which appears to me to suppose the Existence of an intermediate State. Let A. H. rest assured that the "public mind" suffers nothing by the "straying" to which he alludes; but that though the issues attaching to a state of Consciousness after Death are awful, yet there are individuals who can contemplate it with humility and a well-founded hope. T. V—n.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 1813.*

IN Belsham's History of the Reign of our present gracious Sovereign, Lord Viscount Weymouth is described as Earl of Weymouth, and Lord Grantham as Earl of Grantham. — The former Nobleman was exalted from a Viscounty to a Marquisate a few years only before his death, and long after he ceased to hold a situation under the executive Government. — The Title of the latter is still that of a Baron.

M. GAYFAR.

Mr.



*Some of the
principal ornaments,
Malmesbury Abbey
675.*



MR. URBAN,

April 3.

MY reply of gratitude (in a few words) to Mr. H.'s long-winded friendly communication (p. 243) is deferred until the whole of his letter is before me: at present, I entreat Readers to re-peruse my "Remarks" to Mr. H. on his writing for my work (p. 133); which, I solemnly avow, is a true statement of facts, however Mr. H. endeavours, in his way, to gloss them over.

In the annexed Plate are, "Some of the principal ornaments of Malmesbury Abbey, 675;" brought forward to convince, by their strong affinity to the Roman style, that such sculptures, and the architectural lines whereon they are displayed, are of the original Saxon foundation, as *per date*.

A. Remains of West entrance (continuation of columns downward dispensed with in this Plate.) B. Part of the arched recesses on West front. C. Patera on South front. D. Columns and rounds, string, &c. on West and South fronts. E. String, ditto front. F. Dragon's head to sweeping cornice of South porch. G. Architrave to an arch, North front. H. Architrave to second doorway internally of South porch. I. J. K. L. M. Parts of architrave to first doorway of ditto. N. One of the effigies (St. Peter) in the basso-relievos in ditto porch.

O. Crockets, so called by Mr. H. in his History (from which they are copied, see his Pisa dome), but by professionalists termed "scroll creepers." P. Scroll creepers in the string of dado to the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. Q. Scroll creepers from Gibbs's "Rules for Drawing," 1732; and Battley Langley's "Chest book, 1738." R. Crocket (real), York Cathedral, 14th century. S. Ditto. Abbey Church, Bath, 16th century.

Observations on Mr. Hawkins's "History of Gothic Architecture."

(Resumed from p. 12.)

(Continuation of Chapter VII.)

The event of the first crusade discussed, "considered" as having nothing to do with the introduction of the "Gothic style;" here I coincide most cordially with our Author. Buildings then hinted at, as erected in the twelfth century, at Venice, Ravenna, Naples, Arezzo, Pistoia, and Florence. Baptistery at Pisa, once more brought upon the carpet,

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"because many of its characteristics were afterwards introduced into the Gothic style, as pinnacles, crockets on the ribs of the dome, and two arches comprehended under one pediment." With regard to the copied engraving given by Mr. H. the upright appears an Italianized performance of the sixteenth century. What has the "Gothic style" to do with a circular plan? Our large ancient buildings are uniformly either square, oblong, or octangular: as for the circular towers on the angles of our Castle walls, they will be thought too insignificant to be brought in as characteristic of the circular ground-line of this Pisa example. Or, what connexion has the arcade on the second story and "its two arches under one pediment," with our said ancient buildings? I believe it may confidently be affirmed that no foreign piles, presuming to be of a style similar to what we profess of the Pointed Order, can evince any such detail; and I am assuredly confident in maintaining, that our remains are totally unlike any one particular here exhibited, except the trifling dealing-out of minute pinnacles on the third story, and on the dome, which any architectural eye will easily allow to be a late sticking-up. As for the "crockets on the dome," what are they but a modern Italian ornament termed with us "scroll creepers?" Such sculptural pleasantries are not unfamiliar in the schools of Wren, Gibbs, and Langley. (See the annexed Plate.)

Next are mentioned, as works of this era, the two columns on St. Mark's Place, Bridge of the Rialto, Church of St. Mark, leaning Tower at Pisa: several Popes at this time engaged in great architectural works. Church of St. Dennis in France, begun about 1140; mentioned, with that of Clugny, as "complete examples of the latter Gothic." "These are sufficient to fix the era of the introduction and establishment of this style in France. Of course it is needless to trace particularly the history of erections there, or elsewhere, to a higher period; since it is evident that what was once known there might easily be transplanted to Italy, England, and other countries."

Major Anderson, a gentleman well versed in the study of antiquities, during

during the short-lived peace in France, 1802, made the tour of that country, in order to ascertain the state of its antient architecture; particularly surveying the Church of St. Dennis, taking therefrom drawings of the West front, North and East ditto; with an internal view, their measures, &c. These have been finely engraved, with an accompanying plan and letter-press illustration, and published by Taylor. Surely, then, the Major may claim a degree of credit, equal to, if not something more than Mr. H. as it does not appear that Mr. H. has ever been out of the Kingdom, or in any wise competent to use his pencil in an artist-like manner. The Major states positively, that the Church was rebuilt a second time, 1282; his authority, William de Nangles. Our histories inform us that the Abbey-church of St. Peter, Westminster, in the choir, transepts, and part of the nave, was erected 1245. Here then is a priority in favour of English art of thirty-seven years: therefore, instead of Mr. H. importing the said art from France, it is evident that country had condescended to copy from our original conceived designs in the Pointed style. In fact, the elevations of St. Dennis are imitated, in their general parts, on a confined scale, from those of St. Peter's. Mr. H. then, as usual, is silent upon the detail; but a comparison between Major Anderson's engravings and our Westminster authority will soon determine this point of our observations. With reference to Clugny in its "complete example" of the latter Gothic, we have nothing but a simple line of Pointed arch to judge from, as necessary to fix, according to Mr. H. the mighty standard of his theory; as all the decorations turn, it should seem, on the Corinthian mode of workmanship, done on an innovatory stamp from that noble order. Thus it is presumed that Mr. H. who has raised all his hopes in having the honour to establish the origin of Gothic on the land of our natural Enemies, must be compelled to humble his lofty propositions, and look in future with more veneration to the heretofore genius of his countrymen, and also to the sublime work of his once admired Abbey-church of Westminster.

Mr. H. next tells us of the Church

of Sienna 1180, and that of Arezzo 1216, the clustered columns on the latter, enriched with a multitude of animals, &c. the disregard of the architects about the Grecian and Roman proportions and rules, "the same opinion ought to be entertained of the architects of France, Germany, and England." (England still in the back ground.) "About nine years after the commencement of the Cathedral of Amiens, the Church of St. Nicasius at Rheims was, in 1229, begun to be rebuilt;" mentions an engraving of it by Howlett, and described by Major Anderson, who says the date is 1300, and built by the English, as verified by the old Chronicles of Rheims. This Mr. H. would have us believe is of no authority. Upon consulting the elevation, any person conversant with our antient Architecture, and inclined to do justice to native merit, will directly allow it to be a performance of the fourteenth century, as all the characters of the exquisite architecture of Edward III's reign are pre-eminently conspicuous. Mr. H. then kindly lets us understand that when a church was first begun to be erected, giving the Abbey Church of Westminster as an example, 1245, completed 1255, "no reasonable man would ever think of contending that the age of the church is to be dated from the last period." Sagacious reasoner! Mr. H. in pursuing his knotted thread of quotations, would have us believe that our Salisbury Cathedral, 1258, is subsequent to the Church of Arezzo, because he has furnished a prior date, 1216, (much to be doubted): but why bring these piles into comparison, as the Church of Arezzo, by the extravagance "of its decorations," according to Mr. H. but ill assimilates with the pure and uniform majesty of our Salisbury Cathedral? Upon this presumption, notwithstanding it is absolutely plain, we have numerous proofs of an earlier use of the pure Pointed style; as at Lichfield, 1140. West front of Peterborough Cathedral, 1177. (See Gunton's History.) Mr. H. thus dogmatically maintains, "it cannot justly be hence inferred that this style was used earlier in England than in France. On the contrary, throughout the whole history of Architecture, it uniformly appears that the style of building in this country, on many

many occasions the materials, and frequently the artificers to employ them, were all derived and procured from Italy and France."

By a just comparison of the buildings in England in the Pointed style with those on the Continent of a similar cast, made by Dr. Milner and Major Anderson, it appears the foreign works are of a later date, and inferior in point of decoration, opposing York to Rheims, Salisbury to Amiens, Westminster's St Peter to St. Dennis. In the honest pride of Englishmen, they exult in the triumphant display on our part. Is there one of us, but participates in the glorious superiority? Why do I put this question? Mr. Hawkins thinks otherwise. It certainly may be allowed, that we have used in a few instances the Caen stone; but this was a capricious humour, at a particular period, as we possessed a stone of like quality at Barnack in Northamptonshire. Look to the quarries at Reigate, Roach-abbey, and in the vicinity of York, &c. &c. for beautiful and durable stone, wherewith our antient edifices were constructed. It also may be admitted that it is possible some itinerant artificers, in want of employment in their own countries, might meet with it here; John Bull being ever open-hearted to distressed suppliants, let them come from what corner of the earth they may. Still are we to infer (like Mr. H.) that our public edifices rose through their means?—Our national genius forbids the idea! And although, at the destruction of religious houses in the sixteenth century, the good people so employed brought out, before the gates of the monasteries, almost every document of artists' names, patterns of designs for buildings, and the like memoranda of antient skill, not fetching an immediate sale for their gold illuminations, &c. and barbarously committed them to the flames, to the irreparable loss of the lovers of English antiquities, yet it becomes every man to conclude there were, at the said period of overthrow to literature and science, long lists of the one, and a profusion of examples of the other. It is well the British Museum, and the cabinets of the curious, preserve a few precious relics on this head, to convince us that formerly England had its men of erudition, and of art, to instruct by historic lore, to give

designs in architecture, to execute them, and, by the happy hand of delineation, transmit to future ages the costumes and manners of their own times.

Mr. H. will not grant us any share likewise in the contrivance of the uprights of buildings internally (churches) with regard to the three stories thereof; that is, 1st story, arches for the aisles; 2d galleries; 3d windows above them for lighting the centre aisle; but must needs have them originate from the vestibule of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, wherein, according to his date, 1048, or 1099, there is no foundation for such an opinion. Look at home: Malmesbury, 675; Rumsey, 967; Durham, 995: in short, the priority of design on our side in these three-story arrangements might be told to a prodigious count. The clustered columns brought again into notice, as coming from the same source. This point I have fully explained, Plate I. p. 9.

"The Chapel of the Virgin Mary, which often occurs at the East end of Gothic Cathedrals, was probably an imitation of the Chapel of the Empress Helena, erected at the East end of the same church of the Holy Sepulchre." Will Mr. H. give us no credit as a people who ever had an original idea? "Circular window derived from Clugny." Are there not York and Lincoln Cathedrals, Westminster Abbey-church, Barfreston Church, Kent, &c. &c. with circular windows? The origin of the Pointed arch spoke of again, as coming from Euclid, and Clugny; the fallacy of this supposition has been so often made to appear in these "Observations," that I shall allow our Author in this place to pass on unnoticed. Mr. H. now would have us believe, that the varieties of architecture seen on one building (none mentioned) "arose from the inaccuracy of the workmen," he forgetting the ages through which such building had passed, and its consequent reparations and alterations according to circumstances, and the prevailing taste of the day. At any rate we must do Mr. H. justice by saying, that he sometimes sports a bright thought; for instance, "The semicircular arch consisted of a semicircle; while the Pointed arch was constructed of two segments of a circle." Wonderful discovery!

Crockets

Croquets and pinnacles, likewise two arches under one pediment, originate from the beloved Baptistery at Pisa, which Mr. H. we find still continues to repeat, as if our memories were so full of interstices as not to be able to hold for a moment his "might have been probable instances." I argue that croquets and pinnacles are a very late idea in architectural enrichments; and they are not met with in an erection of one regular Order previous to the 14th or 15th centuries. The early finish for turrets, &c. were in general plain spire-like forms, their angles being run with mouldings only (Peterborough, Salisbury, &c.) Hence, without any great forecast on the business, croquets and pinnacles may be set down as monastic decorations of no very distant period, to buildings raised either at home or abroad. "Two arches under one pediment." To this triple feature I have already replied in the fore-part of this paper. "And lastly, the intricacy and luxuriance of the tracery work which often occurs in Gothic erections, was the consequence of that love for exuberance of ornament and decoration which had been increasing from the time of Constantine downward, &c." without being so considerate as to indulge his readers with one poor "instance" of the originality of tracery work, when set on foot, where to be met with, or who were the great masters that first turned their hands to such magic appearances. Our Author's silence on this "consequence" augurs something on the side of England's sons, in the way of being the first inventors thereof!—Mr. H. next advances his opinion about the use of Painted glass; and, supported by no less a personage than *Fortunatus* (of conjuring memory), would have its first appearance to be at Notre Dame at Paris; than at Wirmouth in Scotland; also at St. Dennis; dear native land forgot in this respect, as on other occasions. J. C.

MR. URBAN, London, April 4.

BY the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which is just put into my hand, I perceive that the Editor has cited Mr. Southey to his bar, to answer for the offence of poetic composition; for you must necessarily have observed, Sir, that in

the eyes of the Northern Critic, all authorship is a species of petit treason. His motto is, *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*. He, of course, acts the part of the police magistrate of Parnassus himself, and assigns to every writer, in prose or verse, the character of the culprit. Where such is the spirit of judicial investigation, we can easily anticipate the sentence. Justice Midas, you know, condemned Apollo himself to transportation.

The Reviewer sets out by declaring, that "if the Laureat had been contented with getting up an Ode of the ordinary length*, and had printed it, in a quiet way, in the newspapers," he would have let him off gently; but, *alas!* the wicked bard has ventured to appear "in quarto," and, *infandum dictu!* "with notes!" *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* The notes, the terrible notes, could not suffer the conscience of this virtuous *Angelo* to sleep; and accordingly, with all due solemnity, he proceeds to examine into the offence.

The poem itself was sufficiently culpable. It told "the old story of the War in the Peninsula." One can easily understand, why the old story should so much disagree with the Reviewer's stomach. Besides, "it abused the French," and that "in a dull style." If one were to hint that the French had ever and anon been bepraised, in a style at least as dull, it would amount to no more than the figure of speech called in rhetoric a *Tu quoque*; and after all, *De gustibus non est disputandum*. Some people will find all censure of our National Enemy, a mighty dull thing; and some will not be able to discover why he should always be extolled; but one little error of the Reviewers it seems proper to notice. By the words France, and the French, he invariably means nobody but Buonaparte and his adherents. Now this, in some measure, detracts from that universality of application, which, I doubt not, the learned Gentleman would desire his theorems to possess. Be it known to him, that there are a great many Frenchmen who detest Buonaparte; nay, who have even shaken off his yoke; and I do not find that Mr. Southey has at all abused them for it. On the contrary,

* See it in this volume, p. 61.

it is manifest, that in this very poem, he has done what in him lay, to prompt them to so manly and honourable a measure.

The Reviewer having decided on the "meanness of the materials of the poem," it was a thing of course that he should censure "the poorness of its execution;" and he has certainly fallen on a mode of proving this part of his accusation, no less ingenious than candid. In order to demonstrate that the Poem is prosaic, he *ex officio* changes it into plain prose; that is to say, he prints it as such; and, in some instances, even helps the transmutation by a change of the very words. I have heard of a pious person, who, thinking metre a very wicked thing, took the pains to divest *Paradise Lost* of that ornament. His work began somewhat in this way: "O heavenly spirit, relate the first disobedience of man, and his tasting of the forbidden fruit." The motive of this pious transposer was, perhaps, more respectable than that of the critic; but his labour was about as foolish. Nevertheless, after all that the latter has done to mar the beauty and grandeur of Mr. Southey's numbers, I think one may yet distinguish in these mangled passages the *disjecti membra poetæ*. Sure I am, that if the metamorphosed stanzas are to be denominated prose, they are some of the best prose I ever read in the *Edinburgh Review*.

It will be seen, with half an eye, that whether the stanzas are poetical or prosaic, it was not they, but the notes, which procured Mr. Southey the honour of so early a notice. The Editor thinks those notes were intended to have made him angry, and to have made him ridiculous. He assures us they have not made him angry; and we are bound to believe a Gentleman on his own word: but yet I cannot help calling to mind on this occasion a humorous character in a well-known play. I do not say that Sir *Fretful Plagiary* conducts the *Review* in question: but I am somewhat inclined to suspect it. He is "afraid," too, that the learned Author will be held to have failed in making him ridiculous. I am afraid not. I think ridicule necessarily results from the contrast of pompous pretensions with mean and despicable performance. The *Edinburgh Re-*

view is clearly neither more nor less than a political pamphlet, set on foot with the express purpose of writing up a certain set of doctrines. To do the authors justice, they have pursued their task with considerable ability of a particular kind, with thorough consistency, and with unshaken perseverance. I am even willing to allow that, until within these two years, they really led the political opinions of a pretty numerous class of society. They gave out that their studies were profound; and they obtained credit from many who had neither leisure, nor inclination, to sound their depth. Nay, do they not still hold out the same profession? "For our own parts," say they, "when we are seriously occupied with the *destinies* of Europe, or of mankind."—Is there any thing wanting to this mysterious and weighty phraseology, but a black cat, a white wand, and a long beard, to make them pass for political conjurers?

After a long course of such solemnity, after a series of oracular predictions, after repeated appeals to the exact accomplishment of what they had foretold; it is really rather hard measure to their credulous followers, to turn round, with a trite remark on "fallible beings who deal in the hazardous trade of political prediction:" it is really too much to find fault with Mr. Southey, for having "taken the pains to pore over their political speculations for four or five years back." I think, too, it is using their publisher somewhat unfairly, who has been at the pains to reprint their former numbers, in order to make a library work of 20 volumes, which the *edax vetustas*, that so soon condemns other *Reviews* to oblivion, may not be able to injure. Vain labour! if the Editor himself forbids us to look back beyond the current year; if he aims but to rival the ingenious Mr. Moore; in short, if his prophecies are only made to be believed, but not to be fulfilled.

But, says the Reviewer, *humanum est errare—aliquando dormitat Homerus*; the passages selected by Mr. Southey are "insulated passages," gleaned "with incredible industry" from the vast mass of our works. Mr. Southey "thinks" they have been contradicted by subsequent occurrences. They contained some "supposed

posed errors," and it possibly may be true, "that the course of events has not corresponded in *all respects* with what we at one time considered as probable." No, Sir, this is not Mr. Southey's objection. His objection is, that the Reviewer is wrong *toto celo*, necessarily wrong, wrong in every joint and member of his political system (at least as far as regards foreign politics); and that it is for this reason that his predictions have been falsified, not in this or that minute particular, but in their uniform tenour, and whole result. This, Sir, I say, Mr. Southey has proved. He has proved it as to the war in general, as to Russia, Germany, Portugal, Spain. Would any one desire a more satisfactory proof of the hollowness of any system? can any one conceive the reputation of an established work to be more completely overset, or in fewer words?

The Reviewer at first "declines to vindicate" the opinions expressed in the passages selected by Mr. Southey; but immediately afterwards he bethinks himself, that on the subject of Spain a little argument may yet be maintained; and, though he will not descend to "a dull repetition of events which happened there *several years ago*" (viz. in 1808 and the following years, not quite out of the historical statute of limitations; one would think), yet he boldly ventures to assert, that he "retains his original opinion" with respect to the Spaniards. It is here, Sir, that I desire to meet him. I will not allow him to dwell on "insulated passages" or on insulated points in "the old story of the war in the Peninsula." I say his original opinion of that war was fundamentally erroneous, and at every stage of it his views were those of a shallow and incapable politician, narrow in the grasp of his intellect, and dead to the best feelings of the human heart. It required no "incredible industry" in Mr. Southey to collect proofs of the rashness and ignorance of this blind leader of the blind: but on a re-perusal of the *Edinburgh Review* (if the Editor will not be offended, that his works should receive a second reading), any person may easily trace its consistency in error. I shall take up the examination at the commencement of the Spanish war in 1808. When

that glorious flame burst forth, which cheered every truly British heart with rapture, it would have been impossible for any public writer, or for any man in any society in this country, to have avowed himself hostile or indifferent to its success. Certainly the Edinburgh Reviewers did not do this. They with some parade set forth the justice of the Spanish cause, and the ardour and enthusiasm of the people; but then they artfully contrived to throw a wet blanket over our hopes, by the following judicious remarks:—"To all this we must *unhappily* oppose, the French army directed by the French Cabinet." "The Enemy is at the head of half a million of the *best soldiers in the world*." "This tremendous engine it is, which, we own, does *appal* us."—"We dread the issue."—"Our *apprehensions* greatly predominate."—"The sounder opinion seems to be, that the Spaniards *will be defeated*,"—"in a few months the fortunes of France will have prevailed over the most righteous cause that ever fixed the attention of mankind." Such was the animating encouragement with which the attempt to liberate a great country was greeted, in its outset, by these heroic worshipers of freedom and patriotism! Let us not overlook the incidental compliment to our brave army—but that was to be expected. They were Periodical Journalists, and therefore they had never heard of Egypt or Maida; they were Scotchmen, and therefore they knew not the names of Stuart and Abercrombie. If the army was depreciated, the government could hardly expect to escape that oblique sarcasm, so congenial to the taste of the writers in question. "If we could but see," said they, "any of the vices or follies of *old Governments* creeping into the French military system, we should be infinitely comforted;—but, alas! the dynasty of Buonaparte is yet too fresh for such blunders as these." What will the Reviewers now say to the talent at blundering, from which a Tyrant and an Usurper is so naturally and so necessarily exempt?

Such were their sentiments in July 1808; but, before the Review for October appeared, the glorious triumph of Baylen had taken place, and a large army of "the best soldiers in the world" had surrendered to the despised

despised insurgents. Still the Reviewers (who in July had delivered an opinion that "in a few months" the fortunes of France would prevail) persisted in saying "we can discover no good cause for changing that opinion." Still they ridiculed "the romantic hopes of the English nation." Still they spoke, with awe, of that "consummate Statesman," Buonaparte. Still they indulged in "melancholy forebodings that the combat would lead to the subjugation of the most gallant people in the world." "Whether Ferdinand or Charles be the Monarch," said they, "we care not; or whether (with an elegant allusion to our own Royal Family) "*a new stock be brought from Germany for a breed.*" "That Buonaparte will ultimately succeed is highly probable." "Think you that he ever doubts of success?" Then again they raved of his "constant, steady, masterly policy;" so different from what it would have been "if his counsellors had been taken from the English political caste;" in which case, as they judiciously observed, he would take care to make war without the shadow of a pretext, and would put himself clearly in the wrong before all Europe.

The latter months of 1808 saw Buonaparte himself enter Spain, and advance to Madrid. This was sufficient for the Reviewers. "It is now obvious to any man of common understanding," said they, in the Review for January 1809, "that events have more than justified our worst forebodings, and that the curtain is about to drop on the long and disastrous tragedy of Continental subjugation."

The Review for April 1809 had been preceded by the retreat of Sir John Moore, and the embarkation at Corunna. Then it was that the Reviewers began to chuckle. Then they prided themselves on their superior wisdom. Then they (who are now so sore on the subject of political prediction) boldly cast in the teeth of their adversaries the strict and literal accomplishment of their sinister oracles: But let us hear their own words. "When we first brought this interesting subject under consideration, the country was in such a tumult of hopes and expectations, that the small voice of reason had no chance of being heard." After some

more compassionating remarks on the folly of the "deluded people of England," and some congratulations on their being "at length awakened," the self-complacent writer adds:—"For ourselves, we have unhappily too good a defence, in the events that verified our predictions."—They gravely remark, that "the spirit of the Spanish people, however enthusiastic and universal, was in its nature uncertain and short-lived;" and that it was "likely to go out, of itself;" and lastly, they "repeat the melancholy truth, that very little hope remains of Spain being liberated from the yoke of the savage Invader."

Still the persevering Spaniards maintained the contest, and still the unteachable British nation would not be croaked out of a steady adherence to the Spanish cause. This brings us to July 1809, when the Reviewers in good round terms thus censured our national policy: "It would be blood-thirsty and cruel in us to foment petty insurrections, after the only contest is over, from which any good can spring in the present unfortunate state of affairs."—"France has conquered Europe. This is the melancholy truth. Shut our eyes to it as we may, there can be no doubt about the matter. For the present, peace and submission must be the lot of the vanquished"! Noble, heroic, glorious, resolution! Truly worthy of an Edinburgh Reviewer! Mr. Southey has made one extract from this Number of the Work, which I shall trouble you with transcribing, merely for the sake of showing what a lucky hit a foreboding politician may sometimes make: "It would be as chimerical to expect a mutiny among the vassal states of France, as among the inhabitants of *Nantes and Bourdeaux.*" In the same spirit, the Reviewers, in October 1809, made themselves very merry at the idea of Lord W. Bentinck's having been really directed "to concert measures for an invasion of the *South of France*, to be performed by the *combined armies of England and Spain!*" All which was of course numbered among the "frantic hopes of the British Cabinet."

In January 1810, they asked scornfully, "Is it allowed us to hope that Spain may yet be delivered; or that any co-operation of ours can do
more

more than aggravate her subjugation? They admitted that there had been among the Spaniards "a deep-rooted national antipathy, a violent hatred of the French"—but that "this feeling was sure to wear away, after producing some transient bursts of indignation."

In the course of this year came the ever-memorable campaign, which raised the name of *Wellington* to the first rank in military annals. It was after the flight of Massena from Portugal, that the Reviewers, in May 1811, said, "It is glorious for the Spaniards that it should be a *doubt* whether they will sink or swim." In August of the same year they began to cant about our "unprofitable laurels." And even down to July 1812, we find them loudly exclaiming, "Let us hear no more of objections to a Buonaparte ruling in Spain."

I have now, Sir, followed up these writers, until the moment when their Hero crossed the unpropitious Rubicon of his glories. At this point, I shall take my leave of them, with a word of admonition, which, I trust, will prove not unseasonable. I have sufficiently shewn that they are consistent, I am willing to believe them sincere—to what then do I attribute their egregious and even laughable mistakes? Simply to an utter ignorance of the human mind, and especially of their own minds. Whilst Cato gave his little senate laws, he forgot that he was but Cato, a poor, short-sighted, erring mortal. Whilst the Edinburgh Reviewers sit in fancied state, delivering their melancholy truths, and sad forebodings *ore rotundo*;

"As who should say I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my mouth, let no dog
bark;"

they forget, that politics are not to be learnt by rote, like a schoolboy's lesson; that something more goes to the making of a statesman than a flippant style, a confident tone, or a string of threadbare sarcasms against men in power; but above all (and oh! more lamentable than all!) they forget, that the fate of Empires, the rise and fall of Nations, man's true greatness, and his wholesome Liberty, depend not on one engine of power, however mighty, nor on the word of a single tyrant, however artful; but on the springs of action which pervade

the minds of a whole people; or on that cold, creeping, slavish apprehension of distant dangers, which it has been the constant labour of the Reviewers to inculcate. Nothing can show a more thorough incompetency to the task of guiding the public judgment, than their distinct and repeated admission, that the Spanish people entertained a national antipathy, a violent hatred against the French; that this feeling was enthusiastic, was universal; and yet that it was in its nature uncertain and short-lived, that it would produce only transient bursts of indignation, and then would go out of itself. Yet of such contradictory and inconsistent stuff as these, are all the opinions of the Edinburgh Review, on foreign politics, composed. I have confined myself, for the present, to the Spanish question; but there is just the same flippancy, and just the same absurdity, in what is said of Russia, of Germany, of France itself, and of its *destinies* and *dynasties*. However, I have, perhaps, said enough to convince most of your Readers that Mr. Southey had no great difficulty in collecting the "supposed errors" of the Reviewers, and that the latter would in future act wisely by declining "the hazardous trade of political prediction;" and, under this impression, I beg to subscribe myself your humble servant,

Piso.

Letter addressed by M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND to the Editors of the *PARIS PAPERS*.

IT was natural enough that in the first moments of our freedom the august Princes who entered our walls should alone excite the transports of our gratitude. We were justly dazzled, and shall preserve an eternal recollection of the magnanimity of Alexander, and the successor of the Great Frederick. It was also with a feeling of admiration that our eyes were fixed upon the Austrian Generalissimo, who reminded us of the greatness of the sacrifices of his virtuous and worthy master. The other Sovereigns in the holy league will be always dear to France, for the love they bear our King, and the hatred they have vowed to our Tyrant. But not a single Frenchman has forgotten what he owes to the Prince Regent of England and the noble

noble people who have so deeply contributed to our deliverance. The standard of Elizabeth floated in the armies of Henry IV: it re-appears in the battalions that restore us Louis XVIII. We are too sensible of glory not to admire Lord Wellington, who retraces in so striking a manner the virtues and the talents of our Turenne. Are we not moved to tears when we see this truly great man promise, on our retreat from Portugal, two guineas for each French prisoner that should be brought in alive! By the sole moral force of his character, more even than by the vigour of military discipline, he suspended miraculously, on entering our provinces, the resentment of the Portuguese and the vengeance of the Spaniards. In short, it is under his standard that the first cry of *Vive le Roi* awoke our unhappy country. Instead of a captive King of France, the new Black Prince brings back to Bourdeaux a King of France delivered. When King John was sent to London, touched with the generosity of Edward, he attached himself to his conquerors, and returned to die in the land of his captivity, as if he had foreseen that that land would become the last asylum of the last branch of his race, and that one day the descendants of the Talbots and Chandoses would gather up the proscribed posterity of the La Hires and Duguesclins."

DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

OF THE LONDON THEATRES.

No. VI.

"The Children of Powles."—The dramatic celebrity of these juvenile performers has been traced to the year 1378, when they petitioned Richard II. to prohibit ignorant persons acting the *History of the Old Testament*, as it had been prepared for them at great expence, for representation at the ensuing Christmas.

From that period little authentic is recorded, either of their original performance of moralities, or their other progressive exhibitions, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. As they never attempted, when at the height of their popularity, to support a regular Theatre but in participation with established Actors, it seems probable that their performances were originally intended only

GENT. MAG. April, 1814.

as a divertisement and relaxation from scholastic studies. Rude and imperfect as those amusements now appear, it must not be forgot, that to their exertions we are principally indebted for the formation of the English Drama. Their reputation was considerable, and sufficient to give a fashion to the times. When the cowl and the tunic were worn out, and the staid mysteries and tedious moralities fell into disrepute, and were neglected, they commenced a new era with the Protestants, and exhibited burlesque interludes and farcical comedies, much to the delight and "contentation" of their beholders. Their school-room, which stood behind the convocation-house, near St. Paul's, was, for a considerable period, the principal place of exhibition; but about the year 1580, the citizens making suit to the Queen in Council for leave to thrust all Players out of the City, are supposed to have had it razed to the ground. This was occasioned by a breaking out of the Plague, a malady so frequent in its visits, and serious in its ravages throughout the City, as to require a continual exertion of the Magistrates for preventing the extension by any public assemblage of the people. "Forasmuch," say the civic orders printed by Hugh Singleton about this period, without date, "as the players of enterludes, and the resort to the same, are very dangerous for the infection of the Plague, whereby infinite burdens and losses to the City may increase, and are very hurtfull in corruption of youth with incontinence and lewdnes; and also great wasting both of the time and thrift of many poore people from publique prayer and from the service of God, and daily cried out against by the preachers of the word of God: therefore it is ordered, that all such enterludes in publique places, and the resort to the same, shall wholly be prohibited as vngodly, and humble sute to be made to the Lords, that lyke prohibition be in places neere vnto the cittie." The suspension of their dramatic exhibitions is further confirmed by an advertisement prefixed to Lilly's *Endimion* in 1591, where the Printer observes, "Since the plays in Pauls were dissolved, there are certain comedies come to

my

my hands by chance, which were presented before her Majesty at several times by the children of Pauls."

Between the Plague and the Puritan, the exertions of the Actor found frequent inhibitions. Besides the well-known allusion in Hamlet to such a suspension, Middleton, in *A Mad World my Masters*, printed 1608, which had "bin lately in action by the children of Pauls," has thus humourously described the inconveniences experienced by the actors.

"*Senus*. There are certain players come to towne, sir, and desire to enterlude before your worship.

"*Sir Bountiful*. Players? by the masse they are welcome, they'le grace my entertainment well; but for certain players, there thou lvest, boy; they were never more vncertaine in their liues; now vp and now downe, they know not when to play, where to play, nor what to play. Not when to play, for fearful foole; where to play, for puritane foole; nor what to play, for criticall foole.—Goe, call'em in. How fitly the whorsons come vpon the feast; troth I was e'en wishing for them."

The children of Paul's were successively distinguished by Royal patronage, and often performed at Whitehall and Greenwich for the amusement of Queen Elizabeth. Of the regular Theatres, they principally exhibited at the Blackfriars, which might be occasioned from the contiguity of situation. At the School the performance was not *gratis*; the price of admission for a new play about 1601, being two pence. This is shown by the following short passage in the *Cuck-queanes and Cuckolds Errant; or the bearing down the June*, a comedy of that date, M9. (*pen's me.*)

"*Nim*. What now, the newes in London, Shift?

"*Shyl*. These: Thames is broad as it was euer, Poules steeple stands in the place it did before; and twopence is the price for the going into a newe play there."

At the conclusion of the dramatic pieces which follow the Cuck-queens, just referred to, the Writer has inserted an address, which ascertains the time of their exhibition. This was limited to two hours, commencing at four of the clock, upon the conclusion of afternoon prayers, and lasting until six, when the gates were finally closed

for the evening. So much did the Writer know the necessity of adapting the length of his pieces to the time allowed, that his songs are most of them appended to his plays, for the purpose of being used or omitted according as the performance should require. The whole advertisement is too curious to omit.

"A Note. To the Master of Children of Powles. Memorandum, that if any of the five and foremost of these Pastoralls and Comedyes conteyned in this volume shall but onereach in length (the Children not to begin before foure, after prayers, and the gates of Powles shutting at six, the tyme of supper), that then in tyme and place conuenient, you do let passe some of the sougs, and make the concert the shorter, for I suppose these Plaies be somewhat too long for that place. Howsoeuer on your own experience and at your best discretion be it. Farewell to you all. W. P. Esq."

Some of their performances might be for practice, as well as recreation, in order to appear more perfect when honoured with Royal commands, and the taking money for admission to secure "a good gentle audience," as appears in the following dialogue from *Jacke Drum's Entertainment*, first printed 1601.

"*Sir Edward*. I saw the children of Powles last night,
And troth they pleas'd me prettie,
prettie well,

The Apes in time wi'll do it handsomely.

"*Planet*. I'faith I like the audience
that frequenteth there

With much applause; a man shall
not be chokte

With the stench of garlick, nor be
pasted

To the barmie iacket of a beer-brewer.

"*Brabant Ju*. 'Tis a good gentle audience, and I hope the boies,

Will come one day into the court of requests.

"*Brabant Si*. I and they had good plaies, but they produce

Such mustie fopperies of antiquitie,
And doe not sute the humourous ages

backe
With clothes in fashion."

Many particulars of their dramatic exhibitions may be found in the respective pages of Mr. Malone and Mr. Chalmers. One of the earliest of their instructors, whose name has descended to us, was Sebastian Westcott; he was succeeded, in 1668,

by

by Thomas Giles; and in 1600 Edward Piers became their Master, who was probably the last that gave lessons upon the dramatic art. *Eu. Hood.*

Account of the National Debt, and the Public Funds or Stocks.

THE National Debt, which gave rise to the different Stocks in this Country, was occasioned by the Government (or Parliament) not being able to defray the great expences of wars, &c. by taxes raised *within the year*; and, therefore, at, or soon after, the Revolution (1688), by the example of Florence and other Nations, they laid Taxes sufficient only to pay the *interest* of the sum wanted. Thus, if they wanted to raise 20 millions every year for five years, they would have difficulty or an impossibility to do it for so many years in succession—but the *interest of that sum for five years at 5 per cent.* which would be five millions a year, though a large sum, it might more easily be found to raise taxes to pay the sum of five millions every year.

This was at first done by granting Annuities for terms of years, and others for the lives of those who would lend and advance the money; and afterwards at 5 per cent. to continue till the Principal sums were paid off, or the Creditors otherwise satisfied.

From 1688, in the reign of King William, this National Debt was,

	Millions.
In 1702, at his death	46
1714, at the death of Q. Anne..	48
1725, at the death of George I..	53
1762, at the end of 7 years' war	141
1782, end of the American war..	268
1792, at the commencement of the French war.	259
1802, middle of the French war	540

The different Funds were at first few and distinct; but were afterwards united together, making an *aggregate Fund*. Taxes were pledged for all of them, having the faith of Parliament for their security, some at 4 and some at 3 per cent.

They were first at 6 and 5 per cent.; but about the year 1749 the Government were able to pay the Proprietors their principal, the Stocks being at that time 100 per cent. or at *par* as it is called: but the Proprietors agreed to take 4 per cent. and afterwards 3 per cent. rather than be paid off.

The legal interest of money varied much in early times, and even in the time of King William was at 7 and 6 per cent. In 1714 it was settled at 5 per cent.; and it was made usury, and liable to penalties to take more.

It has been already said, that about the middle of the last century the Proprietors or Stockholders agreed to reduce the interest of their Stocks to 4, and afterwards to 3 per cent. This was the origin of the two, now the greatest Stocks, called the 3 per cent. *Consols.* Annuities, and the 3 per cent. *Reduced Annuities.*

There are many others, denominated from the circumstances attending the time when created; for instance, *South Sea Annuities*, *Imperial Annuities*, &c.

But the Public Debt has lately so much accumulated, *viz.* within these 50 years, and still more within these 20 years, that new Stocks have been created, some at 4 and some at 5 per cent. all equally on the faith and security of the Publick.

This is done by inducing the Creditors or Proprietors to take each for his 100*l.* or 1000*l.* sums partly made up of the former Stocks at their real value, *viz.*

100 <i>l.</i> of the 3 per cents. suppose worth 60 and, for instance, 50 of the new	
4 per cents	40
and the remainder by an advantage of 3 or 4 <i>l.</i> to induce him to change, and advance cash, say ..	4

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The Interest being the same, till otherwise agreed upon, the value of the Stocks, as well as of all the Public Funds, depends on the credit or state and prosperity of the Nation; that is, the opinion entertained of Public affairs, as is seen daily in the newspapers. It has fluctuated accordingly from 100 and 90 to 50, 60, 70, or 80 per cent.; and, being the subject of speculation, has been the source of great gain to some, and great loss to others.

In 1786, this Debt was so large, that Mr. Pitt, then Minister, proposed the raising one Million every year, and to lay additional Taxes to pay the Interest of that Million, in order to make a Sinking Fund for the gradual reduction of the Debt. This has been regularly done.

And

And to this an improvement has since been made, viz. to add likewise Taxes sufficient to pay the Interest of the annual Addition, if any wanted, every year.

These plans have already paid off a large Sum; but, the War having broke out again in 1802, the original Public Debt has been increased, though the other part has been reduced by Mr. Pitt's plan above explained.

The National Debt to July	£.
1813, was	973,283,159
The Redemption in ditto ..	224,661,932

Unredeemed Capital	748,621,227
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Interest to National Debt ..	33,787,999
Deduct Int. on Stock Redeemed	6,820,661

Interest on Stock Unredeemed	26,967,338
Deduct the Interest of Stock cancelled, to answer the charge of Stock created since Feb. 1, 1813	4,607,295

22,360,043

Mr. URBAN, Northiam, April 14.

IN the Spring of 1808, during my residence at Hasledean near Canterbury, I attended Divine Service at the Cathedral of that City on Midlent Sunday, when the late venerable Dean, who, though he had no pretensions like those of his worthy and admired successor to pulpit oratory in his manner of delivery, was in no respect, I believe, inferior to him in point of composition, preached a very excellent and remarkable sermon, illustrating a passage of Scripture History, in itself most interesting to the tender feelings of nature. One of the lessons on that day is the 45th chapter of the book of Genesis, wherein Joseph maketh himself known to his brethren; and the text which the Dean judiciously selected was taken from the 4th verse, the most impressive and affecting of that sacred narrative, "*I am Joseph your Brother.*"

In a very elegant, yet perspicuous style, the Dean enlarged on this most unexpected and astonishing discovery: aware of the powerful effect it would naturally have on the feelings of his audience, he admonished them not to take it as a tale of curiosity, related for their amusement, or merely to gratify their feelings of tenderness; but as exhibiting the power and providence of God, in making even the

vices, as also the virtues of his creatures, instrumental to his gracious purposes in his government of the world; alarming conscious guilt with the fear of retribution, in order to produce that sincere contrition for their offences which is ever the object of his lenient, as well as his severest dealings with the wicked, and portraying, in this part of the high and amiable character of Joseph, the important virtues of *forgiveness of injuries, brotherly love, and filial veneration*; which are all so strictly enjoined, often immediately followed by the most distinguished blessings, and always ultimately rewarded by our Heavenly Father. In this admirable discourse the Dean introduced the mention of a remarkable custom in some parts of the country which he was acquainted with (and worthy of being observed in every part) of private families assembling in the house of the head or senior of their respective branches on the day when this affecting and instructive lesson is appointed to be read, and making it a day of innocent and cheerful festivity, as far as is consistent with its most sacred duties, upon the purest principles of religious and moral consideration, for the express and laudable purposes of consigning to oblivion, and thus happily terminating, all relative and domestic differences that may happen to exist amongst them, renewing and strengthening the ties of kindred, and impressing on their hearts and minds those important duties on which the happiness of private life so essentially depends; thereby giving to this lesson of Religion the force and effect which all its lessons were intended to have, and, if equally regarded, assuredly would have, on the immediate welfare and true enjoyment of our lives; would most effectually avert that mournful apprehension which the Patriarch expressed when at first he refused to part from Benjamin, and which Parents too often experience from the dissensions and misconduct of their children; and would tend more than any other cause to obtain for ourselves and our dearest relatives the supreme blessing of a happy old age; and to "bring down our grey hairs," not "with sorrow," but with joy and comfort "to the Grave."

Here the Dean concluded. I do not give

give this abstract as perfectly correct; for it was taken only from memory, and there may be errata which are not to be attributed to the Preacher.

The annual resort of families to the dwelling of their head, whether on the day above mentioned, or (as is more usual) at the commencement or at the end of the year, that important space of time by which human life is measured, must unquestionably have a great tendency to promote those desirable purposes for which it should be held; when every absent member, whether in the service of his country, or any other honourable or just and necessary pursuit in life, or recently separated from the survivors by that inevitable event to which we are all approaching, and which the course of a year may very probably have produced, will claim in the breasts of those who fondly love or tenderly remember them, the sacred privilege of the absent and the dead, to have all their virtues commemorated, and all their faults forgotten.

The subject of the Dean's sermon was particularly interesting to me, as having at that time an only Son abroad, to whom I was indebted for every joy and comfort that a parent can derive (his presence alone excepted) from a dutiful and amiable child, inexpressibly beloved, distinguished, by those who knew and had the goodness to patronize him, for every engaging quality and every estimable virtue; with whom I then hoped to share, "before my death," (which, alas! his own has preceded) the endearing transports of a meeting, at some distant day, such as the venerable Patriarch and his darling son experienced; to the happiness of which it would not, however, have been requisite that he should become "a Ruler," although there are few stations, attainable by merit, talents, or fortune, to which he might not have aspired, or would not have done credit. I am perfectly aware that this must be considered as the language of parental partiality by those who do not know, as I have the happiness to do, that it does not exceed the strictest truth. While I mourn, as a Parent, the deprivation of my happiest hopes on earth, I shall not, I trust, be denied the indulgence of expressing those sentiments of the dear deceased, the truth of which alone can afford me any effectual consolation.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

YOUR Correspondent R. S. in Supplement, p. 642 (referring to Gent. Mag. Nov. Plate II.) is accurate as to the Arms from the Baptist's head in St. John's Lane, belonging to one of the Forsters of Northumberland; but he is perhaps not aware that Sir Thomas Forster, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died May 18, 1612, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried at Hunsdon, resided in St. John's-street. I do not know whom he married, probably a Radcliffe, as well as Sir John Forster, Warden of the Middle Marches, and Nicholas his son by a second marriage (not a natural son, *v. Kent's Banner display'd*, or Guillim abridged, p. 644).

R. S. is right in his conjecture that the drawing is not quite correct; for, though the coat is so covered with paint that it is difficult to discern the bearings accurately, it is evident that the second and third quarterings are those usually borne by Forster of Etherstone. The buck at one end of the chimney-piece is the original crest; that which is now borne by the family is an arm embowed, holding a truncheon of a broken lance. This may, perhaps, have been given to Sir John Forster, when he was made a Knight Banneret at Musselburgh, for his 'valour in defeating the Scots, or granted to his grandson Sir Claudius, when created a Baronet by James I. in 1619. The Judge, who was second cousin to Sir John, and whose uncle was Gentleman Usher to Queen Mary, would undoubtedly bear the original crest.

In Dugdale's Progress, Forster of Bamfrough bears the present crest; the quarterings, second and third, differ from Forster of Etherstone in the *bend* not being *cotised*, and the whole is in a *bordure entoyre of Bezants*. This border and quarterings have long been dropped, but the crest remains as borne by Sir Claudius.

Perhaps R. S. from his acquaintance with Northern Antiquities, may be able to inform you into what family the Judge married; it seems probable that the Baptist's head, which formerly was ornamented with painted windows, was a part of his premises, as there were persons living not long since, who remembered a

com-

communication with an old house still existing in St.-John's-street. E.F.

Mr. URBAN, *March 14.*
THE following is an extract from a letter lately received from a relation of mine, resident some time ago in the neighbourhood of Tarragona in Spain. I send it in hopes of its being thought worthy of a place in your Magazine. Your Correspondents who may offer any remarks on the inscription, will greatly oblige,
Yours, &c. M. D. D.

“Tarragona is a very interesting place on account of the many Roman antiquities that are to be seen. Our soldiers, in throwing up a battery about 300 yards from the walls of the town, found a Mosaic pavement, and a stone* bearing the following inscription.

↓ P E R F E R N A E †
N V M I S I A N O
I M I V I R O
A V G V S T A L
T I C L A V D I V S
A M I A N T V S
A M I C O O P T I M

“I have copied upwards of 40 Roman inscriptions that are to be seen in various parts of the town. I can trace out plainly the remains of a Roman Circus and Amphitheatre. Here is also a Roman Aqueduct quite perfect, which is really a great curiosity. The place, in short, abounds in relics of Roman grandeur; and which, I believe, are quite unknown in England.”

Mr. URBAN, *March 14.*
I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will, through the medium of your Magazine, favour me with a drawing and description of the Old Church at East Witton, in the North Riding of the county of York. As this antient building is now in ruins, such a communication may preserve the last few stones from oblivion. If I rightly conjecture, your Correspondent E. W—n, in a late volume, complains of the demolition of the monuments, and of the walls of this church. These abuses must, in a small degree, be pardoned; for, alas! Mr. Urban, the “gude folks” don’t take so much interest in these “auncient” buildings as you and I, if we may be allowed to

* The stone is 2 feet 1 inch wide, and 3 feet and half an inch high.

† Qu? P E R F E R N A E.

conjecture from ocular demonstration. But, while we blame these abuses, let a due share of praise be given for what has been done at the New Church; it is an instance of goodness and piety rarely met with, and an example worthy of imitation.
Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 28.*
ALFRED, p. 126, asks who was the Author of “The Dialogue in English between a Doctor in Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England.” I lately by accident met with a black-letter copy, without the Author’s name; but I possess a book printed 1787, being the 17th edition, of “Doctor and Student; or Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England, containing the grounds of those Laws, together with Questions and Cases concerning the Equity thereof. Corrected and improved by William Muchall, Gent.,” which, I presume, is a modern edition of the same book. In the Preface I find the following Note;

“The original author was *Christopher Saint Germain*, of the Inner Temple, a Barrister of such extensive knowledge in the laws of the country, that he was supposed to be equal to most men of his time. Soon after his book was published, which was in the year 1518, he was engaged in a smart controversy with a Serjeant at Law, relative to a point of doctrine advanced by him in the twelfth chapter of the first dialogue, the particulars of which may be seen in the first volume of Mr. Hargrave’s Collection of Tracts. He was, moreover, excellently skilled in the Civil and Canon Laws, and well acquainted with most of the liberal sciences. After spending a long life of much piety, usefulness, and integrity, he died at the age of 80; and was buried in the parish church of St. Alphage near Cripplegate, London.”
Yours, &c. W. K.

* To the same purpose we have been favoured with several other Letters; among which J. C. (of Furnival’s Inn) says, “Christopher St. German, or Jerman, was the Author; he lived in the time of Henry VIII. and, according to Ames, the book was first printed in 1523, by J. Rastell. There is an old Latin edition, with the life of the Author, which I have not been able to obtain; however, an account of St. German may be found in Nicolson’s Historical Library, and, I believe, in Wood’s *Athenæ*.”

Athenæ."—To the same purport also writes INDAGATOR.

A Constant Reader (Med. Temp. Soc.) says, "The Doctor and Student was originally written in Latin, and first published in 1518; and, from that period down to the present, it has ever maintained its character, as a book of the first authority, not only in the estimation of our learned and most admired legal writers; but the Courts at Westminster have ever paid the greatest respect to it, as one of the strictest legal accuracy. It may suffice to observe, that, among the best writers that have noticed our Author, no less than our great Blackstone in his Commentaries, Sir W. Jones in his Law of Bailments, my Lord Coke in his Institutes, Reeves in his History of the English Law, and Hargrave in his Law Tracts, have fully attested the great merit of his productions; and to the works of the above-mentioned writers I refer your readers, if they are desirous of knowing more on the subject."

H. says, "On looking over a folio volume containing Annals of the reign of Charles I. I find this book frequently quoted: the following extract from the speech of Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor General, at the memorable trial of Hampden, will, I hope, satisfy your Correspondent: "There was an antient Lawyer that wrote the Doctor and Student (whose name was S. Jermaine) who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. He tells you, lib. 2. c. 15, fol. 153. the King, out of the old customs of the realm, is bound twice in the year to scour the seas, but not against all outward Enemies, but only to put away the Pirates and petty Robbers."

Report on Steam Engine Passage Boats, or Packets. By Mr. RALPH DODD, Engineer.

THIS paper might be commenced with observing, What is it that cannot be effected by Steam, when scientifically applied, where power is wanted? As to the public convenience and utility of Steam Boats or Packets, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark for the use of well-informed persons; because it is one of those things that must strike and claim the attention of any intelligent mind; any one travelling on the line of country where used, who wishes to pass reasonably and expeditiously, at less expence than by Land Carriage, and without fatigue; for, of all other modes of travelling, this is the most pleasant and comfortable.

No danger of breaking down carriages; no dusty roads in summer, nor dirty in winter. In short, their cabins below are like sitting-rooms; their tables are strewn with papers, monthly publications, and books of amusement; so that no one can duly appreciate their comfort and convenience but those that have travelled in them.

For the information of those who are unacquainted with it, it may be necessary to state, that most of the principal Rivers in North America are navigated by these Steam Boats:—one of them passes 2000 miles, on the great River Mississippi, in 21 days, at the rate of five miles an hour, against the descending current, which is perpetually running down. This Steam Boat is 126 feet in length, and carries 460 tons, at a very shallow draft of water, only 2 feet 6 inches; and conveys, from New Orleans, whole ships' cargoes into the interior of the country, as well as passengers.

The City of New York alone possesses seven Steam Boats, for commerce and passengers: to name only one or two of them, that from thence to Albany, on the North River, passes 130 miles, then (after about 45 miles of land carriage to Lake Champlain), you may enter another Steam Boat, that will take you about 200 miles, to near Montreal; between which place and Quebec, a British Steam Boat, 140 feet in length, is constantly passing, and usually goes down in 28 hours, but sometimes in only 24, although the distance is 180 miles; and, in returning, she is seldom more than 12 or 15 hours additional time, though the stream is almost constantly running against her, with great velocity, so peculiar to the River St. Lawrence, in North America. This Boat, in the last year, was found of the greatest service to the British Government, in carrying troops and stores, with greater ease and dispatch than possibly can be effected by land. And it is here certainly worthy of remark, that in the late expedition of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, up the Potomac River, chasing the Enemy, they, keeping their ships at a prudent distance from ours, sent one of their Steam Boats, directly against the wind, so as to be just without gun-shot, and reconnoitred our fleet. This fact is mentioned, because it is presumed that

that it is the first instance where they have been applied to such purposes.

The Steam Boats used at present in our own Island are a sufficient demonstration of their utility: it will only be necessary to mention those working on the River Braydon, between Yarmouth and Norwich; and on the River Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock; which Boats, on this latter station, often beat the Mail between the two places, and are always certain to time, let the wind or tide be what way it may.

It would occupy too considerable a space in this paper to enter into the merits of those Steam Boats now building and preparing in the Rivers Tyne, Thames, and Medway; particularly those with patent, simplified apparatus, for the use of Rivers, to pass coastwise, and for short runs of passages over to the Continent; but it is necessary to state, from most mature and deliberate experiments, that some of these Steam Boats, or Packets, with patent apparatus, are so constructed, that they can carry sail, and perform all the manœuvres of other vessels at sea, when the wind is in their favour; and, when against them, by furling all their sails, pass right in the wind's eye with velocity; thus continuing their passages in a straight line, while other vessels are obliged to tack, to and fro, and make but little progress to their desired point; and these possess the best accommodation for passengers, and are always certain to beat other vessels, only under canvas, because they can use both their sails and machinery at one time, giving them additional velocity through the water; which, to a reflective mind, must evince their great utility, because, except in storms and gales of wind, they can always pursue their passages straight forward, rendering them shorter and more certain than the present system, which is of the first importance to commercial countries.

I cannot help stating what once occurred to me, in my return from the Continent of America, in a swift-sailing packet: we made the entrance of the British Channel in 21 days; but, detained by light, contrary winds, we were nearly as long in gaining a port. Here a few hours' scientific application of Steam would have given the much-desired port of safety,

and have saved the expense of near three weeks' wear and tear to the labouring vessel. Intelligent minds and lovers of their Country's improvements will say then, surely, all our packets ought to possess Patent Steam Apparatus, that, in times like these, they might use them, as well as add to the speed of their sailing, when applied, making their passage by sea more certain, and of less duration; thereby rendering the intercourse between our own Island and other countries more easy, frequent, and inviting.

I have much pleasure in seeing, what I more than two years since wrote and published, on the adoption on the rivers in this country of Packet Boats, is now beginning to be realized on many of them.

* * Mr. DODD has obtained a Patent for building Iron Bridges with less than one half of the usual expense and time. They are constructed without centres; and, as such, do not obstruct navigation. They unite lightness, elegance, and durability.

MR. URBAN,

April 15.

DR. JAMES WILMOT was the Author of the Letters of Junius; and the great and never to be forgotten Lord Chatham his private patron and approving friend, to whom posterity will be ever indebted for his Lordship's great and glorious efforts to serve the Country at large.

OLIVIA WILMOT-SERRIS.

P. S. April 17. A gentleman has this day informed my daughter, that Sir William Draper was of Trinity College; and that he knew Dr. Wilmot had a political quarrel with that gentleman at the University, which gave rise to the controversy in Junius's Letters.

A near relation of Dr. Wilmot's, having a collection of MSS. in his possession which had proceeded from the Reverend Divine's pen, possessed himself of the sentiments of a gentleman at the General Post-office, Lombard-street, whose occupation has been to discover forgeries. On that gentleman being asked if the Sermons in Dr. Wilmot's hand-writing preserved, &c. and the fac-similes of Mr. Woodfall's publication, were the same hand, he said, if any memoranda were in the family's possession relative to Junius, he could have no doubt

doubt but the hand-writing of the Sermons, Letters, &c. and the fac-similes, were the same hand-writing.

In a Letter received from Major Thomas Pate Hankin, of the Royal Scotch Greys, written to my daughter in October 1813 (that gentleman being by marriage my first cousin), he says, "had he known I was about to have written the 'Life of Dr. Wilmot,' he could have afforded many useful documents, as to Junius, for my work. That his father-in-law Capt. Read (a strong Tory), during 23 years' toils, was impressed with the firm belief that his brother-in-law, Dr. Wilmot, was Junius, and that he had published and written the Letters with the knowledge of two or three members of the Whig Club: That the Doctor and Captain had not spoken for several years previous to the Doctor's decease, Capt. Read considering his military promotion had been lessened by his brother-in-law's political opinions."

The Publick, I trust, will now be satisfied that justice and truth have actuated my feelings, in my appeal to its patronage for my "Life of Dr. Wilmot." Major Hankin's gallant and noble disposition is too well known by officers of superior rank in this country, for any one to doubt his truth in regard to Junius. He has fought nobly for his country; and is universally respected as a gentleman, officer, and honest man.

OLIVIA WILMOT SERRES.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen Anne-street.*
AFTER a sedulous research, I have ascertained that the Letters which bear the signature of JUNIUS were written by a native of Geneva—the author of the excellent Essay on the English Constitution. Engaged, at present, in an undertaking that engrosses my attention, I cannot at this moment say more on the subject; but, so soon as leisure permits, will produce *irresistible* proofs of this very extraordinary fact.

Yours, &c. T. BUSBY.

* * * Mr. D. B. CURWEN suggests that the Mansion-house would make the most beautiful and convenient Post-office in Europe; while an elegant residence might be erected for the Lord Mayor on the site of that old and despicable ruin called Basinghall.

GENT. MAG. April, 1814.

5

On BIBLICAL RESTRICTIONS by the Church of ROME, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters.—No. II.

I PROCEED, Mr. Urban, to examine the motives assigned by Roman Catholics, for their prohibition of the Scriptures among the Laity. The first serious and formal Act, designed to limit the use of the Bible, so far as I recollect, was passed by the Council of Toulouse, in 1229; but Abp. Fenelon seems to intimate, that a similar prohibition had been issued by the Church of Rome prior to that time, when the Waldenses and Albigenses began to circulate the Bible in the vulgar language. He says, "Je ne prétends pas dire que cette réserve n'a commencé qu'au tems de ces Hérétiques; il faudroit faire une exacte recherche, pour pouvoir fixer le commencement de cette discipline:" (*Lettres Spirituelles*, &c. à M. L'Evêque d'Arras, § 5. p. 239, of Tome IV.) It was against these innovators, and their adherents, that Pope Innocent III. exerted his authority, on discovering that the Laity, and even Females, had presumptuously dared to read the Scriptures in French: for Peter Waldo had recently caused the sacred books to be translated, and allowed all persons to take copies of his manuscript; an offence too enormous to be endured by the See of Rome. You are requested, Sir, to notice this fact particularly: viz. that, in no case did the Papal Mother of Rome encourage her sons and daughters before the 13th century to read the Word of God in their vernacular tongue; much less had she ever, till that period, authorized so profane and dangerous a work to be undertaken as a translation! She was *then* too intent on her own aggrandizement, too much occupied in controuling the temporal princes, too little concerned for the salvation of hungering souls. "*The neglect of the Pastors to explain the Scriptures*," is confessed here by Mr. Butler's oracle, Fenelon himself: but, instead of remedying this crying evil, the Pope and his newly-created Inquisitors instituted crusades, and employed fire and sword to extinguish the dawning light, and utterly to destroy all those who instructed the people either to transcribe, read, or understand the Bible!

Now the greatest crime of these "*Hereticks*" consisted in the endea-

YOUR

your (perhaps crude and injudicious at the beginning) to supply the defective tuition of their Clergy; to teach the use of a heavenly volume which had become quite obsolete and neglected; to snatch as many souls from Popish darkness and utter ruin as they were able: and possibly, in attempting this, they might sometimes have misinterpreted that written word, which the lazy Priests had never explained to the people, and which the ambitious Prelates had never dreamed of rendering accessible to them. We know what was the effect of such an honest effort to spread the Gospel; and how far those holy coruscations of divine truth conducted to enlighten several distant countries, especially England and Poland, in the course of a few years afterwards. But, if the disciples of Waldo are to be execrated as *Hereticks*, so must those of Wickliff, and Huss, and Jerome; because they too encouraged the general use of the Scriptures among the Laity. However, it should not be forgotten, that about twenty denominations of Christians, thus persecuted by the Church of Rome, were included under the comprehensive title of Albigenses and Waldenses; so that we are not necessarily to impute to all of them the peculiar opinions which might be embraced by any particular sect.

After Mr. Butler has stated the Archbishop's sentiments, on the cause or motive why the Church (for he considers none to be in *Christ's Church* but those who hold to the See of Rome) condemned the indiscriminate use of the Sacred Text and of any translation; he goes on to deliver his own opinion in these words: "Thus far the venerable Prelate. I will observe, that the *disorganizing* tendency of the doctrines of the Waldenses and Albigenses, and their *equal hostility* both to the Church and to the State, are not always sufficiently attended to; and as these Sectaries propagated their doctrines among the Laity, principally by a misapplication of the *Sacred Text*, the withholding of it from general perusal was an obvious remedy. If it be thought an extreme remedy, it should not be forgotten that the *evil which it was intended to cure was also extreme.*"

Mr. Urban, I beg you will here remark that it was the "*Sacred Text*" itself (as Mr. Butler and the Arch-

bishop justly say) which was withheld; and not only a translation of the text into the French or some other living language. Butler knows, because he must have read the very words of the prohibition in my late "*Correspondence*," that the Holy Scripture was not then allowed to the Laity in any tongue, whether original or otherwise. He knows, Sir, that even their Church books of devotion were not permitted to them in a translation; but that the Laity were most strictly forbidden to possess either the Psalter, the Breviary, or the Hours of the Virgin Mary, in their vernacular language. It was not enough to exclude the Old and New Testament, in order to remedy this pretended "*evil*" of insubordination, and to correct the alleged "*disorganizing*" principles of the Waldenses, &c.; but the Roman Church must also prevent her own devotional books from being translated and understood by the common people!

Both the Archbishop and Mr. Butler conceal the truth in part, and leave us to imagine that the Laity might read the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue "with the permission of their Pastors;" whereas, the Council of Toulouse allowed of no such *permission*; but forbade the whole Bible, absolutely and unconditionally. This arbitrary conduct is deserving of attention; because the present Roman Catholic Bishop Milner, and the Rev. Mr. Gandolphy, deny that the Scriptures were ever prohibited entirely by their Church. Mr. Butler tells us indeed, "it has ever been the doctrine of the Church, that the Bible should be given to those only who, receiving it from the hands of the Church, seek for nothing in it but the sense of the Church." I beg of him to inform us, what is to be done, when "the neglect of the Pastors to explain the Scriptures" becomes so prevalent as it confessedly was in the 12th and 13th centuries? Are the people to perish for lack of knowledge; or ought they not then to read the Bible? Is it right and just to obey God, or such idle and blind Church-Guides as these?

I have not yet done with the calumniated Waldenses and Albigenses. It was necessary, to support Mr. Butler's tottering argument, that he should cry down and vilify these poor harmless people; for, otherwise, no pretence would have been made in behalf of his Church.

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It will be seen now, I think, that the Church of Rome did not act from pure motives in suppressing the Scriptures, during the dark ages; that she cruelly harassed a defenceless, innocent, and moral set of Religionists, who then were as lights of the world, and as the salt of the earth: and if they oppugned this Church, it was because she had become corrupt in her doctrine and manners, as well as infamously tyrannical in her conduct. For, who does not know that iniquity, and ignorance, and superstition, reigned triumphant among the whole body of the Romish Clergy, through the long night of barbarism to which I am alluding? Let any honest man read Limborch's History of the Inquisition (a bloody tribunal, which the present Pope Pius VII. wishes to revive); and say, if the abominations and perfidy of the Roman Church have been equalled by any other class of persons calling themselves Christians? The libels, the forgeries, and base villainies authorized by this Church, cannot be much exceeded; and her oppression of those who assume the right of thinking for themselves, has never been imitated by any Nation, whether Jewish, or Pagan, or Mahometan! If Mr. Butler, Mr. Silvertop, and a few other "English Catholics," as they wish to be called, have lately met with abuse from the bigoted partizans of Bishop Milner, and are on this account deemed "false brethren;" do they not think that, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, such love of religious freedom and incipient struggles

your (perhaps crude and injudicious at the beginning) to supply the defective tuition of their Clergy; to teach the use of a heavenly volume which had become quite obsolete and neglected; to snatch as many souls from Popish darkness and utter ruin as they were able: and possibly, in attempting this, they might sometimes have misinterpreted that written word, which the lazy Priests had never explained to the people, and which the ambitious Prelates had never dreamed of rendering accessible to them. We know what was the effect of such an honest effort to spread the Gospel; and how far those holy coruscations of divine truth conducted to enlighten several distant countries, especially England and Poland, in the course of a few years afterwards. But, if the disciples of Waldo are to be execrated as *Hereticks*, so must those of Wickliff, and Huss, and Jerome; because they too encouraged the general use of the Scriptures among the Laity. However, it should not be forgotten, that about twenty denominations of Christians, thus persecuted by the Church of Rome, were included under the comprehensive title of Albigenes and Waldenses; so that we are not necessarily to impute to all of them the peculiar opinions which might be embraced by any particular sect.

After Mr. Butler has stated the Archbishop's sentiments, on the cause or motive why the Church (for he considers none to be in *Christ's Church* but those who hold to the See of Rome) condemned the indiscriminate use of the Sacred Text and of any translation; he goes on to deliver his own opinion in these words: "Thus far the venerable Prelate. I will observe, that the *disorganizing* tendency of the doctrines of the Waldenses and Albigenes, and their *equal hostility* both to the Church and to the State, are not always sufficiently attended to; and as these Sectaries propagated their doctrines among the Laity, principally by a misapplication of the *Sacred Text*, the withholding of it from general perusal was an obvious remedy. If it be thought an extreme remedy, it should not be forgotten that the *evil which it was intended to cure was also extreme.*"

Mr. Urban, I beg you will here remark that it was the "*Sacred Text*" itself (as Mr. Butler and the Arch-

bishop justly say) which was withheld; and not only a translation of the text into the French, or some other living language. Mr. Butler knows, because he must have read the very words of the prohibition in my late "*Correspondence*," that the Holy Scripture was not then allowed to the Laity in any tongue, whether original or otherwise. He knows, Sir, that even their Church books of devotion were not permitted to them in a translation; but that the Laity were most strictly forbidden to possess either the Psalter, the Breviary, or the Hours of the Virgin Mary, in their vernacular language. It was not enough to exclude the Old and New Testament, in order to remedy this pretended "*evil*" of insubordination, and to correct the alleged "*disorganizing*" principles of the Waldenses, &c.; but the Roman Church must also prevent her own devotional books from being translated and understood by the common people!

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The second paper was inserted in vol. I. p. 7; and its object was to explain a plate of the Entrance to the Chapter-house in the East cloister of Westminster Abbey.

The third paper occurred, vol. I. p. 21 and 25; and was given to illustrate the figures painted on the monument of Edmund Crouchback, and other painted figures in the windows of Westminster Abbey.

The last paper appeared, vol. I. p. 33; to illustrate the figures on the sides of the tomb of Henry VII. of which there were two plates, containing each three compartments.

Besides these, I re-wrote for him a paper which occurred, vol. I. p. 11. to explain a Saxon doorway in Essendine Church, Lincolnshire; a carving in the South cross of Peterborough Minster; and a Shrine behind the altar of the same Cathedral. To this I did not put my name, not thinking it of sufficient consequence.

When Mr. C. speaks of my papers as few, it is to be remarked that their number was necessarily regulated by the subjects which Mr. C. himself chose to take from Westminster Abbey. All that he did actually take from that edifice, to the time when I quitted him, were explained by me, and by me only; and had he taken more from that edifice, my papers would have been proportionably more numerous, as it was my intention, though I did not choose to bind myself by a promise, to have furnished him with letter-press for every subject he should take from that building, to the conclusion of his work. For this purpose I had several subjects in view, which were not taken by him; and some of them I afterwards explained on other occasions, but not in his work; so that my materials for assisting him were by no means exhausted. The papers which I did furnish him with, though few in number, were necessarily long, because the intelligence to be given consisted of many particulars, and different relations of the same event by different authors were necessarily to be compared and reconciled with each other, in order for the ascertainment of Truth. The contributors, after I left him, appear to have thought it necessary to act as I had done, in giving long papers; and in the subsequent pages of Mr. C.'s work longer papers in proportion than

mine will, on a reference to the book itself, be found to have been inserted. My papers, I find on inspecting the book, amounted together in quantity to 22 complete folio pages, besides three which were but partially filled, and besides also a page and an half containing the paper re-written for him as mentioned above. Notwithstanding the List of Contributors to it which Mr. Carter has given, most of whom were subsequent to the time when I left him, it will be seen on turning to Mr. C.'s book, that he does not appear to have had any one in view who could supply my place for the purpose of explaining the subjects from Westminster Abbey. On the contrary, though he had invariably in all his numbers from the second inclusive downwards to the time when I left him, inserted one and sometimes two subjects from that building, and they were the best of all he gave, he immediately on my quitting him desisted from the practice, and it was not till a considerable time afterwards that he again applied to that source. In that number published by him according to the date of the plate March 1, 1786, which is above a year and a half after I left him, he gave an engraving from the portrait of Richard II. in the Jerusalem Chamber. In that published July 1, 1787, sixteen months after the foregoing, he inserted the Figures on the sides of the Tomb of Edward III. And in that which appeared Jan. 1, 1791, three years and six months after this last, he also introduced engravings from the carvings on each side over the arch of the dark passage up to Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, which were continued, as it seems, through the two succeeding numbers, and concluded with the Figures at the East end of the Chantry over the monument of Henry V. there. These, as it appears from the indexes to his two volumes, were all the subjects from that building which he afterwards gave in his work; and they were accompanied, and particularly this last, with papers evidently written by himself, containing no intelligence of any use, and little more than an enumeration of the figures. Besides this, it is also evident from Mr. C.'s book itself, that, at the time when I furnished my first paper, no one else had assisted him, as no name appears, and the letter-press for the first number is evidently

dently written, not by any man of intelligence, but merely by himself, and consequently conveys no useful information.

Mr. Carter charges me most unjustly with inducing him to quit Mr. Nichols as his printer, and to employ a friend of mine in his stead. If his pretended contrition had been sincere, which from his conduct it appears evidently not to have been, how came it that Mr. C. could, at a subsequent period, assume courage to see Mr. N. in order to form his present connexion with him, when he had encreased his supposed transgression by voluntarily employing, as he confesses he did, another printer at a time when he had a fair opportunity of correcting, if he had chosen it, his former error? By all his acquaintance I have always understood Mr. N. is esteemed a good-natured man; and Mr. C. had no reason to fear any harshness from such a person, situated as he says he was, and compelled by his interest to do, as he says, what was repugnant to his feelings. Mr. N. (on such an explanation) would, I am confident, have thought no more of it, especially when Mr. C. had proved his sincerity by returning to him as soon as he was able.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, April 10.

THE following Prizes are offered by "the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, in the hundred of Oswestry, and the parishes of Chirk, Llansilin, and Llanarmon," for the year 1814, to be decided on the first Thursday of August; and are herewith transmitted for insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine, than which the Writer of this Letter knows of no better medium for giving extensive publicity to the useful and laudable objects therein specified:

"1. To the Cottager who keeping one Cow only upon a reasonable quantity of land, has his Cottage, Garden, and Lands in the best state of management, Three Guineas.

2. To the Cottager who shall be found to occupy the best-furnished, neatest, and cleanest Cottage; together with the best cultivated Garden.—The Garden to be not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in extent, Two Guineas.

3. The like when there shall be little or no Garden, One Guinea.

All Claims for the above Prizes to be

sent in by the last Thursday in March 1814, that the Cottages may be inspected.

4. To the Cottager who shall keep the greatest quantity of Bees, and manage them in the best manner with the most profit, One Guinea.

5. To the Servant who shall prove that he or she has saved the greatest sum in proportion to his or her wages, being not less than 10 guineas during the last six years, One Guinea.

6. A Benefaction of Five Guineas is offered to every Blind person who, belonging to one of the united parishes, shall return from the Liverpool school, with a good character, having learnt some useful employment.

7. To the Apprentice, Son or Daughter of a Cottager, who shall have completed a service of seven years, and having, on the testimony of the Master or Mistress, made due proficiency in his or her profession, shall upon examination be found to have the best knowledge of the Bible, Two Guineas.

8. To the Master of a Charity School who shall be found on examination to be the best skilled in the various branches of his profession, and shall at the same time bear a most unexceptionable character, Five Guineas.

9. To the Boy or Girl under the age of 16, who in an examination shall be found to understand the Bible and Catechism best, One Guinea:—2d prize, Half-a-Guinea, or Books to that amount.

10. To the Boy or Girl under the age of 16, who shall be best skilled in Arithmetic, One Guinea:—2d prize, Half-a-Guinea, or Books to that amount.

The Examination for the Four last Prizes will be at the Town-Hall in Oswestry, on the first Thursday of Aug. 1814."

The Society have also established a Bank for the benefit of the Poor, which will receive small Sums half-yearly, for which they who deposit the money will receive an Interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No Sum less than £5, or more than £40 to be received, nor otherwise, than as either £5, £10, £15, &c. reckoning by fives. The money to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Society. The motive of the Establishment of this Bank has been, that the Poor frequently find it difficult to deposit small Sums, where they can have regular Interest for them; and for their security the money deposited with the Treasurer of the Society will be paid into the Oswestry Bank, the Firm of which has liberally agreed to pay the above-mentioned Interest.

A PHILANTHROPIST.
LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Eighth Volume of Mr. NICHOLS's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* is completed; and also,

Anecdotes of the English Language; chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its Environs; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis, and its Vicinities, have not corrupted the Language of their Ancestors. By SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq. F. S. A. The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. To which is added, a Supplement to the Provincial Glossary of Mr. GROSE.

Mr. PINKERTON's "General Collection of Voyages and Travels" will be completed (in 17 vols. 4to.) early in May.

Speedily will be published;

Mr. DYER's *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*; including Notices of the Founders and Eminent Men; with 32 plates, 2 vols. 8vo. and 4to.

Old English Plays, vol. I.; containing two tragedies by MARLOWE, and two comedies by LYL. With notes and biographical prefaces.

Illustrations of the Northern Antiquities, from the earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances; being an Abstract of the Book of Heroes, and Nivelungen Lay; with translations of Metrical Tales, from the old German, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic languages; with Notes and Dissertations, 4to.

Captains LEWIS and CLARKE's *Travels to the Source of the Missouri River, and across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean*. Performed by order of the Government of the United States in 1804, 1805, and 1806. With a Map of the Route, and other Maps.

Essays, Moral and Entertaining; on the various Faculties and Passions of the Human Mind. By the Right Hon. EDWARD EARL of CLARENDON. small 8vo.

"*Alicia de Lacy*," a Novel, by Mrs. WEST, in 3 vols.

Mr. HORNE's *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*.

The first Part of "The Principles of Practical Perspective; or, Scenographic Projection." By RICHARD BROWN, Architect and Drawing-Master.

An *Epicure's Almanack, or Guide to Good-living; on the Plan of the French Almanach des Gourmands*.

Preparing for Publication:

Iconographia Reynoldiana: Portraits of the most distinguished Characters in the Reign of George III. from the Pictures of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS; engraved in the line manner.

A new edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, with an English Translation and Notes by Rev. J. INGRAM, late Saxon Professor at Oxford; to which will be added a copious chronological, topographical, and glossorial Index, with a Grammar of the Saxon Language, and an enlarged Map of England during the Heptarchy, 4to.

The *Classes and Orders of the Linnæan System of Botany*; illustrated by select Specimens of Foreign and Indigenous Plants. In 26 Monthly Parts.

A New Poem. By Mr. WORDSWORTH.

Researches into the History and Invention of Playing Cards, with Incidental Illustrations of Antient Manners, and of the Origin of Printing and Engraving on Wood; embellished with 18 engravings, among which will be fac-similes of Antient Cards.

The PRINCESS ELIZABETH, whose literary and inventive powers have often been displayed through her pen and pencil, and which have always done so much credit to her genius and exalted rank, has, we are informed, been long engaged in a series of Biographical Sketches, which to a future age are likely to constitute the secret Memoirs of a considerable part of her Father's eventful reign. Many beautiful drawings and engravings, after exquisite designs by this illustrious lady, already adorn the collections and libraries of the Nobility; we understand, however, that she has latterly been engaged chiefly in painting subjects of natural history, a branch of art which she now prefers to works of mere imagination.

We learn also that her Majesty has evinced royal munificence in her rich collection of Illustrated Books, in her newly-formed and splendid library at Frogmore. Her Majesty's select library at the Castle evinces her taste and acumen in matters of general literature; but her library at Frogmore is an example worthy of being followed by crowned heads and persons of high rank throughout Europe.

As a compliment due to a life which has been devoted to the cause of science, the Trustees of the British Museum have placed a bronze bust of Sir JOSEPH BANKS on the great staircase of that noble building. The bust is the entire work of the Hon. Mrs. DAMER, and does credit to her acknowledged talents in this important branch of art. It was presented by her to the Museum, and the conspicuous disposition of it is creditable to all the parties.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

37. *A Journey through Albania, and other Provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia, to Constantinople, during the years 1809 and 1810. By J. C. Hobhouse. Second Edition, 4to, pp. 1152. Cawthorn.*

THIS classical narrative of a very interesting Journey had reached a Second Edition, before we had an opportunity of perusing the First; and well merits the success which it has experienced.

Mr. Hobhouse, with his friend Lord Byron, left Malta, September 19, 1809, in a brig of war; and in five days had the first view of Greece.

The journey is described in a series of Fifty-one Letters; in the first of which, we have the Approach to the Gulph of Lepanto, and to Patras; and the Passage between the Islands Cefalonia, Ithaca, and Santa Maura, to Prevesa. In the Second, a Description of Prevesa; the Mouth of the Gulph of Arta; Actium; short description and account of Prevesa, and of the Battle which placed the Town in the hands of the Turks. In the Third, the Ruins of Nicopolis; preparations for travelling in Turkey; the Dragoman; Servants; Baggage, &c.; the Sail down the Gulf of Arta to Salora; and the Albanian Guard of Salora. In the Fourth, the Presents customary in the Levant; Route from Salora to Arta; Description of that Town; the Site of Ambracia; of Ambracus; and Departure from Arta. In the Fifth, Route from Arta to the kan of St. Dimetre; from St. Dimetre to Ioannina; where we shall stop to transcribe the first view and entry into the City, and the reception our Travellers there experienced:

"The road was through a green plain to the Westward of North, in many places cultivated, and every where spotted with flocks of sheep and goats. This plain to the right, and before us, seemed to extend to a great distance, until terminated by a mountain, or rather a vast chain of mountains, which were half hidden in the clouds. To the left were, at about two miles' distance, green hills; on the side of which we saw two villages. We continued for three hours upon the plain approaching the mountains; and after riding up a gentle rising for another half hour, had our first view of Ioannina, and of the

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lake on which it stands. A gleam of sunshine afforded us an opportunity of contemplating the fine prospect of the city and its neighbourhood. The houses, domes, and minarets, glittering through gardens of orange and lemon trees, and from groves of cypresses—the lake spreading its smooth expanse at the foot of the city—the mountains rising abruptly from the banks of the lake—all these burst at once upon us; and we wanted nothing to increase our delight, but the persuasion that we were in sight of the Acherusian Lake of Pindus, and the Elysian Fields. But we had not yet perused the topography of Pouqueville.—We soon entered the suburbs, after having passed a new-built house of the Vizier's on our right, inclosed within a wall of some extent. On our left hand were Turkish tomb-stones, and shops to the right. As we passed a large tree on our left, opposite a butcher's shop, I saw something hanging from the boughs, which at a little distance seemed to be meat exposed to sale; but, on coming nearer, I suddenly discovered it to be a man's arm, with part of the side torn from the body, and hanging by a bit of string tied round one of the fingers.—Before we set down the Turks as a cruel, savage people, on seeing this, we should recollect, that a stranger passing through Temple-Bar fifty years ago, might have concluded the English to be of the same character. We learnt that the arm was part of a robber, who had been beheaded five days before, and whose remaining quarters were exposed in other parts of Ioannina:—After riding at least a mile through the streets, we came to the house of the English Resident, for whom we had been provided with a letter by the Governor of Malta, and found that a house had been prepared for our reception. To this place we repaired, and were received with a most profound politeness by Signor Nicolo, the owner of the mansion. Our quarters were very comfortable; and our host, a Greek, who had passed several years at Trieste, and who spoke Italian very fluently, was kind and attentive.—I had scarcely dressed myself, when I was informed that a Secretary of his Highness the Vizier, and the Greek Primate of the city, had called to congratulate us on our arrival. I went in the first to receive them, and was quite overwhelmed with the many fine things said by the Secretary, who spoke French, and told me, that his Highness had been aware of our intention to visit Ioannina; that he had ordered

ordered every thing to be prepared for our reception; that he was sorry to be obliged to leave his capital, to finish a little war (*une petite guerre*) in which he was engaged, but that he begged we might follow him; and lastly, that an escort was provided for that purpose, to be ready at our command. The Primate, whom, I was told, I might know to be a very great man, by the enormous size of his *calpac*, or cap, spoke not a word, but bowed very frequently. When my Friend came in, the same compliments and information were repeated to him; and as we were not at that time acquainted that these were usual honours, nor with the Greek manner of expression, we were not a little surprised, especially when we learnt that all our provisions were to be daily furnished to us from the Vizier's palace.—The Secretary and the Primate left us, as they said, to give the necessary orders; and, wishing to observe the Frank ceremony of pulling off the hat, were exceedingly awkward in lifting up their immense caps with two hands, and adjusting them again upon their heads. They were some time also at the door of the apartment, shuffling on their outward shoes, which, according to etiquette, formerly observed by the Greeks and Romans, and now by the Orientals, are always put off on entering an inner apartment; so that the poorer class of people have their feet naked, the middle class wear a sock or stocking, and the rich have a thin boot without a sole, reaching a little above their ankles, which, when worn by a Turk or privileged Greek, is yellow or scarlet, but in all other cases blue, or some dark colour. The delay caused by this adjusting of the outward shoes, after a man has taken his leave, has a very bad and embarrassing effect; and you are sensible of this when a Greek is making these preparations; but the composure and dignity of a Turk are not hurt by his complying with this or any other custom. We passed the few days we remained at Ioannina, previous to our visiting the Vizier at his quarters, very agreeably, and with a variety of occupations which is seldom to be enjoyed by travellers, and which, even in this place, would not perhaps have lasted long.

“The existence of such a city as Ioannina seems, till very lately, to have been almost unknown; and yet, I should suppose it, after Salonika and Adrianople, and perhaps Widdin, to be the most considerable place in European Turkey. The city stands on the Western bank of the lake, at about two miles

from its Northern extremity. In its utmost length it may be perhaps two miles and a half; and in breadth, though in some places it is much narrower, nearly a mile. Immediately near the lake it stands on a flat; but the North and North-Western parts of it are built on slopes of rising and uneven ground. A triangular peninsula juts into the lake, and contains the residence of the Pasha, being defended by a fortification and a tower at each angle. The entrance to this fortress is over a draw-bridge. There is one street which runs nearly the whole length of the town, and another that cuts it at right angles, extending to the fortress. These are the principal streets.—The houses are, many of them, large and well-built, containing a court-yard, and having warehouses or stables on the ground, with an open gallery, and the apartments of the family above. A flight of wooden steps under cover of the pent of the gallery connects the under and upper parts of the houses. Though they have but a gloomy appearance from the street, having the windows very small, and latticed with cross-bars of wood, and presenting the inhospitable show of large folding doors, big enough to admit the horses and cattle of the family, but never left open, yet the yard, which is often furnished with orange and lemon trees, and in the best houses communicates with a garden, makes them very lively from within, and the galleries are sufficiently extensive to allow a scope for walking in rainy weather.—The Bazar, or principal street, inhabited by the tradesmen, is well-furnished, and has a showy appearance. The Bizestein, or covered Bazar, is of considerable size, and would put you in mind, as may be observed of all these places, of Exeter Change.—Besides the palace in the fortress, and the two allotted to the two sons of Ali, there is another summer residence of the Vizier's in the suburbs, at the North-West end of the town. It is built in the midst of a garden, in a wild and tangled state, when we saw it, but abounding with every kind of fruit-tree that flourishes in this favoured climate—the orange, the lemon, the fig, and the pomegranate. It is in the form of a pavilion, and has one large saloon (I think an octagon), with small latticed apartments on every side. The floor of the saloon is of marble, and in the middle of it, there is a fountain containing a pretty model, also in marble, of a fortress, mounted with small brass cannon, which, at a signal, spout forth jets of water into the fountain, accompanied by an organ in a recess, playing

SOME

some Italian tunes. The small rooms are furnished with sofas of figured silk; and the lattices of the windows, as well as the cornices, are gilt, and highly polished. The shade of an orange-grove protects the pavilion from the sun; and it is to this retreat that the Vizier withdraws during the heats of summer, with the most favoured ladies of his harem, and indulges in the enjoyment of whatever accomplishments these fair-ones can display for his gratification."

In the Eleventh Letter, having arrived at Tepellene, a visit to the celebrated Ali Pasha is thus described:

"About noon, on the 12th of October, an officer of the palace, with a white wand, announced to us that we were to attend the Vizier; and accordingly we left our apartment, accompanied by our dragoman, and by the Secretary, who put on his worst cloak to attend his master, that he might not appear too rich, and a fit object for extortion. The officer preceded us along the gallery, now crowded with soldiers, to the other wing of the building; and leading us over some rubbish where a room had fallen in, and through some shabby apartments, he ushered us into the chamber in which was Ali himself. He was standing when we came in; which was meant as a compliment, for a Turk of consequence never rises to receive any one but his superior; and, if he wishes to be condescending, contrives to be found standing. As we advanced towards him, he seated himself, and desired us to sit down near him. He was in a large room, very handsomely furnished, and having a marble cistern and fountain in the middle, ornamented with painted tiles, of the kind which we call Dutch tile. The Vizier was a short man, about five feet five inches in height, and very fat, though not particularly corpulent; he had a very pleasing face, fair and round, with blue quick eyes, not at all settled into a Turkish gravity. His beard was long and white, and such a one as any other Turk would have been proud of; though he, who was more taken up with his guests than himself, did not continue looking at it, nor smelling and stroking it, as is usually the custom of his countrymen, to fill up the pauses of conversation. He was not very magnificently dressed, except that his high turban, composed of many small rolls, seemed of fine gold muslin, and his attaghan, or long dagger, was studded with brilliants. He was mightily civil; and said he considered us as his children. He showed us a mountain

howitzer, which was lying in his apartment, and took the opportunity of telling us that he had several large cannon; he turned round two or three times to look through an English telescope, and at last handed it to us, that we might look at a party of Turks on horseback, riding along the banks of the river towards Tepellene. He then said, 'that man whom you see on the road is the chief minister of my enemy, Ibrahim Pasha, and he is now coming over to me, having deserted his master to take the stronger side.' He addressed this with a smile to the Secretary, desiring him to interpret it to us. We took pipes, coffee, and sweetmeats, with him; but he did not seem so particular about these things as other Turks whom we have seen. He was in great good-humour, and several times laughed aloud, which is very uncommon in a man of consequence; I never saw another instance of it in Turkey.—Instead of having his room crowded with the officers of his court, which is very much the custom of the Pashas and other great men, he was quite unattended, except by four or five young persons very magnificently dressed in the Albanian habit, and having their hair flowing half way down their backs: these brought in the refreshments, and continued supplying us with pipes, which, though perhaps not half emptied, were changed three times, as is the custom when particular honours are intended for a guest. There are no common topics of discourse between a Turkish Vizier and a Traveller, which can discover the abilities of either party, especially as these conversations are always in the form of question and answer. However, a Frank may think his Turk above the common run, if his host does not put any very foolish interrogatories to him; and Ali did not ask us any questions that betrayed his ignorance. His liveliness and ease gave us very favourable impressions of his natural capacity.

"In the evening of the next day we paid the Vizier another visit, in an apartment more elegantly furnished than the one with the fountain. During this interview, Ali congratulated us upon the news which had arrived a fortnight before, of the surrender of Zante, Cefalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, to the British squadron: he said he was happy to have the English for his neighbours; that he was sure they would not serve him as the Russians and French had done, in protecting his runaway robbers; that he had always been a friend to our nation, even during our war with Turkey, and had been instrumental

strumental in bringing about the Peace. He asked us what had made us travel in Albania? We told him, the desire of seeing so great a man as himself. 'Aye,' returned he, 'did you ever hear of me in England?' We, of course, assured him, that he was a very common subject of conversation in our country; and he seemed by no means inaccessible to the flattery. He showed us some pistols and a sabre; and then took down a gun, that was hanging over his head in a bag, and told us, it was a present from the King of the French. It was a short rifle, with the stock inlaid with silver, and studded with diamonds and brilliants, and looked like a handsome present; but the Secretary informed us, that when the gun came from Napoleon, it had only a common stock, and that all the ornaments had been added by his Highness, to make it look more like a royal gift."

Mr. Hobhouse has taken much laudable and successful pains in investigating the modern divisions and various forms of government in Albania (the avowed object of his journey); adding thereby considerably to the general stock of geographical knowledge.

From Albania, the Travellers passed through Carnia; and a favourable account is given of Natolico and Mesalonge, two towns of the antient Ætolia, and at present among the best towns of Roumelia. From the latter Mr. Hobhouse crosses to Patrass; and thus expresses his satisfaction at the change:

"On arriving from Albania in the Morea, you quit a region little known at any time, for one which the labours of antients and moderns have equally contributed to illustrate; and after wandering in uncertainty, you acknowledge the aid of faithful guides, who direct every footstep of your journey. Pausanias alone will enable you to feel at home in Greece; and though the country he describes has not had quite so long a time to undergo a change, as Pouqueville imagines (for the author of the *Periegesis* did not write two thousand years ago), yet it is true, that the exact conformity of present appearances with the minute descriptions of the *Itinerary*, is no less surprising than satisfactory. The temple and the statue, the theatre, the columns, and the marble porch, have sunk and disappeared. But the valleys and the mountains; and some, not frequent, fragments 'of more value than all the rude and costly

monuments of barbaric labour;' these still remain, and remind the traveller that he treads the ground once trod by the heroes and sages of antiquity. To traverse the native country of those, whose deeds and whose wisdom have been proposed to all the polished nations of every succeeding age, as the models which they should endeavour to imitate, but must never hope to equal, with no other emotions than would arise in passing through regions never civilized, is unnatural, is impossible! No one would roam with the same indifference through the sad solitudes of Greece and the savage wilds of America; nor is the expression of feelings, which it is the object and end of all liberal education to instill and encourage, to be derided as the unprofitable effusion of folly and affectation."

The following description is given of a cavern on the side of Mount Parné, which was visited by Mr. Hobhouse and his noble friend in an excursion from Keratæa to Cape Colonna:

"We ascended for some time; and, turning round the Eastern extremity, came to the South side of the range. The clouds hanging on the side of the hills retarded our progress; but, after scrambling up some way in the mist, we again found ourselves in the light. The sun shone above head in a clear blue sky; and whilst the country below seemed like an expanse of white water, the ground where we stood, and the summits of other mountains, had the appearance of innumerable islands rising abruptly from the sea. Arriving with much difficulty near the top of the range of hills, we came, after a long search, to the mouth of the cavern. A fragment of impending rock almost concealed the entrance. We leaped down on the first landing-place, and there struck a light; and having each of us taken a pine-torch in our hands, together with a supply of strips of the same wood, let ourselves down through a very narrow aperture; where there was a choice of two entrances, one to the right, and the other to the left. Creeping down still farther, we came at once into what appeared a large subterranean hall, arched over head with high domes of crystal, and divided into long aisles by columns of glittering spars—in some parts spread into wide horizontal chambers; in others terminated by the dark mouths of steep recesses, descending, as it seemed, into the bowels of the mountain. The vast magnificence of Nature was joined with the pleasing regularity of Art. We wandered

wandered from one grotto to another, until we came to a fountain of pure water, supplied partly by a stream that trickled down the petrifications depending from the roof, and partly by a spring bubbling up from the rock below. By the side of this basin we loitered some time, when, as our torches were wasting, we resolved to return; but after exploring the labyrinth for a few minutes, we found ourselves again at the fountain's side, and began, not without reason, to be somewhat alarmed; for the guide here confessed, that he had forgotten the intricacies of the caverns, and knew not how we should ever recover our path. We were in this situation, roaming through ranges of the cavern, and now and then climbing up narrow apertures, totally ignorant of our position, for many minutes, and the last strip of fir was consumed, when we saw a ray gleaming towards us, and, directing our steps that way, arrived at the mouth of the cave. Had our light been extinguished, there would have been but little, if any, chance of our escape. The splendour and beauty of the scene would have vanished with the last blaze of our torch, and the fairy palace been at once converted into a dark inextricable cavern, a dungeon, and a tomb. The mind cannot easily picture to itself any 'slow sudden' death more terrible, than that of him who should be buried in these subterranean solitudes, and, after a succession of faint hopes and eager efforts, sink at last, subdued by weakness and despair."

38. *The Doge's Daughter; A Poem, in Two Cantos: with several Translations from Anacreon and Horace: By Edward Lord Thurlow. 8vo. pp. 66. Longman and Co.*

A fertile Muse, unchecked by the severities of a more than Siberian frost, again luxuriates in a new and sportive species of versification.

"The Doge's Daughter," an interesting Tale, in familiar metre, bears evident marks of having been transmitted to the press warm from the imagination of the Noble Bard, unpollished even by the labour of revision. If some casual marks of easy negligence are consequently to be traced, such trivial blemishes will be more than compensated by many occasional beauties throughout the Poem.

The following Dedication to Lord Eldon in the style of our ancient Poets is peculiarly neat, and creditable to the Writer's sensibility.

"My Lord, When I had presented to you my Poem of 'Moonlight,' I heard, and lamented to hear, that your Lordship was suffering under that enemy to contemplation, and a more studious life, the Gout: and, because I knew, that light and chearful airs of Poësy are as medicinal to the mind, which is ever a partaker of pain, as the herbs, used by wise Physicians, are to the body; I resolved to imagine some gentle and pleasing argument, which might not be unwelcome to your Lordship, even in that estate. But, I thank God, your Lordship's pain lasted not so long as my labour: and I have now only to request your favour and protection for these few lines, inasmuch as I please myself to think, that they were born in your service.

"For the Poem of the Doge's Daughter, if it shall be considered that I have sprinkled some flowers of Poësy upon the narration, I shall esteem that approval a sufficient eloquence.

"For my Translations from Anacreon, it may, perhaps, be thought, that I merit somewhat more of approbation. This, at least, is due to me; that I have not wandered far from my Author; nor made that evil, which I found entirely void of it. Although this great and noble Poet (great and noble where he is innocent) be the easiest of all writers to translate; yet has his sense never been poetically given, except by Cowley. The name of Cowley can never be mentioned without delight; but in this instance he has even excelled himself; for his Anacreontiques, to use his own words, are to all sense,

'The dewy morning's gentle wine.'

"I have added also, that Ode of Horace, which Scaliger valued above the price of the Kingdom of Tarracon; and some Songs, descriptive of the harmless pleasures of a country life; with which the wisest minds, over-exercised in the duties and occupations of state, have often permitted themselves to be flattered and beguiled.

"Praying, that health and honour may ever attend your Lordship, that we may continue to be benefited by your wisdom; I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and ever faithful Servant,
THURLOW.

As some specimens of Lord Thurlow's translation of the Odes of Anacreon have been already given in our Magazine, pp. 63, 64, we select "An Angler's Song," in which Isaac Walton would have joined complacently.

"When the sun is shining low,
From our easy sport we go,

Our

Our kettle full of fish ;
 And, having thought the golden day,
 Through the meads we take our way,
 In haste to dress our dish :
 Whether it barbel be, or pike,
 Or trout, or silver eel belike,
 Or perch, or grayling free ;
 Or bream, or carp, or tench, or bleak,
 Or gudgeons, that in fords we seek,
 Or roach, or dace it be ;
 A cup, well stirr'd with rosemary,
 A health, to Madge too pledged free,
 A song of harmless love,
 Sheets, neatly kept in lavender,
 May each day of the calendar
 These simple blessings prove.
 Before the fire we sit, and sing,
 Content and happy as a king,
 When winds of Autumn blow,
 Employ'd upon our gentle themes,
 'Till Spring unbind the frozen streams,
 And then to fish we go ;
 With Morn unto the dewy meads,
 Where the herd contented feeds,
 Tracing our steps again :
 What fortune can be like to this ?
 Then let the wise partake our bliss,
 Th' unwise at courts remain !"

The Volume concludes with the following "Epilogue."

"Now thanks, O gentle Muse, I say,
 Who gav'st me this Venetian lay.
 And may the song be sweet and clear,
 In noble Eldon's wisest ear:
 With what, too, of diviner flame,
 From the learn'd Anacreon came,
 And lighter Flaccus, whose sharp string
 Could please the World's discreetest
 King*."

And, ere yet the grasshopper
 In the mead shall chirrup clear,
 And bright willow-buds appear;
 Ere the swallow dip it's wing,
 On the surface of the spring;
 Ere the forsaken Philomel
 Her chant unto the forest tell;
 Or the Cuckoo strain her throat,
 Which the married ear may note;
 Long ere these sweet things shall be,
 May this noble Lord be free
 From pain, and infelicity:
 That Equity may find it's Chair
 Fill'd with prudence, and wise care;
 That th' expecting Parliament
 May have it's long-lov'd President;
 That the weighty Council-board,
 Which, O Muse, can ill afford,
 Rich though it be, to lose this Lord,
 May joy in his pure golden light,
 And be to our admiring sight
 A perfect constellation bright:

* Augustus Cæsar.

These things shall make OUR PRINCE
 to smile,
 And fill with joy the SILVER ISLE."

§9. *Quarrels of Authors; or, Some Memoirs for our Literary History, including Specimens of Controversy to the Reign of Elizabeth. By the Author of "Calamities of Authors."*

"The use and end of this Work I do not so much design for curiosity, or satisfaction of those that are the lovers of learning, but chiefly for a more grave and serious purpose; which is, that it will make learned men wise in the use and administration of learning."

LORD BACON, of Learning.

3 Vols. 8vo. pp. 944. Murray.

"THE 'Quarrels of Authors' may be considered as a Continuation of the 'Calamities of Authors;' and both, as some Memoirs for our Literary History. Should these Volumes disappoint the hopes of those who would consider the Quarrels of Authors as objects for their mirth or their contempt, this must not be regretted. Whenever passages of this description occur, they are not designed to wound the Literary Character, but to chasten it; by exposing the secret arts of calumny, the malignity of witty ridicule, and the evil prepossessions of unjust hatreds. The present, like the preceding Work, includes other subjects than the one indicated by the Title; and indeed they are both subservient to a higher purpose, that of our Literary History.

"There is a French Work, entitled 'Querelles Littéraires,' quoted in 'Curiosities of Literature,' about twenty years ago. Whether I derive the idea of the present from the French source, I cannot tell. I could point out a passage in the great Lord Bacon, which might have afforded the hint. But I am inclined to think, that what induced me to select this topic, were, the literary quarrels which Johnson has given between Dryden and Settle, Dennis and Addison, &c. and Mr. Walter Scott, who amidst the fresh creations of Fancy can delve for the buried truths of research, in his narrative of the Quarrel of Dryden and Luke Milbourne. From the French Work I could derive no aid; and my plan is my own.

"The Philosophy of Literary History was indeed the creation of Bayle. He was the first who, by attempting a *Critical Dictionary*, taught us to think, and to be curious and vast in our researches. He ennobled a collection of facts by his reasonings, and exhibited them with the most miscellaneous illustrations; and

and thus conducting, apparently, a humble pursuit, with a higher spirit, he gave a new turn to our studies. It was felt through Europe; and many celebrated Authors studied and repeated Bayle. This father of a numerous race has an English, as well as a French progeny. Johnson wrote under many disadvantages; but, with scanty means, he has taught us a great end. Dr. Birch was the contemporary of Johnson. He excelled his predecessors; and yet he forms a striking contrast, as a literary historian. Birch was no philosopher, and I adduce him as an instance how a writer, possessing the most ample knowledge, and the most vigilant curiosity; one practised in all the secret arts of literary research, in public repositories and in private collections, and eminently skilled in the whole science of Bibliography, may yet fail with the Publick. The diligence of Birch has perpetuated his memory, by a monument of MSS.: but his touch was mortal to Genius! He palsied the character which could never die; heroes sunk pusillanimously under his hand; and in his torpid silence, even Milton seemed suddenly deprived of his genius. I have freely enlarged in my *Notes*; a practice objectionable to many, but indispensable perhaps in Literary History. The late Mr. Cumberland, in a conversation I once held with him on this subject, triumphantly exclaimed, 'You will not find a single Note through the whole volume of my *Life*. I never wrote a Note. The Ancients never wrote Notes; but they introduced into their text all which was proper for the Reader to know.' I agreed with that elegant writer, that a fine piece of Essay writing, such as his own *Life*, required Notes no more than his Novels and his Comedies, among which it may be classed. I observed, that the Ancients had no Literary History; this was the result of the discovery of Printing, the institution of National Libraries, the general literary intercourse of Europe, and some other causes which are the growth almost of our own times. The Ancients have written history without producing authorities. Mr. Cumberland was then occupied on a Review of Fox's History; and of Clarendon, which lay open before him, he had been complaining, with all the irritable feelings of a Dramatist, of the frequent suspensions and the tedious minuteness of his story. I observed, that *Notes* had not then been discovered. Had Lord Clarendon known their use, he had preserved the unity of design in his text. His Lordship has unskilfully filled it

with all that historical furniture his diligence had collected, and with those minute discussions his anxiety for truth, and his lawyer-like mode of scrutinizing into facts, and substantiating evidence, had induced him. Had these been cast into *Notes*, and were it now possible, to pass them over in the present text, how would the story of the noble historian clear up! The greatness of his genius will appear when disencumbered of its unwieldy and misplaced accompaniments. If this observation be just, it will apply with greater force to Literary History itself, which, being often the mere history of the human mind, has to record opinions as well as events; to discuss as well as to narrate; to shew how accepted truths become suspicious; or to confirm what has hitherto rested in obscure uncertainty; and to balance contending opinions and opposite facts, with critical nicety. The multiplied means of our knowledge now opened to us, have only rendered our curiosity more urgent in its claims, and raised up the most diversified objects. These, though accessaries to the leading one of our inquiries, can never melt together in the continuity of a Text. It is to prevent all this disorder, and to enjoy all the usefulness and the pleasure of this various knowledge, which has produced the invention of *Notes* in Literary History. All this forms a sort of knowledge peculiar to the present more enlarged state of Literature. Writers who delight in curious and rare extracts, and in the discovery of new facts and new views of things, warmed by a fervour of research which brings every thing nearer to our eye and close to our touch, study to throw contemporary feelings in their page. Such rare extracts, and such new facts, Bayle eagerly sought, and they delighted Johnson; but all this luxury of literature can only be produced to the public eye, in the variegated forms of *Notes*.—My present inquiries have been promoted by many literary favours from various quarters. To James Bindley, esq. they are more particularly indebted; a name to which the Public are accustomed in all works connected with our native literature: Critical as well as curious, and possessing knowledge as ample as the liberality which imparts it, he preserves among us the spirit of the Bodleys and the Sloanes.—Of my old and respected friend Mr. John Nichols, who has devoted a life to Literature, and who aided the researches of Johnson, it is no common gratification for me to add, that he has even as zealously, aided mine."

Of the Literary Banquet provided in these Volumes by Mr. D'Israeli, we shall exhibit the Bill of Fare.

"Warburton and his Quarrels; including an Illustration of his Literary Character—Pope and his Miscellaneous Quarrels—A Narrative of the extraordinary Transactions respecting the Publication of Pope's Letters—Pope and Cibber; containing a Vindication of the Comic Writer—Pope and Addison—Bolingbroke's and Mallet's Posthumous Quarrel with Pope—Lintot's Book of Accounts."

"The Royal Society—Sir John Hill, with the Royal Society, Fielding, Smart, &c.—Boyle and Bentley—Parker and Marvell—D'Avenant and a Club of Wits—The Paper Wars of the Civil Wars—Political Criticism on Literary Compositions."

"Hobbes and his Quarrels; including an illustration of his character—Hobbes's Quarrels with Dr. Wallis the Mathematician—Jonson and Decker—Camden and Brooke—Martin Mar-Prelate—Literary Quarrels from Personal Motives."

These various articles are all extremely interesting; and those of "Boyle and Bentley," and of "Camden and Brooke," in particular, have great merit.

The characters of Warburton, Pope, and Curll, are well discriminated; and a remarkable Poem by Pope, "To the Author of a Poem intitled *Successio*" [Elkanah Settle], (alluded to, but not inserted in Pope's Works) is printed, with proper illustrations.

We subjoin the Contents of the concluding article, "Literary Quarrels from Personal Motives," and a specimen of its judicious execution.

"Anecdote of a Bishop and a Doctor—Dr. Middleton and Dr. Bentley—Warburton and Dr. Taylor, Warburton and Edwards—Swift and Dryden—Pope and Bentley—Why Fiction is necessary for Satire, according to Lord Rochester's Confession—Rowe and Addison—Pope and Atterbury—Sir John Hawkins and George Steevens—A fierce controversial Author a dangerous Neighbour—A ludicrous instance of a literary Quarrel from personal motives of Bohun and the Wykehamists."

After several highly interesting anecdotes, Mr. D'Israeli adds:

"These facts will sufficiently establish this disgraceful principle of the personal motives which have influenced the Quarrels of Authors, and which they have only disguised, by giving them a

literary form. Those who are conversant in literary history can tell how many works, and some considerable ones, have entirely sprung out of the vengeance of Authors. Johnson, to whom the feelings of the race were so well known, has made a curious observation, which none but an Author could have made:—'The best advice to Authors would be, That they should keep out of the way of one another.' He says this in the Life of Rowe, on the occasion of Addison's Observations on Rowe's character. Rowe had expressed his happiness to Pope, of Addison's promotion; and Pope, who wished to conciliate Addison towards Rowe, mentioned it, adding, that he believed Rowe was sincere. Addison replied, 'That he did not suspect Rowe feigned; but the levity of his heart is such, that he is struck with any new adventure; and it would effect him just in the same manner, as if he heard I was going to be hanged.' Warburton adds, that Pope said he could not deny but Addison understood Rowe well. Such is the fact, on which Johnson throws out an admirable observation: 'This censure time has not left us the power of confirming or refuting; but observation daily shews, that much stress is not to be laid on hyperbolical accusations and pointed sentences, which even he that utters them desires to be applauded, rather than credited. Addison can hardly be supposed to have meant all that he said. Few characters can bear the microscopic scrutiny of WIT, quickened by ANGER.' I could heap up facts to demonstrate this severe truth. Even of Pope's best friends, some of their severities, if they ever reached him, must have given the pain he often inflicted. His friend Atterbury, to whom he was so partial, dropped an expression in the heat of conversation, which Pope could never have forgiven; that our Poet had 'a crooked mind in a crooked body.' There was a rumour, after Pope's death, that he had left behind him a satirical Life of Dean Swift. Let Genius, whose faculty detects the foibles of a brother, remember he is a rival, and be a generous one. In that extraordinary morsel of literary history, the Conversations of Ben Jonson with his friend Drummond of Hawthornden, preserving his opinions of his contemporaries, if I err not in my recollection, I believe that he has not spoken favourably of a single individual! The personal motives of an Author have often influenced his literary conduct to practise meanness, which no author can be allowed. One remarkable instance of this

this nature, is that of Sir John Hawkins, who indeed had been so hardly used by the caustic pleasantries of George Steevens. Sir John, in his edition of Johnson, with ingenious malice, contrived to suppress the acknowledgment made by Johnson to Steevens, of his diligence and sagacity, at the close of his Preface to Shakspeare. To preserve the panegyrick of Steevens, mortified Hawkins beyond endurance; yet to suppress it openly, his character as an Editor did not permit. In this dilemma, he pretended he reprinted the Preface from the Edition of 1765; which, as it appeared before Johnson's acquaintance with Steevens, could not contain the tender passage. However, this was unluckily discovered to be only a subterfuge, to get rid of the offensive panegyric. On examination, it proved not true: Hawkins did not reprint from this early edition, but from the latest, for all the corrections are inserted in his own. 'If Sir John were to be tried "at Hicks's Hall (long the seat of that Justice's glory), he would be found guilty of *Clipping*,' archly remarks the Periodical Critic.—A fierce controversial author may become a dangerous neighbour to another author; a petulant fellow, who does not write, may be a pestilent one; but he who prints a book against us, may disturb our life in endless anxieties. There was once a Dean, who actually teased to death his Bishop, wore him out in journeys to London, and at length drained all his faculties—by a literary quarrel from personal motives. Dr. Thomas Pierce, Dean of Sarum, a perpetual controversialist, and to whom it was dangerous to refuse a request, lest it might raise a controversy, wanted a Prebend of Dr. Ward, Bishop of Salisbury—for his son Robert. He was refused; and now, studying revenge, he opened a Controversy with the Bishop, maintaining that the King had the right of bestowing all dignities, in all Cathedrals in the Kingdom, and not the Bishops. This required a Reply from the Bishop, who had been formerly an active controversialist himself. Dean Pierce renewed his attack with a folio volume, entitled 'A Vindication of the King's Sovereign Right,' &c. 1683.—Thus it proceeded, and the web thickened around the Bishop, in replies and rejoinders. It cost him many tedious journeys to London, through bad roads, fretting at 'the King's Sovereign Right' all the way; and, in the words of a witness, 'in unseasonable times and weather, that by degrees his spirits were exhausted, his memory quite gone, and he was totally unfitted for business *.' Such was the fatal disturbance occasioned by Dean Pierce's folio of 'the King's Sovereign Right,' and his son Bob being left without a Prebend!"

On the whole, we may safely pronounce these volumes to be highly interesting.

40. *The Death of Saul and Jonathan: A Poem.* By Edward Smedley, Jun. 8vo. pp. 33. Murray.

AFTER our hearty commendation of the truly respectable Author of "Erin," in vol. LXXX. p. 57; it is with great pleasure we perceive that this Poem, by his Son,

"obtained the Seatonian Prize for the present year, and is published in pursuance of the will of the late Mr. Seaton. Under other circumstances," we are modestly told, "the following lines would not have been obtruded on the public; for the successful candidate is too well aware of the extensive beauties of the subject upon which he has written, to imagine that it would be possible to include them within the ordinary limits of a Prize Poem. He shall consider himself peculiarly fortunate, if he should be deemed not injudicious in his selection."

Mr. Smedley (who is at present M. A. and Fellow of Sydney Sussex College) was educated at Westminster; and inscribes his Poem, "as a testimony of veneration and gratitude," to that excellent Scholar and worthy Man, the very Reverend William Vincent, D. D. Dean of Westminster," &c.

The Story of Saul and Jonathan is too well known to require recapitulation. But Mr. Smedley has adorned it with sublimity of language; one specimen of which we shall exhibit—in the answer of the shadow of Samuel to an impatient Monarch, with the admirable reflections which Mr. Smedley thence deduces.

"Why seek from me," the shadowy
form replied, [denied?
"What to thy prayer by Heaven has been
Or think that I can aught of hope bestow,
[thy foe?
When God has left thee, and become
Yea! as the mantle which was rent in
twain [plain,
By thine own hand on Gilgal's fated
So rent from thee thy kingdom falls away,
So pass'd to David is Judea's sway.
Canst thou forget Telaim's number'd
host, [the coast?
When Judah sent her thousands from

* Lansdown MSS. 1042—1316.

When

When all from Havilah to Shur was won,
And Egypt scarcely saw the slaughter done.
Then spake the Mighty one, and bade
thee tread [dead;
Each suckling babe, and woman to the
Pour War's full horror on th' accursed
neck,

And quench for aye the pride of Amalek.
Why stopp'd th' avenger? why was
wrath delay'd?

Why the just fate of faithless Agag staid?
For this Judæa's widow'd vine shall
mourn [timely torn;
Her shatter'd boughs, her stem un-
For this her tendrils which o'erspread the
land, [band.

Yield their rich clusters to the spoiler's
To-morrow's sun on Hermon's brow may
rise,— [thine eyes;
His Western radiance ne'er shall glad
To-morrow's dawn may smile on Jordan's
wave,— [grave.

The tears of evening shall bedew thy
There with thy sons, proud king, shalt
thou recline [mine;
In the cold darkness of a couch like
There while thy hosts before Philistia
flee, [lie with me?"

Thou and thy sons, proud king, shalt
Ceas'd that unearthly warning—not a
sound [found.

Pierc'd the dread silence of the vast pro-
The Monarch stood, and pour'd nor sigh
nor tear, [bier.

As the pale mother guards her infant's
Slow throbb'd his veins, and with un-
certain start [heart;
Scarce flow'd the tardy current from his
Check'd by that frost which life itself
congeals, [feels.

That chill which no one but the dying
Who then would ask that fever of the
soul

Whose dreams can dark futurity control?
The fruit of knowledge by itself de-
stroy'd; [joy'd;

The land of promise, seen, but unen-
Th' unwilling prescience of the moun-
tain seer, [to hear.

Eyes curs'd with vision, ears condemn'd
Each breeze which freshens with the
morning sky [cry;
Wafts but to him some lov'd-one's dying
Each mist which flickers round the noon-
day sun [being spun;

Shews some black pomp, some thread of
And the last beam which sinks beneath
the wave

Shadows a kinsman's far-removed grave.
On the red lightning of the peopled storm
Floats shape unreal, disembodied form;
Imagin'd horsemen on the whirlwind
ride, [side!

And fancied war-cries rive the mountain
'Tis but the dim fore-echoing of the drum,
Foes yet unborn, and battles still to come!

Condemn'd to brood o'er unexisting woe,
And shunning all which others seek to
know;

No hope to cherish, and no wish to fill,
Mechanic organ of his own free-will;
Of morbid fancy both the sport and
hate, [create;

As children dread the phantoms they
All but the present scene to him is
known,

And every world discover'd but his own!
Oh! may no hand the holy veil upraise
Which guards the secret of my future
days!

If long forgetfulness that heart should
chill, [can thrill;

Which beats with mine, and thrills as I
If the fond hand which Friendship bids
me hold, [could;

Fall from my grasp, unproffer'd, listless,
If aught in coming years should e'er un-
bind [kind;

Those ties which knit my soul to human
May Heaven in mercy shroud me from
its sun, [done?"

Nor break my slumber till my dream be

We add a few lines from the de-
scription of the Son of Jesse.

"Still as the tide of music roll'd along,
And Fancy revell'd in the varied song,
In every chaplet which he gave to Fame
He lov'd to weave one well-remember'd
name.

Then Friendship claim'd its consecrated
part [heart;

In each full, quick o'erflowing of his
And all his last and sweetest numbers
ran [than?

On him the Minstrel lov'd, his Jona-
Belov'd of David! though thy cold re-
mains

Unhonour'd moult upon foreign plains;
Though the dark locks of heaven-anoint-
ed Saul [Shana's wall;

Blanch 'neath the winds which rive Beth-
Though tongues accus'd the festal cho-
rus raise, [praise;

And Dagon triumphs to the song of
Though mooned Ashtaroth may proudly
claim [fame;

The hard-won trophies of thy warrior
Yet 'mid the poppy wreath which twines
around

Thy faded brow, the laurel leaf is found;
Yet still for thee in holy accents flow
The kindred agonies of private woe;

And not forgotten in the mourning
strain, [again?"

The Poet's friend half wakes to life.

43. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral
Church of St. Paul, before the Right
Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on
Thursday, the thirteenth of January,
1814, being the Day appointed for a Ge-
neral*

neral Thanksgiving. By the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S. Chaplain to his Lordship. 4to. pp. 30.

AGAIN have we the pleasure to meet our long-respected Friend, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; and again have we to present to our Readers an elegant and instructive Discourse.

From Psalm cxxxvi. 1. "Oh give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever," Mr. Tooke observes, that

"The lofty hymns composed by pious men, among which those of David hold a foremost place, owe their origin to the admiration and transport with which they contemplated the wonders of the Most High. That before us contains a magnificent assemblage of the marvellous acts of divine goodness. . . . The Psalm has scarcely more than one object; all the verses ending with the celebration of the mercy of God, as their pompous burden. It was the custom to sing in the procession before the ark, as appears from what we read in the first book of the Chronicles. . . . Accordingly Jehosaphat, when attacked by the Moabites and Ammonites, appointed Levites to sing unto the Lord, and magnify his goodness. Marching before the host, they chanted the sacred strain: 'Praise the Lord, for his mercy endureth for ever.' And so soon as they began their song of triumph, the Lord turned against the Ammonites and Moabites the ambushes they had prepared against Judah. A glorious example for encouraging the faithful to make the Lord their refuge in the hour of distress. Oh, how grateful to heaven are such anticipated thanksgivings and praise! When the afflicted Christian, by faith, foresees his deliverance, it is an almost infallible token that his deliverance is nigh."—"The whole psalm is thrown together in that sort of regular confusion, which expresses the genuine language of the heart, better than the most elaborate compositions of genius are able to do. The feelings always burst forth in irregular sallies. Precision is a quality belonging to the mind; but irregularity is the character of the heart. When we would instruct, we must use method; but if we would move, we must use vehemence and impetuosity. A methodical and continued discourse may please and inform, but it will never persuade. The passions are always eloquent, only because, like a torrent, they carry all before them. A man that attends to his composition is scarcely occupied with his subject; it may be said, indeed, that he is his own subject.

But when the emotions of the soul impetuously break through all the rules of art, there is a character of sincerity and affection in this confusion, that speaks and means infinitely more than the most studied oration. Whenever it is our business to speak of God to men, we should indeed speak with deliberation and precision, for fear of communicating to them erroneous ideas of so holy and perfect a being. But when we speak to him, we must give ourselves up to the emotions of our heart. God is not a theme for our pedantic rules of logic, and the figures of our rhetorical declamations. He loves to see a heart so thoroughly occupied with him, as to be more intent upon himself, than on the manner how to address him. Nay, when we are suddenly, and at once, impressed with sentiments of joy, hope, fear, reverence, love, gratitude, and admiration, and while each of these emotions is contending with the rest for priority of utterance, how is it possible for the language that results from this contest to be methodical? Rather, how acceptable must such irregularity be in the sight of God! What eloquence in this disorder! What placidity of mind does this want of arrangement produce! Let us always address our prayers and thanksgivings from the abundance of the heart, and we need not fear that the disorder and irregularity of the matter will be any obstacle to a gracious and merciful acceptance.—Notwithstanding the apparent confusion that reigns through the song of the psalmist, it is evident, that the mercy of God is the predominant sentiment of his heart, and that this is the primary motive that induces him to celebrate the name of the Lord."

After beautifully enlarging on the pleasing theme of mercy in general, the Preacher pathetically adds,

"If the time would permit us to expatiate on all the admirable means for the preservation of our country, from the beginning to this very day: if to the arms its enemies have brought against it, we should oppose the arms he has employed for its defence: if we were to retrace the memory of its perils and its deliverances from age to age: or rather, if leaving remoter times, we should only take a retrospect of the two last centuries, what proofs should we find of the perseverance of God in the demonstrations of his mercy! Nay, were we but to think properly of the liberty God now grants us to enjoy, the tranquillity he bestows upon us, the blessings, both spiritual and temporal, he showers down upon

upon us from day to day; if we are duly struck with gratitude and admiration, every tongue must utter the joyful strain: 'O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever.'

We cannot dismiss this admirable Sermon, especially as it is not printed for sale, without a farther extract:

"Peace is our fervent prayer. Who does not wish for peace? And how dark were our prospects of that happy event only some short months ago! We saw our aspirations protracted, our delayed, our dubious expectations, our hopes now animated by success, now sinking under disappointment. And then, so sudden and surprising was the change, that we could hardly believe it when it was accomplished; and like the children of Israel, 'when the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream.' When destruction was driving on furiously, and in great haste to complete its horrid work, then God gave an unexpected check to the designs of men, and stopped them in their full career. Who among us could have imagined, but a few months ago, so happy and so speedy a termination to our fears and troubles? God has at once scattered all our alarms, and outdone all our hopes, by the greatness and suddenness of our deliverance. 'Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!'—We are here met together this day, to pay our solemn acknowledgments to 'the God of our salvation: who hath shewed strength with his arm, and hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their heart:' even to him 'that exerciseth loving-kindness and judgment and righteousness in the earth: in him will we glory, as our sure refuge and defence, as our mighty deliverer, and the rock of our salvation.

"And now I shall only intreat your patience a little longer. I hope I shall not be tedious; but if I should, I bless God for the happy occasion. The greatest occasion England ever had; and in the proper consequences of it, perhaps the greatest that Europe ever had, of praise and thanksgiving. We, who live in this part of Christendom, have seen a mighty Tyrant, by the just permission of God, raised up to be a terror and scourge to all his neighbours; who, in the opinion of many who had been long dazzled with his splendour and greatness, has passed for many years for the most politic and powerful and accomplished commander that has appeared in these parts of the world for many ages: who, by the arts

of usurpation, put himself at the head of an antient monarchy, consisting of a numerous, polished, but ferocious people: who has governed his affairs by the deepest and steadiest counsels, and the most refined wisdom of this world: a despot mighty and powerful in his preparations for war; who had pressed, as it were, all arts and sciences into the service of his military tactics: formidable for his vast and well-disciplined armies, and at one time for his great naval force; and who had brought the art of war almost to that perfection as to be able to conquer wherever he came, and the arts of intrigue to that pitch, that where he could not effect his purpose by fighting, he answered his ends by stratagem: a mystery scarcely known to former ages and generations: and all this skill and strength united under one absolute will, not hampered or bound up by any restraints of law or conscience. A tyrant that commands the estates of all his subjects and of all his conquests; which furnished him with an almost inexhaustible supply of treasure, resources, and revenue: and one who sufficiently gloried in all these advantages, even beyond the rate of a mortal man. But not 'knowing God to be the Lord, who exercises loving-kindness and judgment and righteousness in the earth;' how has the pride of all his glory been stained by tyranny and oppression, by injustice and cruelty; by enlarging his dominions without right, and by making war upon his neighbours without reason, or even colour of provocation; and this in a more barbarous manner than the most barbarous nations ever did; carrying fire and desolation wheresoever he went, and laying waste many and great cities without necessity, and without pity. And now behold what a terrible rebuke the Providence of God has given to this mighty Monarch, in the full career of his fortune and fury. The consideration whereof cannot fail to bring to our thoughts those passages in the prophet concerning old Babylon, that standing and perpetual type of the great oppressors and persecutors of God's people and religion.

"God has of late visibly made bare his arm in our behalf. I have represented to you a mighty Tyrant, who, like a fiery meteor, has hung over Europe for many years; and by his malignant influence has made such terrible havock and devastations in this part of the world; and God has put 'a hook into the nostrils' of this great Leviathan, who has so long had his pastime in the earth. But we will not insult, though we know what horrors were prepared for

us if he had completed his plan, and triumphed over us. Let us glory in the Lord, and rejoice in the God of our salvation. Let us now, in the presence of all his people, pay our most thankful acknowledgments to him, 'who is worthy to be praised;' even 'to the Lord God of Israel, who alone doth wondrous things; who giveth victory unto kings,' and has 'preserved' our sovereign his servant, and us his people, 'from the hurtful sword. Oh praise the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever!'"

42. *The Rights of Literature; or, an Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Claims of certain Public Libraries on all the Publishers and Authors of the United Kingdom, for Eleven Copies, on the Best Paper, of every New Publication.* By John Britton, Esq. 8vo. pp. 80. Longman and Co.

THE ingenious Author of this Pamphlet (who, by the meritorious exertion of his pencil and his pen, "deserves well of the publick") feels sensibly that "the shoe pinches." We know that "the galled jade" may "wince;" and that "the flesh will quiver when the pincers tear." No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Britton, in common with Mr. Fisher (see the Second Part of our last Volume, p. 513), and many other ingenious Authors and Artists, should perceive, and state, their peculiar hardships, and solicit parliamentary redress.

"In justice to myself," Mr. Britton says, "and to the cause herein espoused, it may be necessary for me to declare, that I am urged to the present task by my own feelings. I have neither been solicited by the booksellers, nor do I expect to derive any remuneration from them. Indeed, I cannot even hope to be repaid for the expences incurred in producing the present pamphlet. It would have afforded me much pleasure had the investigation been undertaken by one more competent to the vindication of the rights and privileges of literature: but authors in general, I fear, have not been aware of the extent of the evil which threatens them. Intimately connected with, and engaged in literature for the last fifteen years, I have had many opportunities of contemplating it in the aggregate, and in detail. Having made myself acquainted with its numerous ramifications and effects, I know that thousands of persons in this metropolis are dependent on it for a livelihood; and that tens of thousands

are influenced in opinion and action by its precepts. The profound politician is aware that it is a powerful machine in a government, and that it has produced amazing effects in the civilized world. If he be as liberal as he is profound, he will guard its independence, and promote its prosperity."

To illustrate his own observations, Mr. Britton cites some brief but apposite sentences.

"Why is it that Authors, of all other persons, who confer upon their Country the most lasting honour and the most permanent benefit, should be the only ones to whom the State denies a fee-simple in the produce of their own industry?" *Quarterly Review*, v. 93.

"An Author's right has all the foundation in nature which any kind of property can have, and more than belongs to many kinds, which are however admitted without dispute."—Dr. Wm. Enfield on Literary Property, 1774.

"Authors are not to be denied a free participation of the common rights of mankind; and their property is surely as sacred and deserving protection as that of any other subject."—Lord Lytton's Speech in the House of Lords, 1774.

"I confess I do not know, nor can I comprehend, any property more emphatically a man's own, nay more incapable of being mistaken, than his literary property."—Mr. Justice Aston.

"For the purpose of elucidating the subject fully and completely, and to furnish the reader with an ample and clear account of the question," Mr. Britton takes "a short view of such Acts of Parliament as have passed relating to copy-right and the presentation of copies," with explanatory extracts; and then, "deeming it sufficiently clear that the Public Libraries have no right by Statute-law to copies of unregistered books," proceeds "to inquire if the privilege be derivable from any other authority."

In answer to various arguments "that the expence of eleven copies seems altogether insignificant, and would hardly be felt;" take the following stubborn facts:

"In a statement made by Longman and Co. it would have been 5600*l.* for the last three years, averaging 1800*l.* per annum.—Of White, Cochrane, and Co. it would be 5289*l.* for the last twelve years; and this upon the 'folios and quartos' alone, without including octavos and smaller books, or those in the publication

publication of which they had only shares. Cadell and Davies, for the last four years, 136*l*. of the small paper copies alone; and on the books now announced by them, the tax would amount to 1000*l*.

"On ten books to one publisher, 2698*l*.—On twelve by another, 2990*l*.—On Daniel's Oriental Scenery, 2310*l*.—On Sibthorpe's Flora Græca, 2360*l*.—On Rees's Cyclopædia, 1446*l*.—On the Encyclopedia Londinensis, 1496*l*.—On the British Gallery of Engravings, 1065*l*.—On Johnes's Froissart, and Monstrelet's Chronicles, 1100*l*.

"On those works published by myself, and in which I possess the copyright and a share of the interest, the amount of the tax would be as follows:

"On the Architectural Antiquities, 440*l*.—On the Beauties of Wiltshire, 34*l*.—On Salisbury Cathedral, 100*l*.—On the Fine Arts of the English School, 122*l*.—On Redcliffe Church, 17*l*. 7*s*.—On the Catalogue Raisonné of Cleveland House and Corsham House, 9*l*. 7*s*.—Total, 722*l*. 14*s*."

"In stating the amount of these sums, I apprehend that no individual, who for a moment will imagine the case to be his own, can coincide in the idea that the presentation would *hardly be felt*, or that the epithet 'imaginary' is justly applicable to the degree of interest involved.—The amount of the tax being ascertained, the fact of its oppressiveness is, I think, an evident consequence. The publishers derive no benefit whatever from the donation, and their only feeling on the matter is a certainty that their rights are invaded, and a conviction that the excuse adduced, is but insult superadded to injury.—It has been asserted 'that the grievance, if any, will be felt only slightly by the booksellers, and by the authors not at all.' I conceive the testimony subjoined will at once answer and confute this remark.

"In engaging with an author, we certainly should take into consideration the eleven copies in our estimate, which would of course be likely to diminish the author's profit;" and "in that case the author would be the injured party." Mr. Longman, *Min. of Ev.* p. 10.

"An Author has declared, though he has a work already in the press, and which he prints with a view to profit, if this legislative regulation should take place for the delivery of eleven copies, he will destroy what he has already printed, and suppress the work altogether." Mr. Mawman, *ibid.* p. 17.

"The Author's actual loss upon delivering eleven copies of Lysons's Roman Antiquities would be the actual

selling price of the work. It is the same with his Woodchester; and certainly Mr. Lysons has stated, that he would contest the point before he would deliver copies of his works; and if he felt himself bound to deliver them, it would prevent his publishing." J. G. Cochrane, *ibid.* p. 21.

"The following letter to his publisher, from the author of a valuable work on the History of English Coins, is not inapposite:

"Sir—I have of late examined the public papers, with much impatience, to discover the determination of the House of Commons respecting the statute of the 8th of Anne; but in vain, and therefore presume that nothing is as yet resolved upon. That determination is of considerable importance to me, as upon it will depend *certainly* whether I shall print any large paper copies or not; and *possibly*, if my number of subscribers does not materially increase, whether I shall be able to print at all, with so serious a deduction, as that of eleven copies from a very small impression.—In this state of the public mind, I cannot venture to print more than 250 copies of my book, and I leave you to judge whether I can afford to give eleven, even of small paper, from so limited an impression. I am, Sir, &c. Rogers Ruding." *Min. of Ev.* p. 20.

"These are only a few of the numberless instances which might be advanced in support of my argument. Whenever an author is the publisher of his own works, he stands in a similar situation with a bookseller. In cases where he disposes of his MS. to the latter, he will feel the tax equally sensibly: for very naturally (as it appears by the forenamed testimony of Mr. Longman) they will be obliged to lessen their offers, an alternative which the experience of every author will tell us is far from desirable, and is making the 'little less.'"

Submitting all that he has advanced to the consideration of the unprejudiced and disinterested Reader, Mr. Britton thus concludes:

"Dr. Johnson says, it will sound oddly to posterity, that in a polite nation, in an enlightened age, under the direction of the most wise, the most learned, the most generous encouragers of knowledge in the world, the property of a mechanic is better secured than that of a scholar! that the poorest manual operations should be more valued than the noblest products of the brain! that it should be felony to rob a cobbler of a pair of shoes, and no crime to

to deprive the best author of his whole subsistence."—Life of J. Phillips.

"I have been unexpectedly impelled to extend these observations much farther than I anticipated, or wished; but the more fully and minutely I considered the subject, the more urgent it appeared. I am therefore particularly anxious to excite the same feeling in those persons, who are the guardians of our laws and rights; and who, I am persuaded, are always disposed to act honestly and honourably. To such, therefore, I submit with cheerfulness and confidence: my demands, or rather intreaties, are humble, and I believe equitable:—to abrogate the Law of Queen Anne, and all other Acts respecting copy-right; and to frame another statute on the broad and permanent basis of equity, liberality, and justice."

43. *Of Buonaparte, the Bourbons, and the Necessity of rallying round our Legitimate Princes for the Happiness of France and that of Europe.* By Fr. Aug. de Chateaubriand. 8vo. Colburn. [From The Times Newspaper.]

THE subject of this work, the name, the character, the principles, and the talents of its author, all recommend it to the attention of the public. We shall make a few extracts from it, which will speak its merits better than any praise we can bestow. Such a picture of degrading and demoralising Tyranny was never before drawn. It shames the pen of Tacitus, for Tacitus had no such subject to delineate. M. Chateaubriand is already known for the energy of his style on subjects not connected with politics. It seems that he eagerly seized the first moment when it was possible to utter political truths. We warmly recommend the work to attentive and repeated perusal. Many of the facts are new to us; but there are many to which we have often had occasion to advert, and with the importance of which we have long been deeply impressed. These were the things which convinced us of the utter futility of all the trash about the attachment of the French to Buonaparte!

After retracing the circumstances which, during the Revolution, introduced and successively destroyed in France every form of Republican government; after painting the cunning policy with which Buonaparte, under the modest title of Consul, at

first accustomed the French to feel unalarmed at his power; the Author arrives at the period when the Usurper dared to take a bolder flight, and to seat himself on the throne of Kings. He describes in the following terms his internal administration:—

"Then commenced the grand saturnalia of royalty: crimes, oppression, slavery, marched at equal pace with folly. All liberty expires; every honourable sentiment, every generous thought, become conspiracies against the State. To speak of virtue, renders one an object of suspicion; to praise a good action, is to abuse the Prince. Words change their meaning: a people fighting for their legitimate Sovereign are a rebellious people; a traitor is a faithful subject; all France becomes the empire of falsehood; journals, pamphlets, discourses, prose and verse, all disguise the truth. If it rained, we are assured that the sun shone: does the Tyrant appear abroad amidst a silent populace, we are told that wherever he moved, he received the acclamations of the multitude. The sole object, is the Prince; morality consists in devoting one's self to his caprices, duty in praising him. Above all, it was necessary to bawl out admiration whenever he committed a fault, or perpetrated a crime. Literary men are forced by menaces to celebrate the Despot. They composed, they bargained as to the amount of praise;—happy when, at the expense of some common-places about the glory of arms, they purchased the right of uttering a few sighs, of denouncing some crimes, of reminding people of some proscribed virtues! No book could appear without being marked with some eulogy of Buonaparte, like the stamp of slavery: in new editions of old authors, the censorship caused every thing to be retrenched that spoke against Conquerors, Tyranny, and Slavery;—in like manner as the Directory had entertained the design of causing every thing to be struck out of the same authors, that spoke of Monarchy and Kings. The very Almanacks were examined with care, and the Conscription formed an article of faith in the Catechism. In the arts, the same servitude: Buonaparte poisons his soldiers infected with the plague at Jaffa: a painting is made, which represents him, by an excess of courage and humanity, touching these same plague-infected patients. It was not thus that St. Louis cured the sick, whom a touching and religious confidence presented to his royal hands. Not a word, moreover, was to be said of public opinion: the

he wished that the Government were made a more serious. To Bonaparte, religious belief was attracted a superstition, changed into giving a direction to men's minds, and it was the least of his character was the director of public opinion. Superstition and violence were the great means employed to catch the people's eye. If ever was the a people where you had religious attention could be paid to you, you a tell you what was intended of them. Events the most important to the country, to Europe, to the whole world, were considered with you. The money is at Moscow. You will learn it in the light of the present. You are concerned in decisions. Your station was made the subject of war. Your grade of authority was given to think a support. You were given your voice—a vote, a sentence, a pen of some article, a military commission, then you. You are done, and forgotten.—It was not enough to condemn fathers; children also must be placed at the entire disposal of the Tyrant. Mothers have been even banished from the extremities of the Empire, and demanding back with threats if from the men whom the Government had torn from their arms. These children were placed in schools, where they were taught, by heat of devotion, religion, debauchery, contempt of the domestic virtues, and blind obedience to the Sovereign. The paternal authority, respected by the most frightful Tyrants of antiquity, was treated by Bonaparte as an abuse and a prejudice. He wished to convert our sons into a sort of Mamelukes, without God, without family, and without country. It appears that this Enemy of our race was bent on destroying France to its very foundations. He has more corrupted men, done more mischief to the human race, in the short space of ten years, than all the Tyrants of Rome put together, from Nero down to the last persecutor of the Christians. The principles which served as the basis of his administration, passed from his government into the different classes of society; for a wicked government introduces vice, as a wise government establishes virtue among a people. Irreligion, a taste for every enjoyment and expense above their means, contempt of moral ties, the spirit of adventure, of violence and of domination, descended from the Throne into families: a little longer of such a reign, and France would have been only a den of robbers.—The crimes of our Republican Revolution were the work of passions which always leave some resources; there was

not sinning, nor the intention to sin. Men were spared, not the ministers. Commerce still had its resources: a restrictive ordinance did not diminish the amount of the supply. But the commerce of those times would have been immensely limited. But now was the victim selected by a Government which had more disposition to a free enterprise, which, with industry and religion as its basis, necessarily respect religion and morals by its institutions and its commerce; which sought to make public order, not upon which may not rest, not upon force, and the spirit of the people: which affected to regard the stamp of slavery as the source of a well-organized society, faithful to the rights of their members, and already marching in the path of ancient virtues. The most terrible revolutions are preferable to such a state of things. If civil wars produce public crimes, they at least call forth hidden virtues, talents, and great men. It is under despotism that crimes disappear: by destroying the minds still more than the bodies of men, it sooner or later superinduces dissolution and contempt.—The administration of Bonaparte has been boasted of. If administration cannot be withstanding—if, in order to govern well, it be quite enough to know how much a province produces in corn, wine, and oil, to ascertain the last penny that can be raised, the last man that can be taken from it:—undoubtedly Bonaparte was a great administrator; it would be impossible more completely to organize mischief, to introduce more of order into calamity. But that is the best administration which leaves a people in peace, which cherishes in them the sentiments of justice and of piety, which is sparing of human blood, which respects the rights of the citizen, his property, and family; in this view the government of Bonaparte was the worst of governments. Again, how numerous were the faults and blindness even in his own system! An Administration the most expensive engulphed the revenues of the State. Whole armies of douaniers and receivers devoured the taxes they were employed to levy. There was not even a *chef de bureau*, however insignificant, who had not five or six clerks. Bonaparte appeared to have declared war against commerce. If any branch of industry arose in France, he laid hold of it, and took it wholly into his own hands. Tobacco, salt, wool, colonial produce, all was with him the object of an odious monopoly; he had become the only merchant in his empire! This restless and

extravagant

extravagant man was daily harassing a people who wanted only repose, with contradictory and often impracticable decrees; he violated at night the law which he had made in the morning. In ten years, he devoured 15000 millions of imposts, which exceeds the amount of taxes raised during the 70 years of the reign of Louis XIV. The spoils of the world, 1500 millions of revenue, were not enough for him; he was solely occupied with swelling his treasure by means the most iniquitous. Every prefect, every sub-prefect, every mayor, had the right of augmenting the customs of cities, of imposing additional centimes on the towns, villages, and hamlets, and of demanding from any landholder an arbitrary sum for any pretended want. All France was under pillage. Bodily infirmities, indigence, death, education, the arts, the sciences, all paid tribute to the Prince. You had a son, perhaps, who was lame, a cripple incapable of service,—a law of the conscription compelled you to pay 1500 francs, by way of consolation for this misfortune. Sometimes a sick conscript died before having undergone the examination of the recruiting captain; one might suppose that in such case the father would be exempt from paying the 1500 francs for a substitute—by no means. If the declaration of sickness was made before the event of death, the conscript being alive at the moment of declaration, the father was compelled to pay down the sum on the grave of his son. Was the poor man desirous of giving some education to one of his sons, he must pay 800 francs to the University, without reckoning the expenses of board, &c. given to the master. Did a modern author quote an antient author, as the works of the latter had fallen into what was called ‘public domain,’ he was obliged to pay to the censorship five sous per line of quotation. If, while you quoted, you also translated, you paid only 2½ sous per line, because the quotation then constituted a sort of ‘mixed domain,’ one half belonging to the labour of the living translator, and the other half to the dead author. When Buonaparte caused food to be distributed among the poor in the winter of 1811, it was believed that he would employ his savings in this charity: but on that occasion, he levied additional centimes, and gained four millions on the soup of paupers. In short, we saw him turn undertaker, and monopolize the administration of funerals: it was worthy of the Destroyer of the French to raise a tax upon dead bodies; and how could any appeal to the protection of the

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laws, when it was he who made them? The Legislative Body dared once to speak, and it was dissolved. A single article in the new codes destroyed property by its very roots. An administrator of domains could say to you—‘Your property is domainial, or national. I place it provisionally under sequestration: you may go and try your rights; if the administration is wrong, your property will be restored to you.’ And to whom must you resort in this cause? To the ordinary tribunals? No: such causes were reserved for the examination of the Council of State, and tried before the Emperor, who was both judge and party.—If property was uncertain, civil liberty was still less secure. Was there ever any thing more monstrous than that a commission appointed to inspect the prisons, and under the report of which, a man might be detained his whole life in a dungeon, without indictment, without trial, without judgment, put to the torture, shot by night, or strangled between two shutters? Amidst all this, Buonaparte was nominating every year commissions for the liberty of the press, and for personal liberty. Tiberius himself never made such a mockery of the human species. But the Conscription was, as it were, the cope-stone of these works of despotism. Scandinavia itself, styled by an historian the workshop of the human race, would have been unable to furnish men for this homicidal law. The code of the conscription will remain an eternal monument of the reign of Buonaparte: there may be found collected all that the most subtle and ingenious tyranny can devise to torment and devour the people: it is truly the code of hell. The generations of France were placed in regular rows for the axe, like the trees of a forest; every year 80,000 young men were cut down. But this was only the regular average of deaths; the conscription was often doubled or reinforced by extraordinary levies: often it devoured beforehand its destined victims, like a dissipated heir who borrows on his future income. At last they were taken even without estimate; the legal age, the qualities requisite for dying on a field of battle, were no longer regarded; and the law displayed, in this respect, a marvellous facility; it descended to infancy, it ascended to old age; the discharged soldier, the man who had a substitute, were equally taken; the son of a poor artisan, perhaps ransomed thrice, even at the expence of his father’s little property, was compelled to march; maladies, infirmities, bodily defects, were no longer

longer a protection. Moveable columns traversed our provinces like an enemy's country, to tear from the people their last children. In default of a brother absent, the brother present was taken. The father was made to answer for the son, the wife for the husband: responsibility was extended to the most distant relatives, and even to neighbours. A village became bound for the conscript who was born there. Little garrisons were billeted on the villager, and forced him to sell his bed to maintain them, till he had found the conscript concealed in the woods. Absurdity was even mixed with atrocity: sons were often demanded from those who were happy enough to have no posterity; violence was used to discover the bearer of a name which existed only on the lists of the *gens d'armes*, or to obtain a conscript who had served five or six years before. Women big with child have been put to the torture, that they might reveal the place where their first-born was concealed; fathers have brought forth the dead body of their son, to prove that they could no longer produce this son alive. There still remained some families, whose children were ransomed by their wealth, and who looked forward one day to become magistrates, administrators, men of science, landholders, so useful to social order in a great country; by the decree for the guards of honour, they were swept away in the general massacre. Such a contempt was entertained for the life of man, and for France, that it was even customary to call conscripts the *raw material*, and *food for cannon*. The following great question was discussed among the purveyors of human flesh, namely, to ascertain the given average time that a conscript might last; some alledged that he lasted 38 months, others 36 months. Buonaparte was wont to say himself, *I have 300,000 men in reserve*. In the eleven years of his reign he caused more than five millions of Frenchmen to perish, which exceeds the number of those whom our civil wars swept away during three centuries, under the reigns of John, Charles V., Charles VI., Charles VII., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. In the twelve months which have just elapsed, Buonaparte raised (without reckoning the National Guard) 1,830,000, which is more than 100,000 per month; and yet some one had the audacity to tell him he had only expended the superfluous population! But the loss of men was not the greatest evil attending the conscription: it tended to replunge us and all Europe besides into barbarism. By the conscription, trades,

arts, and letters, are infallibly destroyed. A young man who must die at 18, can never apply himself to any study. Neighbouring nations, compelled in self-defence to resort to the same means with us, were abandoning in their turn the advantages of civilization; and all nations precipitated one upon another, as in the age of the Goths and Vandals, would have seen the calamities of those ages revive. By breaking to pieces the ties of general society, the conscription also annihilated those of domestic life. Accustomed from their cradles to regard themselves as victims devoted to death, children no longer obeyed their parents; they became idle, vagabonds, and debauchees, in expectation of the day when they were to march to pillage and slaughter the world. What principle of religion or morals had time to take root in their hearts? Fathers and mothers, on the other hand, among the lower orders, no longer attached their affections, no longer bestowed their cares on children whom they must prepare to lose, who no longer formed their wealth and their staff of support, and who had become for them only a grief and a burthen. Hence that hardness of heart, that oblivion of every sentiment of nature, which lead to selfishness, to wrecklessness of good or evil, to indifference for country; which obliterate conscience and remorse, and devote a people to servitude, by equally stripping it of the horror of vice and the admiration of virtue."

This masterly pamphlet, we should observe, is published both in French and English, by different booksellers.

44. *An Introduction to Geography; adapted to the various Classes of Learners, upon a new and easy Principle.* By F. Francis, *Private Teacher*. 12mo. pp. 81. Lloyd.

THE professed object of this little publication is neatly accomplished:

"It is common, in some systems of education, to overload the memory, and to leave the judgment unexercised: the charging the memory with the minute knowledge of every inconsiderable village and river, seems as unnecessary as the proposing the attainment of a language by learning a dictionary by heart."
 "As an apology for the author's humble attempt to render the acquisition of the elements of a pleasing and necessary science more easy, more certain, and less irksome, he will cite the *stimulus* of the words of a celebrated writer—that 'the discovery of a more easy method of retaining the multiplication-table would rank among the most useful discoveries ever made.'"

45. French Phraseology. Second Edition; 12mo. pp. 260. C. Law.

FROM the late wonderful changes both in the moral and political world, the study of the French Language is now become almost indispensable; and the present publication is the more useful, as,

"It is generally allowed, that one of the most frequent improprieties, which we are liable to fall into, in the practice of a foreign tongue, consists in the introduction of the idiomatic phraseology of our own. The purpose of this small book is to enable the student of the French language to avoid, in some degree, this impropriety."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"I am certain that a composer cannot be simple and expressive, and, least of all, correct, without vanquishing all the difficulties of counterpoint."—GRETRY.

"A profound contrapuntist discovers in a score, by a single glance, whether the Author is a regular-bred harmonist: a single note is sufficient; as a single barefaced lie throws a doubt upon every thing that its author utters, and there are certain notes in a well regulated base, beyond the ken of a superficial contrapuntist."—DR. BURNEY.

11. *Traité de la Fugue et du Contrepoint*, par Marpurc. Nouvelle Edition; mise en Ordre, augmentée d'un *Traité du Contrepoint Simple*, traduit de l'Allemand du même Auteur, et d'un nouveau *Précis sur l'Histoire de la Musique*, par Alexandre Choron. A Paris. fol. pp. 271.

IT is truly surprising, that none of the works of this most learned and voluminous writer has hitherto been published in English; Dr. Burney having long ago remarked that "his musical writings may justly be said to surpass, in number and utility, those of any one author who has treated the subject." In particular, his treatise on fugue and counterpoint has been commended as the best book of the kind extant. The cause of this neglect is probably twofold—the expence of bringing out such extensive works, and the puerile state of musical taste in England, where thin harmony and rapid passage-work, even in the church, are better understood, more generally admired, and consequently more profitable to the composer and performer, than rich and elaborate compositions. At an insignificant town in the West of England, we have heard that while the organist, to fall in with the prevailing taste, used without offence as a voluntary, "Over the water to Charley," another performer of superior talents got into discredit with many of his auditors by playing one of Wesley's fugues. Some objections that had been made to Marpurc's Treatise have in a great measure been removed by M. Choron. "Marpurg's work," says he,

"treats on the three following subjects: 1. Fugue; 2. Artificial Counterpoints; 3. Canons. As the artificial counterpoints are the elements of the two others, this branch of teaching generally commences with that part. By placing them between the fugues and canons, Marpurc has, on the contrary, reversed the natural order. Besides, he has without any reason divided his work into two parts, by cutting his treatise on Counterpoint through the middle, and injudiciously inserting a trifling abridgement of the history of music. To this want of order is joined the embarrassment arising from a bad distribution of materials. All the text is placed in one volume, with imperfect references to the examples, which are accumulated without order in another volume. It is not easy to imagine the great inconvenience of this continual, and always uncertain changing from one volume to the other, nor how much it prevents the comprehension of the doctrine, which of itself is really sufficiently perspicuous, as may be seen by the inspection of our edition. To obtain this result, it was sufficient to divide Marpurc's work into three parts, relative to artificial counterpoints, fugue, and canon; to range them according to the natural order, and to place the examples by the side of the text. In order to render the instruction gradual and complete, I have added a first book which treats on simple counterpoint, translated from the German of the same author; so that the present work does not suppose any other previous knowledge

ledge than that of harmony and accompaniment; and I have placed after the four books an Historical Appendix on the Progress of Composition, digested from much better materials than the sketch by Marpurg, and presenting, instead of a dry nomenclature, a series of interesting facts. Thus have I rendered this important work as useful, I believe, as possible." Avis de l'Editeur.

On comparing this edition with the German original, we observe several corrections in the musick, and are fully sensible of the advantages resulting from the improved arrangement of the work. It will obtain our further notice when we see the English translation of this improved edition, with notes, lately announced for publication at Preston's.—Contents. I. On the Progression of Musical Intervals; on Counterpoint and Composition in general; Rules of Composition in many Parts; Simple Counterpoint in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and more parts; Cadences; Simple and Florid Counterpoints on a given subject; Various ways of treating a subject. II. On Conditional Counterpoints in general; Double Counterpoint in the Octave, in the 9th and 2d, 10th and 3d, 11th and 4th, 13th and 6th, 14th and 7th; Triple and Quadruple Counterpoints; Convertible Counterpoints, &c. III. On Imitation and Fugue, in various parts; --- (the ecclesiastical modes); --- Chromatic Fugues, &c.; Rules, Observations, Examples; Vocal Fugues. IV. On Canons, in various intervals, motions, and parts; by Augmentation, Diminution, &c.; Circular, Retrograde, Double, Changeable; on a *Canto Fermo*; Perpetual, Polymorphous. A Canon susceptible of 2000 Solutions. Vocal Canons. Deciphering of Canons. Appendix. Progress of Composition. Origin of the modern system. Musick of the Ancients. Ecclesiastical Chants. Developement of the modern system; Invention of the Gamut; Origin of Counterpoint and of modern Rhythm; Establishment of the General System; Style of the Church, Chamber, Theatre; Instrumental Style. General Principles; Didactic Authors. The French edition thus concludes:

"La réunion de ce qu'il y a de mieux dans les écrivains des trois Ecoles a produit cet ouvrage, dont j'ai fait les

honneurs à celle qui a fourni les matériaux les plus importants."

12. *Aria, Punge la Spina, composed, and inscribed to Miss Aston, by Samuel Webbe, junr. pp. 4. 1s. 6d. Birchall.*

AS vocal composers, the Mr. Webbes have deservedly obtained a high reputation. The present aria, *andante affettuoso*, evinces great command of the means of musical expression, if it does not possess all the grace of a real Italian melody. On page 3, the sweet passage to "*il bel piacer d'amore*, after a distant modulation from the original key, is like a sudden gleam of sunshine in a shaded landscape. The compass of the voice part is from middle C sharp a 13th upwards.

13. *Introduction to the Knowledge of the Seraphim, or Musical Glasses, containing some plain Rules whereby a Proficiency may be speedily attained; together with a Selection of some of the most popular and familiar Airs, for the use of Beginners, adapted to the peculiar Style of that Instrument. By J. E. Franklin. Folio pp. 13. 4s. 1813.*

THE Seraphim consists of 30 glasses of a semispherical shape, fastened by their legs upon four boards, which drop into an oblong mahogany box, supported by turned legs like a piano-forte. Three of the glasses are coloured green or blue, and are only used to contain water for wetting the performer's fingers; the others, of white glass, being tuned by pouring water into them, will produce every note from the lowest D to the highest E of the flute. They are arranged like the keys of the Pianoforte, the coloured glasses being placed between the flats and sharps. The front row has 10 glasses, the second 9, the third 6, and the fourth 5. We think 15 Guineas not a very moderate price for this fragile instrument.

ERRATA IN VOL. LXXXIII.

PART I. P. 90, b. l. 45, read M. D,
PART II.

P. 8. note, l. 7. read E. Burke.

P. 107. b. last line, read p. 294.

P. 190. b. l. 21, read 1782.

P. 245. last line but 3, read bound,

P. 298. a. l. 11. read Sir Edward.

P. 299. a. l. 34. read Brunswick.

P. 394. b. l. 23. read Wier.

P. 397. b. l. 9 from bottom, read distinguished,

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

TO HEALTH.

From the Greek of AMPHON of Sicily.

HEALTH, brightest visitant from Heaven,
 Grant me with thee to rest:

For the short time by Nature given
 Be thou my constant guest!
 For all the pride that wealth bestows,
 The pleasure that from children flows;
 Whate'er we court in regal state
 That makes men covet to be great—

Whatever sweet we hope to find
 In Love's delightful snare;
 Whatever good by Heaven assign'd,
 Whatever pause from care—
 All flourish at thy smile divine:
 The spring of loveliness is thine;
 And every joy that warms our hearts
 With thee approaches and departs.

From the Greek of AGATHIAS.

GO, idle amorous boys,
 What are your cares and joys
 To Love, that swells the longing Virgin's
 breast?

A flame half hid in doubt,
 Soon kindled, soon burnt out,
 A blaze of momentary heat at best.

Haply you well may find,
 Proud privilege of your kind, [heart;
 Some friend to share the secret of your
 Or, if your inbred grief
 Admit of such relief, [your smart.

The dance, the chase, the play assuage
 Whilst we, poor hapless maids,
 Condemn'd to pine in shades, [deny,
 And to our dearest friends our thoughts
 Can only sit and weep,
 While all around us sleep,
 Unpitied languish, and unheeded die.

ADDRESSED TO MRS. D'ARBLAY.

On reading her "WANDERER."

WOULDST thou the Wanderer's
 tune trace,

An orphan vers'd in sorrow's lot,
 A stranger, with no kindred
 Neglected, desolate, and poor?
 Tho' guiltless, doom'd like *gods*
 The taunts of Scorn—the *stems*
 A woman, only to be blest
 In home's dear sheltering
 From that best sacred refuge
 And wreck'd of ev'ry *boy*

But thou to life so fondly
 From thee has time
 Around thee watch
 The sire, the husband
 The strain that *to*
 As breath'd from
 A father's *pride*
 O *father*

Whilst rapture trembles thro' thy *form*
 Responsive to the mother's *name*
 And Love and Nature's holy *flame*
 A heav'nly lambent light *shall*
 To guide thy steps, and *bless* thy *forehead*
 head.

Yet still the Wanderer's *fortune*
 For thou a kindred *late*
 Destin'd thro' Fiction's *charms*
 To wind thy vent'rous *name*
 Full early were thy *toils*
 Despotie genius urg'd *thine*
 (Though loth to tempt *such*
 Abash'd at fame—*appeal'd* by *power*
 And still compels thee to *traverse*
 The smiling undiscover'd *zone*
 Where none had ever *ventur'd*
 Where none, alas! *may*
 To seek thy happy *trant*
 And thou, or *be* *in* *time*
 A lonely Wanderer *name*

ADDRESSED TO MRS. D'ARBLAY.

HAPPY WINTER! how much
 How much improved *time*

Ply, oh! ply thy *name*
 We are weary of thy *name*
 From thy *name*

But the *name*
 But the *name*
 Father'd by *name*

Let thy *name*
 Sure, *name*
 When *name*

Thou *name*
 Too *name*
 Thou *name*

Give *name*
 Give *name*
 Give *name*

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Give *name*
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 Give *name*

King's regt. 240; 41st
 foot, (light infantry) 55,
 50; militia, 50;

and

When fleeing this domain of strife,
Emerging from the waves of life,
They tread the pure and hallow'd way,
Up to their Father's realm of day.
How blest the soul, which, having fled
The toils that o'er its path were spread,
At one light bound from matter springs,
And seeks its God on Rapture's wings !
How blest is he, who after all
The ills and changes that befall,
Hath trod the intellectual way,
And view'd, where beams of glory play,
The fount of light, the throne of day !

Let every wish and thought aspire,
On wings of love, on wings of fire ;
And O may resolution nerve
Thy breast, untaught to yield or swerve ;
Then will thy heavenly parent stand,
And proffer, with paternal hand,
To lead thee to a kindred land.

An orb of fire will blaze before thee,
Reveal the fair ethereal plain,
Where Beauty first began her reign,
And light thee to the realm of glory.

Awake my soul, and quaff thy fill,
Drink freely of that fountain-rill,
Whose wave impregn'd with blessing
flows,

The Lethè of terrestrial woes.
Bend lowly at thy Father's shrine,
To earth the cares of earth resign,
And rise to life and joy divine ;
To dwell in union with thy God ; per-
chance [nal dance !
A God thyself to move in Heaven's eter-

THE OPENING OF THE SECOND HYMN.
AGAIN Aurora's lovely beams
Are playing on the Eastern streams :
Again the mists have fled away
Chased by the glittering car of day.
And thou, my soul, awake again
Thy matin-hymn, thy wonted strain.
That God adore whose powerful might
Cloth'd the young morn in robes of light ;
Who gave the stars their wondrous birth,
And bade them dance around the earth.

THE NINTH HYMN.
O MUCH below'd, and ever glorious
Lord,
Born of the hallow'd maid of Solyma,
To thee, her blessed Son, to thee I sing.
When thou in tender mercy didst descend,
Deigning with man to dwell, the serpent,
foil'd,
Far from thy Father's bowers inglorious
fled, [rear'd.
And left the plants his holy hand had
E'en in the gloomy realm of Tartarus
Thy glory beam'd, where Death insatiate
Feeds on the ghostly nations. Thrill'd
with fear,
Hades beheld thee, while the rabid dog,
Who howling sits, and laps the blood of
millions, [choir
Fled from the threshold : then the hallow'd

Of souls redeem'd thine arm victorious
freed ;

The bright procession mounted jubilant,
And peal'd the anthem of Jehovah's praise.

When thou, dread King, returning, didst
ascend,

Trembled the countless Demons of the air,
While the pure chorus of immortal stars,
Entranc'd, with wonder view'd thee cloth'd
in smiles,

Æther, the sapient sire of Harmony,
Wak'd the full rapture of his seven-ton'd
lyre,

Attuning every chord symphonious
To a triumphal strain. Bright Lucifer,
The herald of the rosy morning, smil'd,
And golden Hesper, Cytherea's star.
Her silver lamp returning, Cynthia walk'd
In beauty's pride, a stately shepherdess
Leading the nightly deities ; and Titan
In waves of gold his beamy tresses
spread

Beneath thy feet ineffable. The Son
Of God he knew, the all-creating Mind,
And blest the Author of his native fire.

But thou on seraph-wing didst mount
sublime,

Above yon azure canopy, until
Thy chariot o'er the empyrean blaz'd ;
That sphere of light, where flows with noise-
less wave

The fount of good in sempiternal-calm.
There rolls not the unwearied flood of time,
Whose crimson current sweeps the blood-
ing wreck

Of man's felicity to darksome death ;
But there, enthron'd, Eternity presides,
Tho' aged, young ; to-day and yesterday
The same ; Dispenser of perennial rest
To all the Angels and the Saints of God.

EASTER ANTHEM.

*Sung by the Boys of the BLUE COAT Hos-
pital at CHRIST CHURCH, on Easter
Monday.*

SING, ye Redeem'd of Heaven, Hosan-
nas sing !

Bruis'd is the Serpent's head :
Where now, O King of Terrors, is thy
sting ? [Dead !

The vanquish'd Grave resigns its prison'd
Hail, sons of men, hail your Redeeming
Lord !

In grateful songs, his glorious name record,
Who, victor over Sin and Hell,
To the high state from which he fell,
And Heaven's immortal bliss, has ruin'd
man restor'd.

Peace, mourners, peace ; repress the ris-
ing sigh !

Now is Salvation near : [eye,
The Lord shall wipe all tears from every
Dispel each doubt, and quiet every fear.
Past are the former things ; and grief and
pain, [main t

And death, and sorrow, shall no more re-
But

But with his saints shall God abide,
And from this vale of woe shall guide
To scenes, where love, and joy, and peace,
for ever reign.
And there shall they receive their well-
earn'd meed,
Whose bounteous hand supplied
Whate'er would aid the helpless Orphan's
need, [denied ;
And wake new hopes, which Nature had
Who sav'd his dawning life from early
woe, [know,
Forbade the pangs of pining want to
Led to the springs, whence Science
pours
In varied streams her choicest stores,
And taught his breast with pure Religion's
flame to glow.

Anniversary Ode on the Death of CHRIST.
By JOHN STOVLE, Lieut. R. N.

FROM scenes of strife the heavenly
Muse
To shores immortal would retire ;
Salvation brightens all her views,
And everlasting themes inspire.
Through tragic scenes contemplative she
roves
In retrospect to view the sacred Cross,
Where most heroic martyrdom improves,
Her flight on high, from scenes of dark-
ness gross.
Hail awful day ! tremendous hour !
From which the orb of day
Withheld his life-creating power,
And all was dire dismay !
That veil'd fair Nature's face in deepest
shade ; [nether world,
While Death's short triumph shook the
Usurp'd the skies in sable robes array'd,
And through the spheres his antient flag
unfur'd.
Hail peerless Sun of Righteousness, whose
light [tient Night !
Expell'd the vaunting foe profound in an-
Tho' man surveys the vernal scene.
Of Nature rob'd in varied hue,
Or vales array'd in matchless green
With joy to feast the soul anew :
Though o'er each landscape renovating
rays [ful storm ;
From Heaven succeed the Winter's waste-
Though woodland-choristers in grateful
lays [perform :
For LIFE'S GREAT GIVER new their task
'Tis not on Nature richly drest
Or musick of the grove,
His soul's affections long may rest,
By most exalted love ;
While Meditation views the Cross that bore
Great Nature's Lord !—the friend of lost
mankind !
Of immortality the sovereign power !
Of Heaven's vast universe th' ETERNAL
MIND ;
Yet deign'd to taste life's bitter cup below,
Ere yet he deals on Death the last aveng-
ing blow !

O long-lost Peace ! return with Spring !
Unfold thy charms, while themes of
praise
Spontaneous make the captive sing ;
And all his ardour heaven-ward raise ;
For Peace the Saviour gave himself to die,
As at his incarnation Peace was sung ;
The sound, his last bequest, from sky to
sky, [gions rung.
Re-echoing gave, and Heaven's vast re-
" 'Tis finish'd " were his sacred words,
And lo ! the reign of Peace
Coëval with himself affords
The joys that still increase.
The universe, erst cloth'd in deepest gloom,
For Nature's Lord expiring doom'd to
mourn, [sunie,
Disrob'd, the shining orbs their reign re-
In empire vast by light and beauty borne ;
Emblem of Light that shall extend its
power, [set no more.
When Truth's unclouded Sun shall rise to

Soon may the sound ethereal float,
From shore to shore on ambient air,
And War, by loud discordant note,
No more the news of death declare ;
For soon the foe of man's else-ruin'd race
Shall yield to Him who on the cross was
slain ; [place,
His HAND th' ETERNAL SEAL to Peace shall
To constitute her everlasting reign.
Once more his glorious train descends
In view to every eye ;
The panoply of Heaven attends,
And rebel legions fly.

The King of Glory comes !—Creation feels
His dread omnipotence convulse her frame !
Retiring Heavens his awful throne unveils,
And Seraphim his near descent proclaim !
" Reign, reign for ever, O triumphant Lord ;
Through vast eternal ages be thy name
ador'd."

Portsea, April, 1814.

TO NOTHING.

MYSTERIOUS Nothing, how shall I
define [tiness ?
Thy shapeless, baseless, placeless, emp-
Nor form, nor colour, sound, nor size, are
thine ; [express.
Nor words, nor figures, can thy void
But, though we cannot thee to aught com-
pare, [be ;
To thee a thousand things may liken'd
And, though thou art with nobody, no
where, [thee.
Yet half mankind devote themselves to
How many books thy history contain !
How many heads thy mighty plans pur-
sue !
What lab'ring hands thy portion only gain !
What busy men thy only doings do !
To thee the great, the proud, the giddy
bend,
And, like my Sonnet, all in Nothing end.

FORSON ?

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

THE following Epitaph, from Godalming Churchyard, written by the Rev. John George Gibson, deserves insertion in your Miscellany.

A. Z.

"This Stone is consecrated by an affectionate Mother, as a testimony of maternal grief, and to perpetuate the memory of her Four departed Sons.

"Nicholas Danford, who was lost in the Calcutta Indiaman March 1809, aged 23 years.

"Joseph Danford, who died at Bombay May 7, 1808, aged 21 years.

"Benjamin Danford, who was lost in his Majesty's ship Ajax, Feb. 14, 1807, aged 18 years.

"And William Barnabas Danford, who departed this life at Godalming October 13, 1807, aged 17 years, and whose remains are here deposited.

IF e'er, by solemn Contemplation led,
Thy wand'rings bring thee to this lowly bed,

Stop, Traveller; no common sorrow here
Claims the sad tribute of a friendly tear.
A widow'd mother, bending to the rod,
Mourns, tho' submissive, the decrees of God;

Her sons she weeps, their course so early
But weeping prays, "Thy will, O God, be done!"

In two short years, when op'ning into bloom,
Her much-lov'd offspring met an early doom,

And here, entomb'd within the earth's cold
Her youngest child's remains in silence rest.
For this alone to her the task was given
To smooth the bed of Death, his path to Heaven;

In foreign climes beneath inclement skies,
Without a friendly hand to close their eyes,
The rest a prey to all-devouring Death,
By fever, fire, and tempest, yield their breath.

With grief oppress'd their childless mother
And patient waits her summons to the skies,

Hoping to meet them on that peaceful
Where pain and sorrow shall be known no more.

EJACULATION

On escaping a great Danger.

AS meadows parch'd, brown groves, and
withering flowers,
Imbibe the sparkling dew and genial
showers;

As chill dark air inhales the morning beam;
As thirsty harts enjoy the gelid stream:
Thus to man's grateful soul from Heaven descend,

The mercies of his Father, Lord, and
Friend!

Mr. URBAN,

April 2.

A Correspondent in p. 2. inquires after some lines on Cibber, which he supposes were written by Lord Chesterfield. I have a copy of the verses he mentions; but I always understood them to have been written *impromptu*, by Arbuthnot. When the company where he happened to be were wondering of what stuff Colley would compose his next Birth-day Ode, he said, "Let us see if we cannot make one for him;" and immediately produced the following *Birth-Day Ode*. HUGH CALPERS.

[COLLEY CIBBER, right or wrong,
Must celebrate this day,
And tune once more my tuneless song,
And thrum the vernal lay.
May God thee bless, Great George our King!

Thy breast with courage fire;
So, bursting from the courtly ring,
Thou shalt to war aspire;
For from thy soul thou lov'st a drum,
As children love a rattle;
If not in field, in drawing-room,
* Thou always sound'st to battle.

Heaven's blessing for the Queen I crave,
His Consort plump and dear,
Who, as the King is wise and brave,
Is pious and sincere;

She's kind and courteous to all folks,
Likes one as well as t'other;
Of Arian and of Orthodox,
Alike the nursing mother.

* * * There are three other Stanzas, which we purposely omit.

ON CUPID.

"D'aucun Dieu l'on n'a dit tant de mal
et de bien:
Le plus grand des malheurs est de n'en
dire rien."

IMITATED.

OF all the Deities that shed
On earth their influence from above,
So much has never yet been said,
Both good and evil, as of Love.
Yet for whatever joy we bless,
Or for whatever pain we flout him;
His is the worst unhappiness
Who nothing has to say about him.

IMPROMPTU,

On reading BUONAPARTE's Abdication of
the Throne, and his proposed Retreat to
the Island of ELBA.

LITTLE Nap Horner
Is up in a corner,
Dreading his doleful doom;—
He who gave, t'other day,
Whole kingdoms away.
Now is glad to get *Elba Room*. J. M. E.

* George the Second had a custom of
drumming with his fingers on the hilt of
his sword.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Feb. 24.

[Letters to Gen. Drummond transmitted by Sir G. Prevost.]

Fort Niagara, Dec. 19.

Sir, In obedience to your Honour's commands, directing me to attack Fort Niagara with the advance of the army of the right, I resolved upon attempting a surprise. The embarkation commenced on the 18th, at night, and the whole of the troops were landed three miles from the fort early on the following morning, in the following order of attack:—advanced guard, one subaltern, and 20 rank and file; grenadiers 100th regiment; royal artillery, with grenades; five companies 100th regiment, under Lieut.-col. Hamilton, to assault the main gate, and escalate the works adjacent; three companies of the 100th regiment, under Capt. Martin, to storm the Eastern-demi-bastion; Capt. Bailey, with the grenadiers Royal Scots, was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification, and the flank companies of the 41st regiment were ordered to support the principal attack. Each party was provided with scaling-ladders and axes. I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Honour, that the fortress was carried by assault in the most resolute and gallant manner, after a short but spirited resistance. [Here follow encomiums upon the conduct of Lieut.-col. Hamilton, and several other officers.] Our force consisted of about 500 rank and file.—The ordnance and commissariat are so immense that it is totally out of my power to forward to you a correct statement for some days; but 27 pieces of cannon, of different calibres, are on the works, and upwards of 3000 stand of arms and many rifles in the arsenal. The storehouses are full of clothing and camp equipage of every description.

J. MURRAY, Col.

[The return subjoined to the above states, that Lieut. Nowlan, of the 100th regiment, was killed; and Col. Murray, and Assist.-surgeon Ogilvy, of the Royal Artillery, were wounded. Of rank and file, there were five killed, and three wounded.—The total of the Enemy's loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was one captain, nine lieutenants, two ensigns, one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one commissary, 12 serjeants, 395 rank and file. The whole belong to the artillery and line.]

Niagara Frontier, Fort Erie, Jan. 1.

Sir, Agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ult., and your general order of that day, to pass the river Niagara, for the purpose of at-

GENT. MAG. April, 1814.

tacking the Enemy's force, collected at Black Rock and Buffalo, and carrying into execution the other objects therein mentioned, I crossed the river in the following night, with four companies of the King's regiment, and the light company of the 89th, under Lieut.-col. Ogilvy; 250 men of the 41st regiment, and the grenadiers of the 100th, under Major Frend; together with about 50 militia volunteers, and a body of Indian warriors*. The troops completed their landing about 12 o'clock, nearly two miles below Black Rock; the light infantry of the 89th being in advance, surprised and captured the greater part of a picquet of the Enemy, and secured the bridge over the Conguichity Creek, the boards of which had been loosened, and were ready to be carried off, had there been time given for it. I immediately established the 41st and 100th grenadiers in position beyond the bridge, for the purpose of perfectly securing its passage. The Enemy made some attempts during the night upon this advanced position, but were repulsed with loss. At day-break I moved forward, the King's regiment and light company of the 89th leading, the 41st and grenadiers of the 100th being in reserve. The Enemy had by this time opened a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the Royal Scots, under Lieut.-col. Gordon, who were destined to land above Black Rock, for the purpose of turning his position, while he should be attacked in front by the troops who landed below; several of the boats having grounded, I am sorry to say this regiment suffered some loss, and was not able to effect its landing in sufficient time to fully accomplish the object intended, though covered by the whole of our field guns, under Capt. Bridge, which were placed on the opposite bank of the river.—The King's and 89th having in the mean time gained the town, commenced a very spirited attack upon the Enemy, who were in great force, and very strongly posted. The reserve being arrived on the ground, the whole were shortly engaged. The Enemy maintained his position with very considerable obstinacy for some time; but such was the spirited and determined advance of our troops, that he was at length compelled to give way, was driven through his batteries, in which were a 24-pounder, three 12-pounders, and one 9-pounder,

* Royals, 370; King's regt. 240; 41st foot, 250; 89th foot, (light infantry) 55; 100th foot, (grenadiers) 50; militia, 50; Indians, 400.

and

and pursued to the town of Buffalo, about two miles distant: he here shewed a large body of infantry and cavalry, and attempted to oppose our advance by the fire of a field-piece, posted on a height which commanded the road; but, finding this ineffectual, he fled in all directions, and betaking himself to the woods, further pursuit was useless. He left behind him one 6-pounder brass field-piece, and one iron 18, and one iron 6-pounder, which fell into our hands.—I then proceeded to execute the ulterior object of the expedition, and detached Capt. Robinson, of the King's, with two companies, to destroy the two schooners and sloop (part of the Enemy's Lake squadron) that were on shore a little below the town, with the stores they had on board, which he effectually completed. The town itself (the inhabitants having previously left it), and the whole of the public stores, containing considerable quantities of clothing, spirits, and flour, which I had not the means of conveying away, were then set on fire, and totally consumed; as was also the village of Black Rock, on the evening it was evacuated. In obedience to your further instructions, I have directed Lieut.-col. Gordon to move down the river to Fort Niagara, with a party of the 19th light dragoons, under Major Lisle, a detachment of the Royal Scots, and the 89th light company, and destroy the remaining cover of the Enemy upon this frontier, which he has reported to have been effectually done. From every account I have been able to collect, the Enemy's force opposed to us was not less than from 2,000 to 2,500 men; their loss in killed and wounded, I should imagine, from 300 to 400; but from the nature of the country, being mostly covered with wood, it is difficult to ascertain it precisely; the same reason will account for our not having been able to make a greater number of prisoners than 130. I have great satisfaction in stating to you the good conduct of the whole of the regular troops and volunteer militia; but I must particularly mention the steadiness and bravery of the King's regiment, and 89th light infantry. They were most gallantly led to the attack by Lieut.-col. Ogilvy, of the King's, who, I am sorry to say, received a severe wound, which will, for a time, deprive the service of a very brave and intelligent officer. After Lieut.-col. Ogilvy, was wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Capt. Robinson, who, by a very judicious movement to his right, with the three battalion companies, made a considerable impression on the left of the Enemy's position. [The conduct of Lieut.-col. Gordon and Elliot, Major Frend, and several other officers, is here mentioned in terms of distinguished approbation.]

P. RIALL, Maj.-gen.

General Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing—4 officers, 3 sergeants, 105 rank and file.

Officers Wounded—Lieut.-col. Ogilvy and Lieut. Young, of the King's reg. Capt. Fawcett, of the 100th reg. Capt. Sercoo, of the Volunteer Militia.

Lewiston, Dec. 19.

Sir, According to your instructions, I crossed the river this morning, immediately after the advance, under Col. Murray, had passed over with the Royal Scots and 41st regiments, accompanied by a large body of Indians, and marched upon Lewiston, which the Enemy had, however, abandoned upon our approach, leaving behind him a 12 and six-pounder gun, with travelling carriages, and every thing complete. I found in the place a considerable number of small arms, some ammunition, nine barrels of powder, and also a quantity of flour, amounting, I believe, to 200 barrels. I regret the troops had not the opportunity of coming in contact with the Enemy, as I am convinced they would have acquired your fullest approbation.

P. RIALL, Maj.-gen.

Admiralty-office, March 5.—Letter to Lord Keith, K. B. dated on board the *Eurotas*, Cawsand Bay, March 2.

The Eurotas, Plymouth Sound, March 1.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command, parted company from the *Ripon* on Monday night, the 21st ult. in chase of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship, and on Friday the 25th, in endeavouring to rejoin the *Ripon*, being then in lat. 47. 40. North, and long. 9. 30. West, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam, to which we gave chase. We soon discovered her to be an Enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to out-manceuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing, (although the wind had unfortunately died away) we were enabled at about 5 o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her, and commence close action. When receiving her broadside, and passing to her bow, our mizen-mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen-mast lying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.—The Enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the *Eurotas* renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the Enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6. 20. our main-mast fell by the board, the Enemy's mizen-mast falling at the same time; at 6. 30. our fore-mast fell, and the Enemy's main-mast almost immediately

immediately afterwards. At 10 minutes after 7, she slackened her fire, but having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the Enemy.—I was at this time so much exhausted by loss of blood, from the wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieut. Smith (First Lieutenant) to take the command of the quarter-deck, and to clear the wreck of the foremast and mainmast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the Enemy; but, at the same time, I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of an active and zealous officer.—We kept sight of the Enemy during the night by means of boats, sails, and a jigger on the ensign staff; and before 12 o'clock the next day Lieutenant Smith reported to me that, by the great exertion of every officer and man, jib courses, topsails, stay-sails, and spanker, were set in chase of the Enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of six knots and a half; that the decks were perfectly clear, and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it; but to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee bow, which proved to be the *Dryade* and *Achates*, and they having crossed the Enemy (we only four miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.—The Enemy's frigate proved to be the *Clorinde*, Capt. Dennis Legard, mounting 44 guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of 360 picked men.—It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having 20 killed and 40 wounded; and I most sincerely lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen; two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service.—Among the wounded is Lieut. Foord, of the Royal Marines, who received a grape-shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.—I learn from Monsieur Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the *Clorinde* at 120 men. It is therefore unnecessary for me to particularize the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young

a ship's company; but I must beg leave to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieuts. Smith, Graves, Randolph, and Beckham, Mr. Beadnell, the Master, and Lieuts. Foord and Connell, of the Royal Marines; the very great skill and attention shewn by Mr. Thos. Cooke Jones, surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the purser, and the whole of the Warrant Officers, with all the Mates and Midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice.

J. PHILLIMORE, Capt.

[Here follows a list of 90 killed, including Messrs. Jer. Spurking, and Charles Greenaway, midshipmen, and Mr. J. T. Vaughan, volunteer; and 39 wounded, including Capt. Phillimore, and Lieut. Foord, of the Marines, severely; and J. R. Brigstocke, midshipman, slightly.]

A letter from Capt. Byron, of the *Belvidera*, states the capture of the United States schooner, *Vixen*.

Sir John Warren has also transmitted a letter from Lieut. Pechall, of the *Recruit* sloop, giving an account of his having in company with the *Dotterel* sloop, run aground on Cape Roman Shoals, the *Luca* American letter of marque schooner, of six guns and 35 men.

The undermentioned Letters have been transmitted by Sir Edward Pellew:

From Capt. Napier, of the *Euryalus*, giving an account of his having run on shore in the Bay, where she bilged on the rocks, the *Baleine* French store-ship, of 22 guns and 120 men.

From Capt. Coghlan, of the *Alcmene*, stating the capture of the French national schooner *La Fleche*, carrying 12 guns and 99 men, with 24 soldiers.

From Capt. Dilkes, of the *Castor*, stating that her cutter, commanded by Lieut. Loveless, had boarded and captured the *Heureux* French privateer, carrying one 12-pounder and 25 men. Lieut. Loveless and one seaman were severely wounded.

Another from Capt. Dilkes, stating that her boats, under Lieut. Stanhope, had captured another privateer, called *Le Minuit*, carrying one gun and small arms: her crew escaped on shore.

Foreign-office, March 7.—Dispatches have been this day received from Lieut.-gen. Sir C. W. Stewart, and Lord Burghersh.

[Here follow five military reports from Col. Lowe, detailing the operations of the Silesian army under Marshal Blucher, and transmitted by Sir C. Stewart. The first report, dated Feb. 22, states that the army had, in consequence of information, changed the direction of its march, and proceeded to Arcis sur Aube, to put itself

in

385 Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazette. [April,

in constant action with and from the right wing of the grand army, supposed to be situated at or near Troyes. The account of Blücher's operations commences on the 19th ult. when the whole of his army, consisting of the corps of Sacken, Langeron, Yorck, and Kleist, was united and bivouached at the village of Sommesous, about 16 miles West of Vitry, and 40 North of Troyes. On the 20th it proceeded to Arcis, from which place Gen. Guineveau, the chief of Gen. Blücher's staff, went in person to Troyes, to concert operations with Prince Schwartzberg. It may be presumed that the succeeding measures were all taken in pursuance of the plan then settled, with such adaptation to circumstances as might be found necessary. On the 21st Blücher moved to Mery, on the Seine, and the Enemy learning that Prince Schwartzberg had determined to retire from Troyes, sent a strong corps under Marshal Oudinot to attack Blücher, at Mery, when an accidental fire having broke out in the quarter of the town he occupied, he was forced to abandon it, and to form at a short distance from it in the plain. The Enemy passed over his advanced-guard, with a view to commence an attack, but was driven back through the town with loss.— In the afternoon Marshal Blücher, whilst reconnoitring the Enemy's position in the town, was struck by a musket-ball, which passed through his boot, without doing him any material injury. Col. Valentine and Prince Schubatoff were wounded. On the 23d, Blücher remained in position there; but the Enemy having sent a considerable force of cavalry and infantry towards Troyes, he on the following night marched off unperceived, crossed to the Northern bank of the Aube at Baudemont, about 10 miles from Mery, and bivouached at Anglure. On the 25th he proceeded to Sezanne, where Marmont had been stationed with about 10,000 men to observe Winzingerode, whose advance was, on the 22d, at Epervain, on the Marne, 30 miles North of Sezanne. Having driven the Enemy's corps across the Marne, Blücher now united himself on the right bank of that river with Winzingerode, Bulow, and Woronzoff. The subsequent operations, with the junction of Marmont and Macdonald, at Ferte sous Jouarre, their operations and flight from thence, by which Chateau Thierry, Epervain, Chalons, and Vitry, became possessed by the Allies, will be found detailed in the subjoined dispatch.]

Military Report from Col. Lowe, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Ferte sous Jouarre, Left Bank of the Marne, Feb. 27.

Sir, A line I addressed to you on the afternoon of the 25th will have informed

you of the retreat of Marshal Marmont from Sezanne, and of this army being in pursuit of him, with the intention of following him on the next day to Ferte Gaucher. On arrival at Ferte Gaucher, Field Marshal Blücher learnt that the Enemy had taken the direction of Rebaix, to which place he followed him, and halted for the night. Marshal Marmont had continued his route to Ferte sous Jouarre: the peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder, and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rebaix, however, it was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the Young Guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of Gen. Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their joint force amounting to somewhat between 16 and 20,000 men. To pass the Marne, therefore, in presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. The following disposition was made: the corps of Gen. Baron Sacken and Gen. Count Langeron were directed to march upon Coulommiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route this morning towards Meaux. The corps of Gen. D'Yorck and Gen. Kleist, after halting for the night at, and in the vicinity of Rebaix, were ordered to march this morning to Ferte sous Jouarre. Gen. Korf, with a reserve of 3000 cavalry, formed the rear-guard at Ferte Gaucher. The demonstration towards Meaux had all the effect desired. The two French Marshals, who had united their force at Ferte sous Jouarre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. Had the Enemy made his stand in this point, Meaux, or Triport in the vicinity of it, would have been that where the passage would have been effected, the army by its dispositions having been equally prepared for either. Two pontoon bridges have been thrown over the river, and the army is already *à cheval* on it. The dispositions for to-morrow will result from the reports received during the night. In the mean time information has been received of Gen. Winzingerode and Gen. Bulow having been about to form a junction, and it is supposed they are both now near Soissons. Gen. Winzingerode had detached 2000 cavalry to Arcis-sur-Aube. The advanced-guard of Gen. Baron Sacken's corps has occupied the suburbs of Meaux, on the left bank of the river. The Enemy, it is reported, has abandoned the opposite side of the river to Triport, where Gen. Baron Sacken

has

has at present his head-quarters. Strong cavalry reconnoissances are made on every point to the rear. H. Lows, Col.

[The first dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, is dated Troyes, Feb. 21, and notices the arrival of Blücher at Mery, and the receipt of intelligence that the army assembled at Lyons, under Marshal Augereau, amounting to 25,000 men, had commenced offensive operations, and taken possession of Macon and Bourg. Prince Schwartzberg had determined to send the corps of Gen. Bianchi, reinforced by the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Dijon, and the 1st corps of reserve under the Prince of Hesse, to oppose this army. The Russian guards and reserves had arrived near Langres.]

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Heights in front of Bossancour, Feb. 27, 7 P. M.

My Lord, I yesterday had the honour of informing you, that after Bar sur Aube had been taken possession of by the Enemy, it was retaken by the corps of Gen. Wrede. The town was afterwards again taken by the French, the suburbs remaining in possession of the Bavarians. — I stated to your Lordship, that it was Prince Schwartzberg's intention to attack the Enemy this day, on the road to Vandoeuvre. I have now the satisfaction of reporting to you a victory which he has obtained. — In the early part of the morning, Prince Schwartzberg found the Enemy in possession of Bar sur Aube, having passed a considerable column on the heights in the direction of Levigni. The object of this movement was to envelope the corps of Gen. Wrede, in position in rear of the town of Bar-sur-Aube. — The corps of Gen. Wittgenstein was assembled, as I have already informed your Lordship, in front of Colombe. Prince Schwartzberg directed it to pass in rear of the position occupied by the corps of Gen. Wrede, and to attack the corps of the Enemy moving towards Levigni, on the right of Gen. Wrede. — Gen. Wittgenstein arrived on the heights on which he was directed, about 12 o'clock; the contest he had to maintain for the possession of them was most severe. — Prince Schwartzberg in many instances himself directed the attacks of the Russian troops; in one of them, I am sorry to inform you, he was wounded, I hope slightly; but in any case the glory of the day has remained with him. — The French troops have been driven with considerable loss from all their positions on this side of the Aube. Count Pahlen succeeded in doing them most material injury while passing at the bridge of Doulanecour. — Gen. Wrede has established his advanced guard at Spoy, upon the old road to Vandoeuvre. — The Enemy appear to have had Marshal Vic-

tor's, Marshal Oudinot's, and part of Marshal Macdonald's corps, engaged in the action of this day; their loss has been from 2 to 3000 men. Their discomfiture, after the victories which of late they have boasted, has been most complete. — The Enemy will be pushed to-morrow in the direction of Vandoeuvre. — The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and Gen. Giulay have arrived near Bar-sur-Seine, and will attack that place to-morrow.

I have, &c.

BURGHESH.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Colombe, March 1.

After the capture of Bar on the 27th, and of the whole position of the Enemy on this side the Aube, Prince Schwartzberg yesterday pursued the French across that river, and established his advanced posts of cavalry near Magny on the left, and Val Suzenay on the right. — On the evening of the 27th, a report was received from the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, that the corps of Marshal Macdonald was in position at Clairvaux and La Ferte-sur-Aube. — Prince Schwartzberg directed the Prince Royal, notwithstanding, to continue the movement which had already been prescribed to him upon Bar-sur-Seine, and to attack the Enemy either at La Ferte, or in any other situation in which he should find him. — Till the success of this operation was known, Prince Schwartzberg determined not to risk the infantry of the corps which had fought in the battle of the 27th, across the Aube. — This obstacle has, however, now been removed. The Prince Royal succeeded yesterday in driving the French from their positions. — The corps of Gen. Giulay, which was placed under his orders, attacked and carried the town of La Ferte. The Prince Royal took possession of Clairvaux. These successes having been obtained, the two corps advanced upon Pontette and St. Usage, where the Enemy occupied a position of considerable strength, but which he abandoned on the appearance of the Allies. — The head-quarters of the Prince Royal were yesterday at Champignolle; he has advanced this day towards Bar-sur-Seine. The result of his operations upon that place is not as yet received. — In a letter from Gen. Tettenborn, dated the 27th, from Vértus, it appears that officer was attacked on that day by 4000 of Buonaparte's guards at Fere Champeoise: he had retired from that place to Vértus. Buonaparte himself was at Arcis, and a considerable corps of his army was marching upon Sezanne. — Upon the receipt of this intelligence, Prince Schwartzberg determined to push the corps of Generals Wittgenstein and Wrede upon Vandoeuvre. They will arrive at that place to-morrow, and will afterwards advance

vance upon Troyes. If the corps of the Prince Royal of Württemberg and Gen. Giulay have succeeded in establishing themselves this day at Bar-sur-Seine, they will be directed, by the left of the Seine, to act also upon Troyes. I forgot to report to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that the fort of Salines had surrendered to the Allies. The corps of Gen. St. Priest is arrived at Vitry-sur-Marne. Gen. Jago was at Joinville, with orders to join Gen. St. Priest. A report has just arrived from Gen. Frimont, detailing the success of an attack he this day made with the cavalry under his orders, upon the rear-guard of the Enemy near Vandœuvre. Gen. Frimont pushed the Enemy beyond that town, and afterwards established his headquarters there.

[This Gazette contains a list of 25 American vessels taken and destroyed by the Plantagenet, Capt. Lloyd, off Bermuda, between Sept. 8, and Dec. 17.]

Downing-street, March 11.—Extract of a dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 20.

In conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army, under Sir R. Hill, on the 14th; he drove in the Enemy's picquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellete, from which he obliged Gen. Harispe to retire, with loss, towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of Gen. Mina's troops, in the valley of Bastan, advance on the same day upon Baygorey and Bidarray; and the direct communication of the Enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Sir R. Hill, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above-mentioned.—On the following morning, the 15th, the troops under Sir R. Hill continued the pursuit of the Enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris, where Gen. Harispe was joined by Gen. Paris's division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France, and by other troops from the Enemy's centre.—Gen. Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the Enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the Enemy's position, in order to turn their left, and cut off their retreat by that road, while the 2d division, under Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the Enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the Enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position,

particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Col. O'Callaghan, in Maj.-gen. Pringle's brigade. The Major-General, and Lieut.-col. Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded; we took 10 officers, and above 200 prisoners. The right of the centre of the Army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze river on the evening of the 15th.—The Enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which however were repaired, so that the troops under Sir R. Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the Enemy were driven across the Gave de Mouleou. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arrivegate, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-col. Cameron, supported by the fire of Capt. Beane's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The Enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.—On the 18th, our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron. In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under Gen. Murillo, in the attack of Hellete on the 14th, and in driving in the Enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garris, on the 15th. Since the 14th, the Enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour, above the town. I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to Gen. Mina by capitulation on the 17th inst. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event, but I know that the place contained 84 pieces of brass cannon.

Foreign-office, March 11.—A Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, March 4.

My Lord, Troyes is again occupied by the Allies. The defeat of the Enemy yesterday, the rapidity with which he was driven from all the positions defending the approach of this town, secured us the unopposed possession of the place.—I stated to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that

that after several successful affairs with the rear-guard of the French army, Gen. Frimont had established his head-quarters at Vandœuvre. — The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg pursued the advantages he had obtained over the corps of Marshal Macdonald, at La Ferte and Clairvaux, on the 28th, took possession of Bar-sur-Seine on the 1st, and followed the retreat of the Enemy to La Maison Blanche on the 2d. — By a reconnoissance made on that day it was ascertained that the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it. — Prince Schwartzberg determined to attack on the 3d. The corps of Gen. Wittgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the Enemy at the village of Laubrusse, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre. Gen. Wrede was to wait the movement of Gen. Wittgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotiere, and to move upon the Enemy's front. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was at the same time to attack the Enemy's position at La Maison Blanche. The circuitous road by which the corps of General Wittgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the flank of the Enemy till near three o'clock in the afternoon. — The Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg (who commands one of its divisions) immediately commenced the attack, by moving along the heights towards Laubrusse, driving the Enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village. — Gen. Wittgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen upon the right began already to threaten the Enemy's rear. — At this moment Prince Schwartzberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish themselves in the wood on the right of that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrusse. This movement was immediately carried into execution. Gen. Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotiere, drove the Enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position. — Threatened on every side, Marshal Oudinot retired his army along the road towards Troyes. Several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of Gen. Wittgenstein. Ten pieces of cannon, 54 officers, and 3000 prisoners are the results of the action. The Enemy was driven to the village of St. Parre; his rear-guard only remained there, the rest of his force defiled during the night through this town. — At nine o'clock this morning, Gen. Wrede advanced upon the Enemy, who retired, and upon being summoned to surrender this place, capitulated on being

allowed half an hour to evacuate it. — Prince Schwartzberg, as soon as the stipulated time was passed, directed all the cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent. — The Cossacks and Bavarians made several most gallant charges; Prince Schwartzberg himself conducted their advance, which was done with great spirit and activity. Several prisoners were the result of the affairs; the Enemy was driven beyond Les Greys. — The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg carried the position of La Maison Blanche, with little opposition. His corps is already in the neighbourhood of this place; his cavalry is upon the road to Sens. — It is most gratifying to me to have to report to your Lordship the successes of the troops under the orders of Prince Schwartzberg. — Although struggling with the privations necessarily attendant on an army, where from the rapidity of its movements, the establishment of magazines has been impossible, yet the exertions and enterprise both of officers and men are unabated. In the actions of these last days, the Prince Marshal has expressed his warmest approbation of the conduct of his army. — Gen. Wittgenstein and Gen. Wrede have particularly received his thanks. To the Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, not only for his conduct on these late occasions, but for his gallantry and enterprise in every action in which he has seen him engaged against the Enemy, Prince Schwartzberg has returned his warmest acknowledgments, and the most cordial tribute of his admiration. — Your Lordship is already informed, that the head-quarters of Marshal Blucher were at La Ferte on the 28th of February; no advices have since been received from him. To keep up the communication with that officer, and to threaten the rear of Buonaparte now marching against him, Prince Schwartzberg has directed Count Platoff to move upon Sezanne. In his progress to that place, he has already captured the town of Arcis, with the French garrison which occupied it. BURGHESSE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-office, March 14. — Dispatches from Gen. Sir T. Graham, K. B.

Head-quarters, Calmhout, March 10.

My Lord, It becomes my painful task to report to your Lordship, that an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which seemed at first to promise complete success, ended in failure, and occasioned a severe loss to the 1st division, and to Brig.-gen. Gore's brigade. — It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons which determined me to make the attempt to carry such a place by storm, since the success of two of the columns, in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss, must justify

justify the having incurred the risk for the attainment of so important an object, as the capture of such a fortress.—The troops employed were formed in four columns, as per margin *. No. 1, the left column, attacked between the Antwerp and Water Port Gates. No. 2, attacked to the right of the New Gate. No. 3, was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Steenberg Gate, and to be afterwards applicable according to circumstances. No. 4, right column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water, and the hour was fixed accordingly at half past 10 P. M. of the 8th inst.—Major-gen. Cooke accompanied the left column. Major-gen. Skerrett and Brig-gen. Gore both accompanied the right column; this was the first which forced its way into the body of the place. These two columns were directed to move along the rampart, so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp Gate.—An unexpected difficulty about passing the ditch on the ice, having obliged Major-gen. Cooke to change the point of attack, a considerable delay ensued, and that column did not gain the rampart till half past 11.—Meanwhile the lamented fall of Brig-gen. Gore, and Lieut.-col. the Hon. G. Carleton, and the dangerous wound of Major-gen. Skerrett, depriving the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder, and suffered great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The centre column having been forced back with considerable loss by the heavy fire of the place (Lieut.-col. Morrice its commander, and Lieut.-col. Elphinstone, commanding the 33d regt. being both wounded), was re-formed under Major Muttelbury, marched round and joined Major-gen. Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th, to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards too had suffered very severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position, and by the loss of the

detachment of the 1st guards, which having been sent to endeavour to assist Lieut.-col. Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp Gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.—At day-break the Enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the 4th column (the Royal Scots) retired from the Water Port Gate, followed by the 33d. The former regiment getting under a cross fire from the place and Water Port redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.—Major-gen. Cooke then despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the right wing of the 55th (which corps repeatedly drove the Enemy back with the bayonet) under the Major-General's immediate direction. The General afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions, and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself, he surrendered to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.—Major-gen. Cooke reports to me his highest approbation generally of all the officers and men employed near him, particularly mentioning Col. Lord Proby, Lieut.-cols. Rooke, commanding the Coldstream Guards, Mercer, of the 3d Guards, commanding the light companies of the brigade, (the latter unfortunately among the killed) Majors Muttelbury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th; as deserving of his warm praise; he laments, in common with the whole corps, the severe loss to the service of these distinguished officers, Lieut.-col. Clifton, commanding the 1st Guards, and Lieut.-col. Hon. James Macdonald of that regiment. These officers fell, with many others, at the Antwerp Gate, all behaving with the greatest intrepidity; and Lieut.-col. Jones, with the remainder of the detachment, was forced to surrender.—The service of conducting the columns was ably provided for by Lieut.-col. Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers (he himself accompanied Major-gen. Cooke, as did also Lieut.-col. Sir G. Wood, commanding Royal Artillery) who attached officers to lead each column, viz. Capt. Sir G. Hoste and Lieut. Abbey to the left; and Lieut. Sparling to the right; and Capt. E. Michel, Royal Artillery, who volunteered his services, to the centre column, each having a party of sappers and miners under his command.—Lieut. Abbey was dangerously wounded; and Capt. Michell was covered with wounds, in the act of escalading the scarp wall of the place, but I trust there are good hopes of his not being lost to the service.—Your Lordship will readily believe,

* 1st Column; Brigade of Guards, 1000, Col. Lord Proby.
2d Column; 55th foot, 250; 69th ft. 350; 33d ft. 600.—Total, 1200; Lieut.-col. Morrice, 69th ft.
3d Column; 91st ft. 400; 21st ft. 100; 37th ft. 150.—Total, 650; Lieut.-col. Henry, 21st regt.
4th Column; 44th ft. 500; flank companies of the 21st and 37th ft. 200; Royals 600.—Total, 1100; Brig-gen. Gore and Lieut.-col. Carleton.
Total force, 1st col. 1000 rank and file; 2d col. 1200 rank and file; 3d col. 670 rank and file; 4th col. 1100 rank and file.—Grand Total, 3950.

I say, that though it is impossible not to feel the disappointment of our ultimate failure in this attack, I can only think at present with the deepest regret of the loss of so many of my gallant comrades.

I have, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Bergen-op-Zoom, March 10.

Sir, I have now the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about 11 o'clock on the night of the 8th by; the clock of this town; but at about half past 11, by the time we were regulated by; a delay having occurred at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieut.-col. Smyth and Capt. Sir G. Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting the enterprise, and in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, and had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrol towards the point at which Major-gen. Skerrett and Lieut.-col. Carleton had entered, I detached Lieut.-col. Clifton with part of the 1st guards, to secure the Antwerp Gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieut.-col. Morrice. Lieut.-col. Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the Enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the Enemy.—Lieut.-col. Rooke, with part of the 3d guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the Enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d, 55th, and 2d batt. of 69th regt. but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieut.-col. Muller, were very

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seriously opposed. I sent the 33d to reinforce him.—The Enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.—Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieut.-col. Morrice's column near the Nourd Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Col. Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.—About day-light the Enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner.—I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieut.-col. Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me (accompanied by a French officer who summoned me to surrender), and informed me that Lieut.-col. Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate, had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of Lieut.-col. Clifton's detachment and of Major-gen. Skerrett, Major-gen. Gore, and Lieut.-col. Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms.—[The Dispatch concludes with praises of the officers whose gallantry and services are noticed in Sir T. Graham's letter.]

I have, &c. J. G. COOKE, M. G. Gen. Sir T. Graham.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom.

Killed: Staff, Brig-gen. Gore, 53d regt.—1st foot guards, Lieut.-col. Hon. J. Macdonald.—3d ditto, Lieut.-col. Mercer.—4th batt. Royal Scots, Capt. McNicol and Wetheral; and Lieut. Henry Miles.—37th regt. 21st batt. Ens. Sandes.—44th regt. 2d batt. Lieut.-col. Hon. G. Carleton; and Ensign James Maxwell.—91st foot 2d batt. Ens. Hugh McDougald.—Royal Sappers and Miners, Sub-Lieut. Adamson.
Wounded: Royal Art. Capt. E. Michell, B. M. (sev.).—Royal Eng. Lieut. Abbey, sev. since dead.—1st ft. Gds. Lieut.-col. Clifton,

Clifton, sev. since dead; Capt. Lindsey, Dukensfield and Trelawny, sev. not dangerously, prisoners; Capt. Bulteel, sev. since dead; Ens. Pardoe, sev. not dan. prisoner.—Colds. Gds. Capt. Shawe, sev. not dan. — 3d ft. Gds. Capt. Stothert (B. M.) sev. not dan.—Royal Scots, 4th batt. Capt. Purvis, sev. pris. Lieuts. Stoyte, Robertson, and W. Midgley, sev.—21st ft. 2d batt. Major R. Henry (Lieut.-col.) sev. not dan.; Capt. Darrah, sev. not dan.; Capt. Donald M'Kenzie, sev. leg amputated; 1st Lieuts. Hon. F. H. Morris, sl.; H. Pigou, sl.; 2d Lieuts. John Bulteel, sev. since dead; D. Moody, sev. prisoner, D. Rankin, sev. prisoner; Ens. Sir W. Crosby, sev.—53d regt. Lieut.-col. Elphinstone, sev. not dan. Capt. Guthrie, ditto; Lieut. M'Quarrie, sl.; Lieut. Kerr, sev.; Lieut. Buck, sl.; Lieut. Pede, sev. prisoner; Ens. Bannatyne, sev.; Ens. Canning, ditto; Ensign Howard, sl.; Adj. Priestley, ditto.—37th regt. 2d batt. Lieut. Dyer, sev. prisoner; Ens. W. Ralph, sl.; Ens. T. Butler, ditto; Adj. John Laug, sev.—44th regt. 2d batt. Major G. Harding (Brevet Lieut.-col.) sev. not dan. prisoner; Capt. J. C. Guthrie, sl.; Capt. David Power and J. Ballard, sev. prisoners; Capt. J. Dudie, sev.; Lieut. G. C. Beatty, sl. prisoner; Lieuts. John O'Reilly and O. Tomkins, sev. prisoners; Ens. H. Martin and Gilbert Dunievie, sev.; Adj. Meade and Ensign Whitney, sev. prisoners.—55th regt. Capt. Campbell, sev. prisoner; Capt. Macdonald, sl.; Lieut. Friend, sl. prisoner; Lieuts. Gardner, Adams, and Sinclair, sev. prisoners; Lieut. and Adj. Delgairns, sev. prisoner; Ens. Marshall, Revelly, Goodall, and Ring, sev. prisoners.—69th regt. 2d batt. Lieut.-col. Morrice, sev. not dan.; Ens. Ryan, sev. prisoner.—91st regt. 2d batt. Lieut.-col. Otley, sev. not dan. prisoner; Capt. Arch. Campbell, sl. prisoner; Lieut. J. Campbell, sev. not dan.; J. M'Donald, sl.; Lieut. and Adj. Scott, sl. prisoner; Ens. D. V. Machen, sl. prisoner; Ens. J. Briggs, Horsley, and Gage, sev. prisoners; Quarter-master Ferguson, sev. not dan. prisoner.—General Staff, Major-gen. Skerrett, sev. prisoner; Capt. Desbrow, Aide-de-camp, sl., and prisoner.

Missing. 1st Foot Guards, Major-gen. Cooke; Lieut.-col. Jones; Ens. Masters and Honyman; Surgeon Curtis.—Royal Scots, 4th batt. Lieut.-col. Muller; Lieut. Macartney.—44th ft. 2d batt. Capt. Geo. Crozier; Lieuts. Fred. Hemming, R. J. Turnbarrow, J. S. Sinclair.—33d ft. 2d batt., Capt. G. Coldclough, Aide-de-camp to Brig.-gen. Gore.—55th ft., Major Hog.—69th ft. 2d batt., Major Muttelbury; Surgeon G. Reeve.—91st ft. 2d batt., Surgeon W. Young; Assist.-surgeon H. J. O'Donnell.—Capt. Cuyler, Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Skerrett. A. MACDONALD, Lieut.-col. Dep.-adj.-gen.

Those returned missing, are all prisoners in Bergen-op-Zoom.

The List of the remaining Missing is obtained.

[Here follows a Dispatch from Sir T. Graham, dated Calmhout, March 11, stating that Gen. Bizanet, Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, having allowed Lieut.-col. Jones to proceed to head-quarters, with letters from Gen. Cooke, Major Stanhope had been sent into the fortress, and an agreement for an exchange of prisoners had been concluded; agreeable to which, all, except the wounded, were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom on the 10th, and would embark for England as soon as the navigation of the river should be open. The condition of this liberation was, an immediate release of French prisoners of corresponding ranks in England. The wounded officers and soldiers who remain in Bergen, are to be attended by British surgeons, are to be supplied with provisions and necessities from head-quarters, and to receive passports, when sufficiently recovered to quit the fortress and join the British army.]

Admiralty-office, March 15.—Lord Keith has transmitted a letter from Rear-admiral Penrose, dated on board the Porcupine, off the Bar of the Adour, Feb. 25, stating that the boats and small vessels destined to assist the operations of the army under the Marquis of Wellington, succeeded in crossing the Bar of the above river on the preceding day. Captain O'Reilly, in a Spanish-built boat, selected as the most safe for the service, and having with him the principal pilot, was over-set in his attempt to enter, but escaped on shore. Lieut. Debenham, in a six-oared cutter, succeeded in reaching the beach; the other boats returned to wait the result of the next tide, it being scarcely possible that one in fifty could then have crossed.—A pilot was sent to land to the South-west of the river, and walk from thence to the Adour, in order to make a concerted signal from within the Bar, to guide the vessels through the safest parts. Without the Bar there appeared no interval; a long and heavy line of surf alone presenting itself. Rewards were offered to the leading vessel, the second, third, &c.—Lieut. Collins, Flag-lieutenant to Rear-adm. Penrose, was dispatched also to endeavour to land, and walk to the army; and the Rear-admiral was informed, about that time, by Sir John Hope, of the progress made by the troops, and the great utility of which the boats would prove if they could join.—The tide being at length at a proper height, and all the vessels up for the attempt, several drew near the Bar, but hauled off again, till at last Lieut. Cheyne

Cheyne (of the Woodlark sloop), in a Spanish boat with five British seamen, crossed the surf, and ran up the river. The next was a prize-boat, manned from a transport, closely followed by a gun-boat, commanded by Lieut. Chesshyre, who was the first that has hoisted the British colours in the Adour.—The rest of the boats and vessels followed in rapid succession, and with extraordinary success; the zeal and science of the officers triumphing over all the difficulties of the navigation.—The Rear-Admiral was not yet enabled to transmit a return of the casualties; it was hoped, from the nearness of the shore, that they would fall mostly on the vessels. [The private accounts mention our loss to have amounted to 50 men, including Capt. Elliott, of the *Surveillante*, his surgeon and boat's crew, who were drowned.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing street, March 17. — Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters of the Combined Army, under Field-Marshal Blücher, Laon, March 11.

My Lord, As some delay attends my communication at the present moment with Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, I do myself the honour to enclose to your Lordship a duplicate of my report to him of the events which have taken place in this vicinity within these three days. It may be necessary at the same time to give your Lordship the following outline of the movements that preceded them, in the event of my former reports not having been yet received.—The army of Silesia effected its junction with the corps of Gens. Winzingerode and Bulow, at Soissons, on the evening of the 3d inst. and on the following day Field-Marshal Blücher (to whom the command of the whole had been intrusted) took up a position on an extensive plateau, to the left and in the rear of the town of Soissons, with his right close to the village of Luffaux, and his left near Craone. Buonaparte, with the whole of his guards, with the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, and with a considerable body of cavalry, had followed the army of Silesia in its march from the Marne to the Aisne. On the 5th he resolved on an attempt to regain possession of the town of Soissons; 10,000 Russian infantry, of the corps of Gen. Count Langeron, under the orders of Gen. Rudzewich, defended it. The town, which lies on the opposite side of the Aisne to that on which the army was in position, is surrounded by a broken wall and ditch passable in many parts.—The Enemy attacked soon after day-light, gained possession of the greater part of

the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself on opposite sides with heavy columns, supposed to be the separate divisions of Marmont and Mortier. He was both times repulsed with slaughter and loss: but still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the troops on the walls of the town, until night put an end to the contest. The Russian infantry equally maintained themselves in another part of the suburbs, and a few houses only divided the combatants during the night. The Russians lost more than 1000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the Enemy must have been greater, as his troops were more exposed.—In the morning of the 6th the Enemy had given up the contest, and retired.—While this was passing in the town of Soissons, Buonaparte himself was ascertained to be moving to his right, and in the forenoon of the 6th, he effected the passage of his army across the Aisne at Bery le Bac, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon commenced an attack on the left of the position occupied by the Field-Marshal's army, near Craone. Strong columns were observed to be marching at the same time towards Laon, by the way of Corbeny. Field-Marshal Blücher immediately made the following dispositions:—he directed a corps of 10,000 cavalry, under the orders of Gen. Winzingerode, to march by the way of Chrevigny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the Enemy's communication, across the road from Corbeny to Laon. Gen. Bulow, with 20,000 men, was directed to march and occupy Laon. The corps of Generals D'Yorck, Kleist, and Sacken, were ordered to incline towards the infantry of Gen. Winzingerode, which sustained the extremity of the position near the villages of St. Martin and Craone. The Enemy approached under cover of the wood of Corbeny, and sent forward large bodies of skirmishers, supported by artillery, but was repulsed, and the firing ceased with the night.—On the morning of the 7th, it was ascertained that the Enemy had desisted from his march upon Laon; in other respects his position was not clearly discovered. To be prepared for whatever might occur, Field-Marshal Blücher directed the corps of Gens. D'Yorck and Kleist to move across the river Delette, in the direction of Presle and Leuilly, to sustain the movement of the cavalry under Gen. Winzingerode, and together with the corps of Gen. Bulow, make an attack on the Enemy's right, should he push forward against the point occupied by the infantry of Gen. Winzingerode, near Craone. Gen. Baron Sacken was ordered to the support of the latter, and to attempt to turn the Enemy's left, should he make his attack on the

the other side. If pushed by a superior force, he was directed to fall back on the road towards Laon, and draw in the garrison of Soissons. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the Enemy began the attack with his whole force, calculated at more than 60,000 men, against the point where Gen. Winzingerode's infantry was posted. Field Marshal Blücher immediately rode to the spot where the cavalry was supposed to be formed, to direct the operations in that quarter; but unexpected difficulties had opposed the march of the cavalry during the night, and it was found to have advanced no further than Presle. The infantry of Gen. Kleist which had marched in the morning reached Petiecia, but the advanced guard of the cavalry alone had come up, and it became impossible to undertake with effect the movement which the Field Marshal had projected against the Enemy's right. In the mean time the corps posted near Craone was exposed to a most severe and powerful attack. Gen. Count Stroganoff commanded in Gen. Winzingerode's absence. Gen. Count Woronzoff had the infantry. The cannonading was most tremendous, but the Enemy was resisted in every point with a spirit and determination beyond all praise. The pressure, however, was so great, that Gen. Baron Sacken, to whom the support and direction of the whole had been entrusted, finally found it necessary to execute that part of the disposition which had provided for the retreat of the troops engaged towards Laon. It was executed with admirable order. Though 14 pieces of artillery had been dismounted by the Enemy's fire, not a single gun or carriage was left behind. The prisoners taken were not more than 50 or 60. The killed and wounded are stated at about 2000. Gen. Count Stroganoff had his son, a Lieutenant-General, killed early in the action. Three other Russian Generals were wounded. Gen. Count Woronzoff had five officers of his personal staff killed or wounded. The Enemy had four Generals wounded, Victor, Grouchy, La Salle, and Charpentier. His loss from the fire of the most admirably-served artillery must have been very great. The troops effected their junction during the night, and on the following morning, with the rest of the army, and the operations that have since ensued form the subject of the annexed Report.—For 42 days past this army, which appears to have been peculiarly the object of the Enemy's disquietude and attacks, has been constantly marching or fighting; for, exclusive of the general actions, only two days have elapsed in which the advance or rear of it has not been seriously engaged. Buonaparte is now in retreat before it, but whether to take up a fresh position, or to proceed

in some other direction where his presence may be found wanting, is not yet ascertained. Scarcely any information has been received here of the movements of the grand allied army since he quitted the observation of it. H. Lowe, Col.

*Head-quarters of the Combined Armies,
under Field Marshal Blücher, Laon,
March 10.*

Sir, Buonaparte with his whole force attacked Field Marshal Blücher yesterday in his position at this place, and was repulsed with the loss of 45 pieces of cannon, with tumbrils, baggage, and prisoners, the numbers of which have not as yet been ascertained, as the left wing of the Field Marshal's army is still in pursuit. The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around; the town covers the greater part of the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills built on high terrace-walls. Gen. Bulow's army occupied this position; the remainder of the Field Marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town, fronting towards Soissons, and the cavalry was in reserve in the rear. —Before daylight in the morning the Enemy made his attack, and under cover of a thick fog, which concealed all his movements, obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs; the musketry reached the walls of the town, and continued without intermission until about 11 o'clock, when the fog began to disperse. At this time the Enemy was observed to be in force behind the villages of Semilly and Leuilly, with columns of infantry and cavalry on the chaussée towards Soissons. He occupied at the same time, in force, the village of Ardon. The Enemy was instantly repelled from Semilly, and Field Marshal Blücher, the moment he could observe anything of the Enemy's position, ordered the cavalry from the rear to advance, and turn his left flank. Gen. Count Woronzoff, who was on the right of the Field Marshal's position, advanced at the same time with his infantry, pushed forward two battalions of yagers, which drove in the Enemy's posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained themselves in an attitude to keep the left of the Enemy in check until the cavalry could advance.—The Field Marshal, at the same time, directed the advance of a part of Gen. Bulow's corps against the village of Ardon, from which the Enemy, after sustaining a fire for about half an hour, was compelled to retreat. Whilst the cavalry was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Enemy was

was observed to be advancing a column of 16 battalions of infantry with cavalry and artillery, along the chaussée from Rheims. Gen. D'Yorck was directed to oppose him, and Gen. Baron Sacken ordered to Gen. D'Yorck's support. It was here the battle became most general and decisive. The Enemy opened a formidable battery of at least 40 or 50 pieces of artillery, and advanced with a confidence from which he must have arrogated to himself every success. He formed a column of attack, and was moving forward with a *pas de charge* to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met him half-way and overthrew him. — He then began his retreat, which soon became a flight. Eight pieces of artillery, with horses and every thing belonging to them, were immediately taken, and successively 22 pieces more. He was pursued as far as Corbeny, losing baggage, prisoners, &c. by the way, the details of all which have not yet arrived, as the pursuit has continued during the whole of the night, and as it is still going on. — On the right no particular advantages were gained beyond the expulsion of the Enemy from the villages he had gained possession of in the morning. Gen. Count Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked with the greatest vigour, but he had large masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry. — The promptitude with which Gen. Count Woronzoff conducted his advance in the morning, and the bravery and determination with which his troops attacked, were the admiration of every one. The losses on either side it is as yet impossible to ascertain, but I have myself seen some hundred prisoners brought in here already.

P. S. Ten A. M. — The prisoners say that Buonaparte is still in front of Laon, and resolved on pursuing his attack this day. — The cannonading and musketry is already violent in the direction of Semilly and Leuilly. H. Lowe, Col.

P. S. Laon, Ten A. M. March 11. The attack continued during the whole of yesterday. The plain below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which became the scene of very warm and obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacy, on the right of the position, was taken and retaken four or five different times, and remained finally in possession of the allied troops. The infantry of Gen. Winzingerode's corps, under the command of Gen. Count Woronzoff, were the troops engaged there: in the centre and left of the position the Enemy maintained himself; and at about half an hour before sun-set, he threw forward a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry (the rest of his

army remaining in reserve), and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town; but a battalion of Prussians, of Gen. Bulow's corps, threw itself in the road, and, supported by the fire of the troops on each flank, compelled him to retire in disorder and with loss. This was the last operation attempted during the day. The fires of his bivouack were apparent along a very extended line at the beginning of the night; but in the morning it was observed he had retired, and the cavalry of the advanced guard are at this moment in pursuit of him towards Chavignon, on the road to Soissons. Thus, during two days of successive attacks, the Enemy has experienced nothing but defeat and discomfiture. The efforts of all his force have been broken against, and recoiled from the bulwark which this fine position has afforded. The absence of the corps of D'Yorck, Kleist, and Sacken, which were in the morning pursuing the remainder of the troops that had advanced from Rheims, and which could not be recalled in time, prevented any active offensive operation being undertaken yesterday. But success had crowned the efforts of these corps in other respects, by the capture of between 3 and 4000 prisoners, besides a great quantity of ammunition and baggage; and 45 pieces of cannon have already been brought in.

I have, &c. H. Lowe, Col.

. The important intelligence conveyed in the following Letters will afford a sufficient reason for presenting them to our Readers a little before their regular order.

Extracts from the London Gazette Extraordinary of April 5.

Foreign-office, April 5. — Dispatches from Lord Burghersh and the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B.

Fere Champenoise, March 26.

My Lord, In considerable doubt whether this dispatch will reach you, I still am anxious to seize the first opportunity of informing you of the events which have taken place since my last letters, and which, up to the present moment, have been attended with the most brilliant successes. — In the morning of the 23d, the different corps of this army were assembled in positions, from whence the whole were directed upon Vitry. The Russian light division of cavalry of the guard, under Gen. Count Angerowsky, advanced from Metiercelin to Sommepeux, where they attacked a considerable body of infantry, killed and made prisoners a great number of them, and took 20 pieces of cannon. This attack was conducted with so much talent and rapidity, that the loss on the part of the Russians was inconsiderable. The Enemy immediately after began

began to defile from all their positions near Arcis, directing themselves upon Vitry. Count Wrede endeavoured to intercept their march, but was unable to do so. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg followed them, and did them considerable mischief. By a French Courier taken at the charge of the Russian cavalry at Sommepeux, it was ascertained, that the corps of Marshals Ney and McDonald were in our front filing to join Buonaparte, who was already at St. Dizier. The Commandant of Vitry had been summoned by Marshal Ney, and threatened with the massacre of the whole garrison if he did not surrender; he had, however, refused; Vitry was still in our possession.—By an intercepted letter of Buonaparte's, the objects of his movements were discovered. Prince Schwartzberg, in consequence, halted his army on the Marne during the night of the 23d, the French having entirely passed to the other bank of that river. Buonaparte having placed himself upon our line of communication with the rear, and our junction with the army of Marshal Blucher being formed by the arrival of Gen. Winzingerode from Chalons at Vitry, it was determined that the whole of the two great Allied Armies should march upon Paris. With this object the whole army broke up yesterday, and had advanced in one column upon this place. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier appear to have received orders to join Buonaparte; they arrived within 2 leagues of Vitry on the night of the 24th. The advanced guard of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg fell in with them soon after he had commenced his march in this direction. The Enemy, perceiving a considerable force advancing upon him, retired; the cavalry of the 4th and 6th corps pursued. The light cavalry division of Russian Guards again distinguished itself; it charged first the Enemy's cuirassiers, next his masses of infantry: in both it succeeded; a great number of killed and wounded were left on the field of battle, 10 pieces of cannon taken, and near 1,000 prisoners. Several other charges were made by the Austrian cuirassiers and the Wirtemberg cavalry; the Enemy suffered from them considerably, and was pursued, with the loss of above 30 pieces of cannon, to Sezanne. The results of these affairs are not yet completely known; I will transmit them to your Lordship by the first opportunity. Upon the arrival of Prince Schwartzberg at Fere Champenoise, a cannonade was observed upon our right; soon after, a body of infantry was seen moving upon the head-quarters. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia immediately directed a train of artillery which belonged to the 6th corps, and which was passing at the time, to place

itself in position against this corps. The cavalry which was in rear of this body was soon after discovered to belong to the army of Marshal Blucher, which had been pursuing it during the greater part of the day. Prince Schwartzberg immediately brought up a considerable portion of cavalry from the corps that were pursuing Marshals Marmont and Mortier; the Emperor of Russia directed the advance of the Russian guns, the whole body of French infantry was surrounded, they were charged on all sides, under the immediate directions of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg; after resistance which does honour to the Enemy's troops, the whole of his two masses, amounting to 4800 infantry, with 12 pieces of cannon, were taken.—Such have been, my Lord, the triumphant results of yesterday. The troops are already in advance this morning, the cavalry will arrive to-day at La Ferte Gaucher. Gen. Winzingerode, with 10,000 cavalry, is in observation of Buonaparte's army, on the side of St. Dizier; its direction is not as yet known.—It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your Lordship, that Col. Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Col. Campbell, continuing that gallant distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry which penetrated the French masses; the Cossacks who came to support this cavalry mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground. From the appearances this morning I am however in considerable hope of his recovery. Col. Rapatel, late Aide-de-camp of Gen. Moreau, was unfortunately killed. I have the honour, &c.

BURGHESSE, Lieut.-col. 63d Reg.

*Head-Quarters, Fere Champenoise,
March 26.*

My Lord, Buonaparte having failed in his attempt to debouche from Plancy and Arcis, across the Aube, and having abandoned his idea of attacking Prince Schwartzberg in his position at Menil-la-Comtesse, seems to have been guided in his next operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blucher. Did he not succeed to the utmost in this object, it was evidently his best policy to force their union and their communications as far to the rear, and make it as circuitous as possible. It is further manifest, by intercepted letters, that Buonaparte was of opinion that the movement he determined on, on the right of Prince Schwartzberg, might induce him to fall back towards the Rhine, for fear of losing his communications—that he thus would be able to relieve his places, and be in a better

better situation to cover Paris. — It generally occurs, that manœuvres are made with the advance, or the head of an army; but Buonaparte, in his present undertaking, seems to have pushed his object so far, by the passage of the Aube with his whole army near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted. Buonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st for Vitry. That night he remained at Sommepeux; on the following day the advanced corps of his army arrived at Vitry, and summoned the place. It had been placed by Col. — in a very tolerable state of defence, and it had a garrison of between 3 and 4000 Prussians. Marshal Ney endeavoured by every means to obtain a surrender; but the brave Prussian Colonel resolutely refused, and held the town, which reduced the French Commander to cross the Marne by bridges constructed near Frignicourt. Buonaparte here passed his whole army on the 23d and 24th, and was immediately ascertained to have taken the direction of St. Dizier. — Three objects might be now in his view, by the movements round our right: to force us back; if this failed, to operate upon our communications, and even proceed to form a junction with Marshal Augereau; or finally, by moving to his fortresses of Metz, &c. prolong the war by resisting on a new line, while he placed us in the centre of France, having taken the best precautions in his power for the defence of the capital. — The Allies on the 22d having crossed to the right of the Aube, lost no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the Westward, thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris, and proceeding with a united force of at least 200,000 men to the capital of the French Empire. — In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the Allied Army was made from Pougy, Lesmont, and Arcis, on Vitry, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of eight and 12 leagues, established his headquarters with those of the Field Marshal at Vitry on the 24th inst. — A very brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, 1500 prisoners, and a large number of caissons, was made by Gen. Augerauski, of the cavalry of the Russian guard, on the 23d; and on this day and the preceding, several advanced guard affairs took place between Gen. Wrede's corps, the Prince of Wittenberg's, and the Enemy. So soon as the Marshal took this decision, he made his dispositions accordingly, by forming a corps on the Bar-sur-Aube line, which he has committed to the care of Gen. Ducea, to protect the head-quarters

of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, &c. and carry them, if necessary, towards the army of the South, and also, by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the capital, to secure his rear, while he pursues his objects in front. — The combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champeoise on the 25th. All the cavalry of the army formed the advance, and were to push forward to Sezanne. The 6th and 4th corps formed the advance of the centre column. The 5th was on the right, and the 3d corps, and the reserves and the guards, on the left. — Marshal Blucher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons. Gen. Winzingerode and Gen. Czernicheff, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry on the 23d, and were immediately detached to follow up Buonaparte's march to St. Dizier, threatening his rear. Gen. Winzingerode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blucher, together with Gen. Woronzoff's and Gen. Zachen's corps. Gen. Bulow had marched to attack Soissons, and Gens. Yorck and Kliest had moved on the line of Montmirail. — By these general movements, your Lordship will perceive, that had Buonaparte even not crossed the Aube, and passed between our two armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that at Leipsick, and the result would have been, I have no doubt, of the same nature. The army was to have bivouacked on the 25th at Fere Champeoise. — It appears that the corps of Marshal Marmont and Mortier, who had been retiring from before Marshal Blucher, were moving down towards Vitry, to connect themselves with Buonaparte's operations, ignorant of his intentions, which may not have been fully formed until he found himself too far committed; these corps of his army were much perplexed on finding themselves close to Prince Schwartzberg's army when they expected to meet their own. It is a singular but a curious fact, that Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance, on the night of the 24th, to Vitry, without the Enemy's knowing it was in the occupation of the Allies. — On the morning of the 26th, the 6th corps, under General Reusske, fell in with their advance, drove them back to Conantray and through Fere Champeoise; in the former place a large number of caissons, waggons, and baggage, were taken. In the mean time on the left the Russian cavalry of the reserves under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally successful, charging the Enemy, and taking 18 cannon and many prisoners. But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the allied troops in advance had passed through Champeoise; a detached column of the Enemy,

of 5,000 men, under the command of Gen. Ames, had been making its way, under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail, to join Napoleon with his grand army. This corps had in charge an immense convoy with 100,000 rations of bread and ammunition, and was of great importance, by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Buonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blucher's army were the first to discover and observe this corps on their march from Chalons. My Aide-de-camp, Capt. Harris, was fortunate enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blucher of their position. The cavalry of Gens. Kort and Basitschikoff's corps, were immediately detached after them, and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise, as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and it is but justice to say defended themselves in the most gallant manner, although they were young troops and national guards; when they were completely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender, but they still kept marching on and firing, and did not lay down their arms; a battery of Russian artillery opened upon them; and renewed charges of cavalry completed their destruction; and Gens. Ames and Pathod, Generals of Division, five Brigadiers, 5,000 men and 12 cannon, with the convoy, fell into our hands.—Marmont and Mortier's rear-guards seem to have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne, and it is difficult to say whether they will be able to effect their escape. Every disposition is making to harass and surround them; but the moment is so eventful, and every intelligence gives rise to such new conjectures, that I can only beg your Lordship to excuse the very imperfect manner in which I am obliged to detail.—The grand army marches to-day to Mailleret; headquarters at Treffau, and the advance is to push as far as La Ferte Gaucher. Marshal Blucher, who was last night at Etayes, is to advance against Montmirail.—Your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn, that that very deserving officer, Col. N. Campbell, was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack, in the melee of the cavalry, not being known: the pike was run into his back, but he is doing well.—I am also particularly sorry to report the death of Col. Rapatel, who was shot going up to one of the columns with a flag of truce. The loss of an officer so much and so justly beloved in this army, from his attachment to Gen. Moreau, his excellent qualities, and his devotion to the good cause, has occasioned a general regret.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. gen.

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Heights of Belleville, March 30.

My Lord, After a brilliant victory, God has placed the Capital of the French Empire in the hands of the Allied Sovereigns, a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and Lisbon, by the Desolator of Europe. I must very imperfectly detail the events of this glorious day at such a moment as the present, and therefore throw myself on your Lordship's indulgence.—The Enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Mortier and Marmont, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville; their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre, and on the whole line an immense artillery, of above 150 pieces. In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Montmartre, St. Dennis, the village of La Villette, and Pantin, while the grand army attacked the Enemy's right on the heights before alluded to at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blucher made his own dispositions for his attack. The 6th corps under Gen. Reifski moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great route of Meaux, attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These are very commanding, as well as Montmartre, the country between being covered with villages and country seats, and the possession of them commands Paris and the whole country round.—Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg's division of the 6th corps commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period a very galling fire of artillery, being supported by the reserves of grenadiers; his Serene Highness, after some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the Enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The 4th corps supported this attack more to the left, and was directed on the heights of Rosny, and on Charenton, by their gallant commander the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. The 3d corps of the army was placed in echelon near Neuilly in reserve as well as the cavalry.—The attack of the grand army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident; but it was not long before Gens. Kliest and York debouched near St. Dennis on Auberville, and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, with his brigade, together with the Prussian guards, were much distinguished. The Enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the Brandenburg and black hussar regiments. A strong redoubt and battery of the Enemy's in the centre, kept Gen. D'York's corps

in check for some part of the day, but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss in every part of the field, and finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made. The heights of Montmartre were to be placed, by the generosity of a beaten Enemy, in our possession (Romainville and Belleville being carried) at the moment when Count Langeron's corps was about to storm them, and had already taken possession of the rest of the hill. Count Woronzow's division also carried the Village of La Villette, charging with two battalions of Chasseurs; and possessing themselves of 12 pieces of cannon, were also stopped near the barrier of Paris by the flag of truce.—However, his Imperial Majesty, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg, with that humanity which must excite the applause, while it calls for the admiration of Europe, acceded to entertaining a proposition to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed. Count Par, aide-de-camp to the Prince Field-Marshal, and Col. Orloff, aide-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities; and Count Nesselrode, his Imperial Majesty's Minister, went in at four o'clock this evening, when the battle ceased, to Paris.—The result of this victory cannot yet be known; numerous pieces of artillery taken in the field, and a large number of prisoners, have fallen into our hands. The number of guns in the margin * are already reported.—Our loss has

been something considerable; but we may have the consoling hope, that the brave men who fell will accomplish the work of the downfall of despotism, and rear the standard of renovated Europe under a just equilibrium, and the dominion of its legitimate Sovereigns.—I take the liberty of sending my Aide-de-camp, Capt. Harris, with this dispatch, being with me during the day; he will make his way, I hope, with the Cossacks whom Lieut.-gen. Count Woronzow has given him, and will acquaint your Lordship verbally with details I can but imperfectly enter into. When I receive Col. Lowe's report, as well as Col. Cooke's, I shall not fail to dispatch again, to put you in possession of all further information in my power of this interesting and wonderful day.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. gen.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, April 9. — Dispatches have been this day received at this Office from Gen. Lord Cathcart, K. T. announcing the Abdication of the Crown of France and Italy, by Napoleon Buonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation.

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the Peace of Europe; the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his Oath, declares, that he Renounces for Himself and his Heirs the Thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France,

Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the — April, 1814."

* Blücher, 16; Prussian guards, Baden ditto, 14; Gen. Reiffski and Russian grenadiers, 21; Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, 6; Lieut.-gen. Count Woronzow, 12.—Total 69.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Our Foreign Abstract of the last Month must have led the Reader to entertain very sanguine hopes of the consummation of Peace;—but the event has been so rapid, as to outstrip the most eager expectation.

We have now the supreme happiness of announcing THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE LOW-BORN AND INEXORABLE TYRANT BUONAPARTE, THE DESTROYER OF THE PEACE AND HAPPINESS OF MANKIND; and the RECAL, by the Senate and Legislature of France, OF LOUIS THE EIGHTEENTH TO THE THRONE OF HIS ROYAL ANCESTORS, HENRY THE FOURTH (l'un des plus

grand Princes dont l'Histoire fasse mention), and Louis the Twelfth (surnommé Le Juste, et Le Père du Peuple).

Prepared as we were for great events, when we heard of the SURRENDER OF PARIS TO THE ALLIED POWERS, the manner in which these wonderful changes have been brought about renders it impossible to survey them without astonishment and admiration. In one fortnight the deliverance of Europe has been accomplished, the peace of the World restored, and the Buonaparte Dynasty has ceased to oppress mankind;—and all this achieved without bloodshed,—without even an expiring struggle on the part of the degraded Despot!

GENT. MAG. April, 1814.

We are bewildered in the contemplation of such changes. They seem rather the illusions of magic deception, than facts substantially realized. That Buonaparte, the Emperor of the French—the Protector of that vast fabric the Confederation of the Rhine—the Mediator of Switzerland—the King of the finest portion of Italy—the Creator of Nine Kingdoms, each acknowledged by the general consent of Europe—a Captain (till lately) of undisputed pre-eminence—who spread the devastation of his victories to a greater extent over Europe than any preceding Conqueror had ever done:—that this man, whom not a month ago France would have acknowledged as her Chief, and whose government Europe would have recognized as legitimate, should sink at once, with no "gradation of decay," into absolute insignificance and obscurity,—yet secure in his person, and unmolested in his retreat,—is an event that we believe to be unparalleled in the annals of the human creation.

It appears from the French Papers, that on the night of the 28th ult. Buonaparte came *incog.* and travelled post, to the very gates of Paris; where he had a secret interview with a General from the city, and endeavoured to concert means for forming an army out of the wrecks of the different corps which had been beaten and dispersed in various directions. At dawn of day he returned post haste to his army. In the course of the 29th and 30th, the battles which decided the fate of France and the World were fought. On the 31st, in the morning, the Allies entered Paris. In the evening Caulincourt came from Buonaparte to the Emperor of Russia, offering to accede to the terms of peace which the Allies had offered at Chatillon. The Emperor gave no other answer, than that the time was past for treating with Buonaparte as Sovereign of France. On the 1st inst. the Senate appointed a Provisional Government. On the 2d, it decreed the deposition of Buonaparte, and the exclusion of his family from the throne. On the 3d, Prince Schwartzberg by letter invited Marshal Marmont to adhere to the Provisional Government; as several authorities and individuals, military as well as civil, had already done; to which Marmont acceded, only stipulating that Buonaparte's life should be spared, and the troops allowed to retire to Normandy. On the 4th, two days after the decree of exclusion, Buonaparte had the folly to send Ney, Caulincourt, and Macdonald, to Paris, offering to abdicate in favour of his son. *He seems even to have carried his pre-*

posterous blindness the length of a thorough persuasion that this offer must be accepted; for on the 5th, in the morning, he notified publicly to his Army, that such was the proposal which he had made to the Allies. In the evening, however, Ney returned to him with the unpleasant tidings that nothing but a full and entire Abdication would be accepted. Still Buonaparte hesitated; he cast "a longing ling'ring look behind;"—Ney left him at half-past eleven at night undecided; but the next morning returned, and obtained his signature of unconditional Abdication.

Throughout the whole of the circumstances which preceded Buonaparte's abdication, there does not appear a single circumstance to give him credit for fortitude, or to characterize him as a hero. His fall was distinguished by pusillanimity and hypocrisy; and what he has done through fear, he wished to have it thought proceeded from a love of the French nation*. Had he accepted the liberal terms proposed to him by the Allies at the Congress held at Chatillon, he would have saved an immense effusion of human blood, and the lives of many heroes; he would now also have reigned the Sovereign of the fairest portion of Europe, instead of being a degraded outcast, and execrated by the world. The dazzling lustre of this man's character as a General, for a series of years, is now dimmed by his mean and paltry conduct in the hour of trial and of danger. His character presents a strange mixture; of which perfidy, obstinacy, cruelty, arrogance, ambition, and pusillanimity, are the leading features. Had his soul possessed its boasted Roman virtue, he would not have survived the disgrace by which he has been overwhelmed; nor become the Pauper of those whom, in his days of prosperity, he treated with the most audacious arrogance and unwarrentable insult.

The small Island of Elba has been assigned as a place of retreat for Buonaparte and his family; he is to have a pension amounting to 24,000*l.* sterling. The Island of Elba is situated on the Mediterranean, between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany—it is remarkable for its mines of iron and lead-stone, and for its quarries of marble.

At Monsieur's entry into Paris, 40,000 of the Allies formed a double line of guard, through which he was conducted

* See his Abdication (which has been published in a London Gazette Extraordinary), in page 393.

to the Thuilleries; while Paris poured forth all its multitudes to hail his approach. The Marshals and Generals immediately resorted to the Thuilleries, to pay their submissive homage.

It is said that Buonaparte had actually issued orders to General Lucotte, to blow up all the magazines in Paris at the moment that the Allied Armies should enter the city; but that the General, struck with horror, refused to execute it. It is added, that the Emperor Alexander was so well convinced of the truth of the story, that he sent to General Lucotte the Order of Wladimir set in diamonds, with a letter in approbation of his having saved the capital of his country. Buonaparte had not only seized the crown jewels and regalia; but by his orders the national treasure was also conveyed away on the Allies obtaining possession of Paris; the crown jewels and a considerable part of the national treasure, have since been recovered.

The following are some additional details with regard to the reception of Monsieur at Paris: When he came to Leval, he was met by a detachment of National Guards. "My children," said the Prince, "our miseries are finished; our only care shall be to make you forget them." The grenadiers instantly threw down their arms, and took his Royal Highness in their arms. The Officer of the Guards said to him, "Monseigneur, I want words to express my feelings; and my happiness is increased, for I had the honour to serve in the same regiment with you—I am of your age, and, like you, I married a Savoyard." When his Royal Highness entered Paris, he was mounted upon a white horse, and dressed in the National Guard uniform. He was surrounded by the Count D'Escars, Marshals Ney, Marmont, Moncey, Serrurier, Kellerman, Generals Desolles, Ricard, &c. When he passed under the Gate St. Denis, he let the reins fall upon the horse's neck, and clasping his hands together, said, "Again I pass under the triumphal arch erected to the glory of my grandfather. I am again in the bosom of that dear country for which I have mourned so long—Oh God! Oh God!" It was not till six in the evening that he reached the Thuilleries, at the entrance of which he was received by the Provisional Government.

On the 19th inst. the first Mail arrived direct from Paris, and French Journals are now received almost daily. Those of the 17th inst. state, that the Provisional Government is dissolved; and, by a Decree of the Senate, the Government of the Kingdom has been conferred upon Monsieur, until the arrival

of Louis the Eighteenth, and his acceptance of the Constitution. The Decree was presented to him, by the Senate in a body, on the evening of the 14th. M. Talleyrand made an appropriate speech; to which Monsieur replied, by stating, that though he had himself taken cognizance of the Constitution, he had not received from his brother the power to accept it; though, as he knew his sentiments and principles, he could assure them in his name that his Majesty would admit the bases. His Royal Highness then dwelt upon those bases which the King recognized: viz. the principle of a representative government, divided into two houses; liberty of worship and of the press; inviolability of property; responsibility of Ministers; independence of the Judges; the irrevocable nature of the sales of national property; guarantee of the public debt; maintenance of the old and new Nobility, Legion of Honour, &c.; in fact, all the bases upon which the New Constitution is founded.

The Emperor of Austria entered Paris in state on the 15th. He was met by the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, and received at the barrier by Monsieur, and an immense concourse of persons. His Imperial Majesty took up his residence at the hotel Charost, since called the Borghese palace.

Louis XVIII. has been invited home, and has formally expressed his cheerful consent to accept the crown of his Ancestors on the basis of the Constitution which is stipulated. A notification of his Majesty's acceptance was immediately dispatched to the Provisional Government.

Some of the Addressees to the Provisional French Government have depicted in appropriate colours the tyranny under which they groaned, and the character of the Tyrant by whom they have been so long oppressed. "He who made a mockery of oaths," says the city of Evreux, "and of human life; he who dissipated the public property; brought fire and sword into our fine country, the most cruel of tyrants; in one word, the assassin of the Duke D'Enghein, has ceased to reign." The joy of many of the towns approaches to delirium.—"Is it a dream," say the Advocates of Amiens, "from which we dread being awakened? No, no: our happiness is certain. In thought, in heart, with voice, gesture, and all the signs of a delirium which cannot be described, we adhere to the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty." Other Addressees are full of gratitude to the Allied Sovereigns for their humanity in rescuing Paris from the horrors of an assault.

It is said that above 1200 State-prisoners have been released within this fortnight.

The French Papers contain decrees for rescinding several acts of the late ferocious Despot, which display his character in a clearer view than volumes of elaborate declamation. The infamous law which forcibly took children from their parents to educate them for the military life is abolished; and parents are decreed, as Nature dictates, to have the exclusive right to educate their children according to their own inclination. A number of Priests, confined for obeying the dictates of their consciences in refusing to pray for the Usurper, have been ordered to be restored to liberty, as are several Cardinals and other victims of the enmity or jealousy of the deposed Tyrant.

The new French Constitution appears to be assimilated as nearly to the British as possible, consistent with the genius and manners of the French people. Its chief executive, legislative, and judicial principles are the same—King, Senate, and Legislative Body; King, Lords, and Commons; the King irresponsible; the Ministers responsible; the Judges for life, and irremovable; the Trial by Jury; the publicity of judicial proceedings; the Liberty of the Press, of Commerce, and of Worship.

The Archduchess (late Empress) Maria Louisa was expected to set out in a few days for Vienna. Her father, accompanied by the Emperor Alexander, dined with her at Rambouillet, the 19th.

The following accounts of what had passed at Fontainebleau are considered as authentic, coming from one of the most respectable officers of the French army: On the 1st of April, in the morning, Buonaparte reviewed the troops, which he seemed to consider as his own; the Marshals and Generals, who had learned from the papers the resolutions of the Senate and the Provisional Government, conversed together on the subject loud enough to be heard by Napoleon; but he appeared to pay no attention to what they said, and the review passed quietly. When it was over, Marshal Ney, as had been settled, entered the palace with him, and followed him into his cabinet, where he asked him if he was informed of the great revolution that had taken place at Paris. He replied, with all the composure he could assume, that he knew nothing of it, though he was doubtless well informed of the whole. The Marshal then gave him the Paris papers, which he seemed to read with attention; but he was only seeking to gain time to form

an answer. Meantime came Marshal Lefebvre, who, addressing his late Emperor in a feeling tone, said, "You are undone; you would not listen to the counsels of any of your servants; and now the Senate has declared that you have forfeited the throne." These words made such an impression on him, who was used to consider himself above all laws, that he immediately burst into a flood of tears, and, after some minutes reflection, wrote an act of abdication in favour of his Son.

Another officer, who was likewise a witness of what passed, relates, that on the 5th, about 11 o'clock, several Generals sent to the Duke of Bassano, who was mostly alone with the Emperor, to dissuade him from appearing on the Parade; but he would not refrain from it. About half past 11 he formed a plan, which he made the Duke of Bassano write and sign with him, to repair, with 20,000 men that he had still with him, to Italy, and join the Prince Eugene Napoleon. He repeated several times, "If I choose to go there, I am certain that all Italy will declare for me." On the Parade he looked horribly pale and thoughtful; and his convulsive motions shewed his internal struggles; he did not stop above eight or ten minutes. When he got into the Palace, he sent for the Duke of Reggio, and asked him if the troops would follow him? "No, Sir," answered the Duke; "you have abdicated." "Yes, but upon certain conditions." "The soldiers," resumed the Duke, "don't comprehend the difference; they think you have no more any right to command them." "Well then," said Napoleon, "this is no more to be thought of; let us wait for the accounts from Paris." The Marshals returned in the night between twelve and one. Marshal Ney entered first. "Well, have you succeeded?" exclaimed the Emperor. "Revolutions do not turn back; this has begun its course; it was too late. To-morrow the Senate will recognize the Bourbons." "Where shall I be able to live with my family?" "Where your Majesty shall please, and for example, in the Isle of Elba, with a revenue of six millions" (£4,000*l.* sterling). "Six millions! that is a great deal for a soldier, as I am. I see very well I must submit. Salute all my companions in arms."

The following circumstances may be added: Four days ago Napoleon thought of passing a Decree, inflicting the penalty of death upon every one who should be found to have a newspaper in his pocket.—The evening before his dethronement he made a Colonel a present of an estate in Westphalia.

The

The Paris Papers of the 19th brought us intelligence of an event most deeply to be lamented. From some cause which remains to be explained, it appears that till the 12th no information had reached Marshal Soult of the occurrences that had taken place at Paris; although a courier had, without delay, been dispatched to him from the capital, by the Provisional Government. The consequence of this want of information was a most sanguinary action on the 10th, between the army of Lord Wellington and that of Soult, at Toulouse. The result was, that Soult was compelled to evacuate Toulouse.—The cause of this unfortunate event will, no doubt, be seriously enquired into; and we trust that exemplary punishment will fall on the heads of those who may have been the guilty instruments of uselessly sacrificing so many valuable lives.

PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRECEDING
ABSTRACT.

[From No. 1. of The Ephemerides.]

Account of what has happened at Paris, from the 28th of March to the 3d of April, followed by the official Documents.

March 28.—The Empress and King of Rome leave Paris by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

28, Evening.—Proclamation of Prince Joseph, who says, “*I shall not quit you.*”

30.—Order of Prince Joseph to defend Paris, and for the National Guard to march.—At 10 o'clock he renews the order.—At 11, he flies.—At half-past 11, he sends his Aide-de-camp to repeat, “*I am with you—defend yourselves.*” The National Guard, full of courage, take up arms. At noon the most experienced Generals see that Paris is about to be taken. Gen. Marnont, full of honour and goodness, resolves to avoid useless evils, and makes the most honourable armistice that circumstances could allow. During the armistice a capitulation is made.

Paris, March 31 (Morning).—Paris hears no more the sound of cannon. The morning passes in reflection on the dangers of the preceding day; on the desertion of the Sovereign, on the flight of his brother; on a plan of defence founded on the destruction of the city; on the intended pillage of the houses.—While people's minds were thus disposed, the Allied Sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by Prince Schwartzberg as representative of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, enter the city.—The enemies become the Saviours of the city. The three Chiefs, before they enter any house, remain in a square, to make their troops file off before them, to make discipline be observed, to prevent all disorders.—At one o'clock, these great military and civil cares are fulfilled. The chiefs of the

three armies enter the house of the Prince of Benevento. Sovereigns, born upon the Throne, instead of taking pleasure, like Buonaparte, at Vienna, Berlin, and Moscow, in Imperial and Royal Palaces, ask for private houses. The Emperor of Russia lodges in the house of the Prince of Benevento: the King of Prussia in that of M. De Beauharnois: Prince Schwartzberg, at General Sebastiani's. Paris is full of the Proclamation of Prince Schwartzberg. [The Proclamation will be given hereafter in the course of our Gazette Intelligence.]

Security increases.

Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the capital of France; the Allied Sovereigns receive favourably the wish of the French nation. They declare, that if the conditions of Peace ought to contain stronger guarantees when the question was to bind down the ambition of Buonaparte, they may be more favourable, when, by a return to a wise government, France herself offers the assurance of this repose. The Sovereigns proclaim in consequence, that they will no more treat with Napoleon Buonaparte, nor with any of his family: that they respect the integrity of ancient France, as it existed under its legitimate Kings: they may even do more, because they profess it as a principle, that, for the happiness of Europe, France must be great and strong. That they will recognize and guarantee the Constitution which France shall adopt. They, therefore, invite the Senate to name immediately a Provisional Government, which may provide for the wants of the Administration, and prepare the constitution which shall suit the French people. The intentions which I have just expressed, are common to all the Allied Powers.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER.

Paris, March 31, three o'clock
in the afternoon.

This piece opens the eyes of every body; it shews on whom War is made, and on whom it is not made. There is only one enemy in the world.

April 1, 1814, at half-past three, the Members of the Senate met, in consequence of an extraordinary convocation: his Serene Highness the Prince of Benevento, Vice-Grand Elector, President.—His Serene Highness the Prince Vice-Elector, President, then spoke as follows:

“SENATORS; The letter which I have had the honour of addressing to each of you, to inform you of this extraordinary convocation, acquaints you with the object of it. It is intended to lay Proposals before you. This one word sufficiently points out the liberty which each of you brings into this assembly. It gives you the means to give a generous flow (essence) to

to the sentiments with which the soul of each of you is filled—the desire of saving your country, and the resolution of hastening to the assistance of a forsaken people.—Senators; Circumstances, however difficult they may be, cannot be above the firm and enlightened patriotism of all the Members of this Assembly. You have, doubtless, all equally felt the necessity of a deliberation which may shut the door against all delay, and which may not let a day pass without re-establishing the action of the administration, the first of all wants, for the formation of a Government, whose authority, founded on the necessities of the moment, cannot but re-assure people's minds."

The Prince Vice-Elector having ceased speaking, several proposals were made by different Members; the question being put, the Senate decrees—1st. That there shall be established a Provisional Government, charged to provide for the wants of the Administration, and to present to the Senate the plan of a Constitution which may suit the French people.—2d. That the Government shall consist of five Members; and then, proceeding to their nomination, the Senate elects for members of the Provisional Government, M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento; Count de Beurnonville, Senator; Count de Jaucourt, Senator; Duke of Dalberg, Counsellor of State; M. de Montesquieu, ancient member of the Constituent Assembly. They are proclaimed in this quality by the Prince Vice-Grand Elector, President.

His Serene Highness added, "that as one of the first cares of the Provisional Government ought to be the drawing up of the plan of a constitution, the Members of the Government, as soon as they shall employ themselves on this plan, will give notice of it to all the Members of the Senate, who are invited to contribute by their wisdom to the perfection of so important a work."

Some Senators demand that this act shall contain an account of the motives which have determined the Senate, and rendered its meeting indispensable.—Other Members, on the contrary, demand that those motives shall form part of the address which will be published by the Members of the Provisional Government. The Senate adopts this last proposal.

A Member proposes to lay down as a principle, and to charge the Members of the Provisional Government to comprehend in substance in the address to the French people, 1. That the Senate and the Legislative Body are declared integral parts of the intended Constitution; subject to the modifications which shall be judged necessary to insure the liberty of the suffrages and opinions. 2. That

the army, as well as the retired officers and soldiers, shall retain the ranks, honours, and pensions which they enjoy. 3. That the public debts shall be inviolable. 4. That the sale of the national domains shall be irrevocably maintained. 5. That no Frenchman shall be made answerable for the public opinions which he may have expressed. 6. That the liberty of worship and of conscience shall be maintained and proclaimed, as well as the liberty of the press, subject to the legal repression of the crimes which may arise from the abuse of that liberty.

These different proposals, seconded by several members, were put to the vote by the Prince Vice-Grand Elector, President, and adopted by the Senate.

A Member demands that, to reconcile the adoption of these Proposals with the confidence due to the Members of the Provisional Government just established, the address to the French people, which this Government is to draw up, shall announce that they are charged to prepare a Constitution, such that it shall not in any manner violate the principles which are the basis of these propositions. The Senate adopts this amendment. The Senate adjourns till nine o'clock this evening, to hear and adopt the definitive reduction of the *proces verbal*, and to sign it individually. Senator Count Barthelemy, Ex-President of the Senate, is appointed President in the absence of the Prince Vice-Grand Elector, who cannot be present at this sitting. It is decreed that the extract of the *proces verbal*, containing the nomination of the Members of the Provisional Government, shall be immediately made out under the signature of the President and Secretaries. The Senators who, for want of being informed in time, have not been able to attend this sitting, are to be again convoked for the sitting this evening. These deliberations being finished, the Prince Vice-Grand Elector put an end to the sitting.

The same day, April 1, 1814, at nine in the evening, the sitting is resumed; Senator Count Barthelemy, President. The Senate hears the *proces verbal* of this day read, and adopts it with some amendments. It is demanded that this *proces verbal* shall be printed, and six copies distributed to each of the Members. This proposal is adopted. The Members then proceeded to sign the *proces verbal* as follows:—M. M. Abrial, Barbe de Marbois, Barthelemy, Cardinal de Bayanne, Belderbusch, Bertholet, General Beurnonville, Buonacorsi, Carbonara, General Count Chasseloup, Laubat, Cholet, General Colaud, Cornet, Davons, de Gregory Marcorenge, General Dambastere, De Pere, Destut de Tracy, Gen. D'Harville, Daubersaert, General d'Hedouville, Dubois,

Dubois, Debay, Emmery, Tabre-de-Paude, General Ferino, Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin, de Jaucourt, Journu Aubert, General Klein, le Jeas, Lambreschts, Lanjuinais, Launoy, Le Brun de Rochemont, General Lespinasse, Le Mercier, Maleville, Meermann, Monbadon, Pastoret, Pere Pontecoulant, Porcher, Rigal, Roger Ducos, St. Martin de Lamothe, General Sainte Suzanne, Saur, Schimmelpenninck, Marshal Serrurier, General Soules, Tascher, General Valence, Marshal De Valmy, Venderfen, Vandepoll, General Vaubois, General Villetard, Vimar, Volney. The Members absent from indisposition sent their adherence. The Senate met again on Saturday, April 2, at nine o'clock in the evening.

Letter of M. Senator Barthelemy on the Deceance (Forfeiture) of the Throne.

Gentlemen, Members of the Provisional Government.—The Senate commissions me to request you to signify to the French people to-morrow, that the Senate, by a decree, passed in its sitting this evening, has declared, that the Emperor Napoleon and his family have forfeited all right to the throne, and consequently absolved the French people and the army from their oath of allegiance. This act will be sent to you to-morrow, with the motives and the reason of it. I have the honour to salute you.

The President of the Senate, BARTHELEMY.
Paris, April 2, half-past 9, P. M.

Nothing is more interesting and more affecting than what has passed this evening at the audience which the Emperor of Russia has given to the Senate, after having received the homage of this body. "A man who called himself my Ally," said the Emperor Alexander, "entered my States as an unjust aggressor; it is against him that I have made war, not against France. I am the friend of the French people; what you have just done redoubles this sentiment; it is just, it is wise, to give to France strong and liberal institutions which may be conformable to the present state of knowledge; my Allies and myself come only to protect the liberty of your decisions." The Emperor stopped a moment; then his Majesty continued with the most affecting emotion, "As a proof of the durable alliance which I mean to contract with your Nation, I restore to it all the French prisoners who are in Russia*: the Provisional Government had already asked this of me: I grant it to the Senate in consequence of the resolutions which it has taken to-day." The Senate withdrew, penetrated with sentiments of gratitude and of the highest admiration.

Paris, April 3.—General Order issued by Marshal Count Barclay De Tolly, Gene-

* The number of the prisoners amounts to near 200,000 men.

ral-in-chief of the Combined Russian and Prussian Armies.

Soldiers!—Your perseverance and bravery have delivered the French Nation, oppressed by a Tyrant who acted only for himself, and who forgot what he owed to an esteemed and generous people. The French Nation has declared itself for us; our cause is become theirs; and our magnanimous Monarchs have promised them protection and support. From this moment the French are our friends: let your arms destroy the small number of unfortunates who still surround the ambitious Napoleon; but let the cultivator and peaceable inhabitant be treated with consideration and friendship, as Allies united by the same interests.—Given at headquarters, Paris, April 2, 1814.

Acts of the Provisional Government.
Address to the French Armies, Paris, April 2, 1814.

Soldiers!—France has just broken the yoke under which she has groaned with you for so many years. You never have fought but for the country; you can no longer fight, unless against it, under the colours of the man who leads you. Behold all that you have suffered from his tyranny; you were lately a million of men; nearly all have perished; they were delivered up to the sword of the Enemy, without food, without hospitals; they were condemned to perish of misery and hunger.—Soldiers, it is full time to end the calamities of the country; peace is in your hands. Will you refuse it to desolated France? Your enemies themselves demand it of you; they regret to ravage these fine countries, and wish only to take arms against your oppressor and ours. Shall you be deaf to the voice of the country which summons and entreats you? It addresses you by its Senate, by its Capital, and above all, by its misfortunes; you are its noblest children, and cannot belong to him who has ravaged it, who has delivered it up without arms, without defence; who wished to render your name odious to all nations, and who would have compromised your glory—if a man, who is not even a Frenchman, could have weakened the glory of our arms, and the generosity of our soldiers. You are no longer the soldiers of Napoleon: the Senate and all France absolve you from your oaths—(Signed, Prince of Benevento, Francois De Montesquieu, Dalberg, Beurnonville, Jaucourt.)

Provisional Government.—The Provisional Government declares, that the Moniteur is the only official journal.

Boux Laborie, Secretary-General, April 3.

Reasons of the Senate for Deposing Buonaparte.

Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate.—Sitting of April 3, under the Presidency of Count Barthelemy. The

The sitting, which had been adjourned, was resumed at four o'clock, when the Senator Count Lam brecht read the revised and adopted plan of the decree which passed in the sitting of yesterday. It is as follows:—"The Conservative Senate, considering, That, in a constitutional monarchy, the Monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution on social compact: That Napoleon Buonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the Nation reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but that afterwards he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and establishing taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenor of the oath which he had taken on his ascending the throne, conformable to article 55 of the Act of the Constitution of the 28th Floreal, year 11: That he committed this attack on the rights of the people, even in adjourning, without necessity, the Legislative Body, and causing to be suppressed, as criminal, a report of that Body, the title of which, and its share in the national representation, he disputed: That he undertook a series of wars in violation of article 50 of the Act of the Constitution of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, which purports, that declarations of war should be proposed, debated, decreed, and promulgated in the same manner as laws: That he issued unconstitutionally, several decrees inflicting the punishment of death; particularly the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national, a war which would not have taken place but for the interests of his boundless ambition: That he violated the constitutional laws by his decrees respecting the prisoners of the State: That he annulled the responsibility of the Minister, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies—Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary controul of his police; and that at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favourable to despotism, and insults on foreign governments: That acts and reports heard by the Senate have undergone alterations in the publication—Considering that, instead of reigning according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country, by his refusal to treat on conditions which the national interests required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French

honour; by the abuse which he made of all the means entrusted to him in men and money; by the abandonment of the wounded without dressings, without assistance, and without subsistence; by various measures, the consequences of which were the ruins of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine, and contagious diseases—Considering that for all these causes, the Imperial Government established by the Senatus Consultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and the wish manifested by all Frenchmen calls for an order of things, the first results of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the era of a solemn reconciliation of all the states of the great European family:—The Senate declares and decrees as follows: Art. 1. Napoleon Buonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished. 2. The French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Buonaparte. 3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the Provisional Government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the armies, and immediately proclaimed in the capital.

*Constitutional Charter of France
under Louis XVIII.*

Extract from the Register of the Legislative Senate of the 6th April, 1814.

The Conservative Senate, deliberating upon the Plan of Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st inst., after having heard the Report of a Special Commission of Seven Members, decrees as follow:

The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.—The French people call freely to the throne of France Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other Members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient order.—The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new preserve theirs hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the decoration.—The executive power belongs to the King.—The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in the making of laws. Plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body. The King can invite equally the two Bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a Law.

a Law.—There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King. The present Senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizen, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the Senatorships belongs to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.—The Princes of the Royal Family and the Princes of the blood, are by right Members of the Senate. The functions of a Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21 years.—The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.—Each Department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of Deputies it sent thither. The Deputies who sat in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at five years. The new Election shall take place for the Session of 1816.—The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may also dissolve it: but in the latter case another Legislative Body must be formed in three months at the latest, by the Electoral Colleges.—The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The Sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.—The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges, and Assemblies of Cantons, elect their President from among themselves.—No Member of the Senate or Legislative Body can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.—The Ministers may be Members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.—Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has

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been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The land-tax can only be established for a year. The Budget of the following year, and the Accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative Body.—The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.—The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural Judges. The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The King has the right of pardoning.—The Courts and ordinary Tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life and irremovable, except the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Commerce. The Commissions and extraordinary Tribunals are suppressed, and cannot be re-established.—The Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Tribunals of the first instance, propose to the King three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The King chooses one of the three. The King names the First Presidents and the Public Ministry of the Courts and the Tribunals.—The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half-pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honours, and pensions.—The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the Government are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of citizen.—The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The Ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.—The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.—The public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.—No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.—Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.—All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.—All the laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled *Civil Code of the French*.—The present Constitution

shall

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shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating—I accept

the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed. This oath shall be repeated in the solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

PRINCE OF BENEVENTO, President, &c.

A Note of Mr. Justice HARDINGE's Address to the Grand Jury of the County of RADNOR, at the last Assizes for that County, on Tuesday the 19th April, 1814.

Gentlemen of this Grand Jury,

There is nothing more difficult than to reason upon joy in the first breath of its feelings. But I am urged by an impulse which I cannot overcome, to attempt this arduous enterprise. The Revolution of this month to Europe and the World is a monitor of such wisdom in some of its principles, that, with no fear to compromise judicial decorum, I shall present them to the view of those whom I now address, in hopes to be honoured by their sanction to them.—One comment upon this wonderful change will be found in its practical impression of a most awful truth, which cannot be too fondly cherished—"that Liberty and public opinion determine the fate of Empires—that in a just cause we should never despair as long as we have a pulse to beat, or an arm to be raised."—The captive Usurper has told us by his doom, that a Tyrant can have no worse enemy than his own success in the achievements of his tyranny: they ensnare him into the madness of a partial fatalism, and prompt him to believe that he has a charm which Fortune is not able to reach. The day before this man entered Moscow, he was more advanced in his path to universal dominion than ever. But how blind is the lust of power! He saw no precipice under his feet—no handwriting upon the wall rebuked his pride—no fatal knell upon the destiny of his power alarmed his ear,—yet from that very period we may calculate the subversion of his Empire. That is not all; if he had only put his *hand and seal* upon those preliminaries which he had nominally accepted, we should now be at the mercy of ambition reinforced, and we should soon hear him unsay what his feigned submission had sworn. The same teacher has enlightened us with a discovery, which "he that runs may read." It is, that cunning is the bane of all wisdom in public men. A more wicked, but a more provident and sagacious act was never devised, than his impious divorce and marriage; it cemented apparently a political union with Austria, the parent of his bride: yet who rides into Paris at the head of thousands to dethrone him? The Generalissimo of that Empire leagued in a determined alliance against him! He confiscated the land of the Nobles and of

the Church; he then sold it nominally at a reduced price to his favourites, a measure calculated, and with consummate ability, for the purpose of erecting against the Bourbon race a barrier of this deep stake in the land. Mark the result! where is that policy now? The land-owner has been disarmed by the wisdom of the new Government in establishing these grants. We have learnt from the example that enmity is an artificial and a despicable vice; that a feather and a moment will recall the native springs of the heart: we live to embrace with open arms inveterate enemies; and we have made their liberty our own.—But will these principles account for the miracle now displayed at Paris? They will not. With knees bent upon the earth, with meeting hands, and with uplifted eyes, we must offer pious homage to the God of battle, who has redeemed and has moralized the world—has inspired conquest in arms with mercy to the vanquished; and, through the heroism of Angels in human shape, has elevated Earth to Heaven, by infusing into the hearts of enemies and friends, peace and good will to men. What a page for history! what a lesson to posterity is here! and what a reply to the "Fool who hath said in his heart, There is no God."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, March 31.

Her Imperial Highness Countess Romanoff (the Duchess of Oldenburg) arrived in town this day. She had landed at Sheerness the day before, where she was received with due honours, and was waited upon by Gen. Turner and Col. Bloomfield as representatives of the Prince Regent, and by the Russian Ambassador and his lady. She was accompanied on her entrance into town by the Princess Volochowsky, Madame Aladeny, the Countess Lieven, and Prince Gagarin.—Her Royal Highness (who is elegant in person, of the most affable and pleasing manners, and speaks English extremely well) has experienced great attention from the Royal Family; and has visited almost every object of curiosity in the Metropolis, displaying, by judicious inquiries and remarks, a well-informed mind and a correct taste.

Monday, April 11.

This day, according to annual custom, a considerable number of the Aldermen of London, the Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Recorder,

corder, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, Comptroller, &c. &c. assembled at the Mansion-house, to accompany the Lord Mayor to Christ Church, Newgate-street. The procession was led by the City Marshals and the proper officers, who were followed by the Blue-coat Boys (about 70, in number), with their Masters and Beadles; the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs, in their state carriages; the Recorder and Aldermen in their carriages, —the horses decorated with white ribbon; and several private carriages, with the Ladies and Friends of the Aldermen. Before the Sermon, which was preached by the Bishop of Ely, an Anthem for the occasion was sung by the boys (see p. 374); and after the Sermon an account of the progress of the different Hospitals was read.—The company returned to the Mansion-house, where they retired to the Chinese parlour and other splendid apartments, till the dinner-hour. The Egyptian-hall was illuminated in a style of great splendour. At half-past 6, dinner being announced, the Lady Mayoress was conducted to her seat by the Duke of Sussex, who sat on her left hand; the Duke of Devonshire on the Lord Mayor's right hand: and the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and Ladies of distinction, on each side. Besides the great table, there were four long ones; all laid out in the most superb style. The entertainment, consisting of every delicacy of the season in profusion, was served up with much regularity, and was equal, if not superior, to former occasions. The sideboard at the bottom of the Hall was graced by a stupendous baron of beef, a present from Mr. Sheriff Magnay to the Lord Mayor. It weighed 26 stone, and was part of a Highland Ox, sent to the Sheriff by his friend James Gibson, esq. on whose estate, at Inglis-ton, near Edinburgh, it had been fed.

The civic feast was rendered uncommonly joyous and interesting by the glorious events which have recently occurred, as well as by the ability with which the Lord Mayor conducted the festivities of the day, and the address with which he dedicated the honours of the hospitable board to the illustrious Personages who have restored Peace to Europe.—After a very impressive introduction to the health of our venerable Sovereign, and a high complimentary address to the Company; on proposing the health of the Prince Regent, his Lordship passed a just eulogium on the illustrious Prince who had honoured the City and himself personally with his presence at their feast on that day. His Royal Highness was no less distinguished for his indefatigable exertions in advancing the cause of National Education, than in promoting every useful and humane institution for the relief of the industrious

poor. He therefore proposed the health of "The Duke of Sussex," which was drank with the warmest and most heartfelt applause.

The Duke of Sussex returned thanks in an eloquent address—in which he made a beautiful eulogium on the liberal character of the City of London, which was ever the first to stand forward in the relief of suffering Humanity. No man, he observed, could contemplate the issue of the struggle in which Europe had been so long engaged, without feelings of gratitude to the Disposer of all human events; and he trusted that the example of the horrors with which the French people had been so long afflicted, and with which their Despot had been allowed to scourge all surrounding Nations, would make a deep impression on the minds of all, and on those the most, upon whose conduct the happiness of others must depend. In the course of this fatal period of anarchy and persecution, there had been two distinct and memorable stages—the one, that of unbridled licentiousness, arising from popular fury—the other, that of intolerable oppression under military despotism. He trusted that these would produce an awful warning to the Royal Family now recalled—so as that, by steering the middle course of a lenient Government on the basis of a free Constitution, they would maintain with a just authority the peace, security, and happiness of their people. The Royal Duke, after other appropriate observations, concluded with a high compliment personally to the Lord Mayor, whom he was happy to attend as an old acquaintance, and whose virtues in private life did honour to him in his high public station.

The Lord Mayor, previous to giving the healths of the Allied Sovereigns, stated, that his mind was so overcome with the succession of events that had taken place within the last few days, that he was fearful he should not be able to give correctly what he meant to say; but he was sure that he should find in the enthusiasm which filled every breast in the Hall, as well as his own, an indulgence for his want of ability to do justice to the merits of the high and illustrious Characters to whom he was desirous to draw their attention, as well as to his own feelings on the occasion.—"In proposing the health of the illustrious Sovereign who has appeared most prominent in the wonderful scenes that have passed on the Continent within the short space of the last fortnight," said his Lordship, "I cannot but wish to offer a few words, expressive of my admiration of a Monarch at once so great and so good. His moderation in success, his magnanimity of conduct in circumstances so trying to the vanity of ordinary minds, are without a parallel in History, and probably

bably will ever remain so. But, as I am confident that every sentiment of admiration which I could utter, in praise of so exalted a character, would only be the echo of those sentiments which every individual at present must feel, I shall not longer delay the gratification which all must be impatiently expecting, and give as a toast, "The Emperor Alexander;" which was received with loud and universal bursts of heartfelt acclamation.

The Lord Mayor, after an heroic song, in parts, appropriate to the toast, said, "I am highly gratified in having the honour to propose the health of another illustrious Sovereign; to whose unshaken adherence to the grand alliance, though placed by family connexions in a situation of the greatest delicacy, yet to whose preference of the public good and the common cause, over every other motive and feeling, we owe in a very eminent degree, the liberation of the Continent from the tyranny of military despotism—"The Emperor of Austria." This toast was also received with peculiar marks of enthusiasm, and followed by a song in parts.

The Lord Mayor then said, "I have now the honour to give the health of another illustrious Sovereign, to whose energetic and wonderful military exertions the Allied Princes and States are in an extraordinary degree indebted for their ultimate success—the Sovereign of the immortal Blücher—the King who in his own personal feelings has suffered most in the general misfortunes of the Continent; who, besides sharing in the calamities of his country, had to attribute to the insults of the Oppressor the severest of all domestic afflictions—"His Majesty the King of Prussia."—Repeated bursts of applause resounded through the echoing Hall.

His Lordship afterwards introduced a tribute to the House of Bourbon, in words to the following effect: "I have now the honour to propose a toast which is new to a public company in this country, but which will not be received with less enthusiasm on that account. I congratulate Europe and the World on the repose and happiness which (we may now indulge the hope) will result from the overthrow of Military Despotism in France, and the establishment of a limited Monarchy, founded, like our own, in a declaration of the people's rights to civil and religious liberty; and I rejoice that the Monarchy is restored to the ancient Dynasty, because I feel confident, not only that it will give permanence to an honourable Peace, but that the present and future Princes of that illustrious House will seek their glory in the happiness of their subjects—"His Majesty Louis XVIII." This was also received by the company with the most lively acclamations,

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the healths of the Ministers of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, said, "I cannot refrain from expressing thus publicly my humble thanks, and the thanks of my fellow-citizens, to them, for the unanimity of council which they have maintained with our illustrious Allies, and for their perseverance in those excellent sentiments of moderation and conciliation which were announced to this Country and to Europe, in the Speech of his Royal Highness on the opening the present Session of Parliament; and which, not less than the energetic measures with which they have been supported, both by this Government and its Allies, have contributed to the glorious conclusion of the arduous struggle in which we have so long been engaged. For what can be more glorious than the prospect now before us, of an immediate, honourable, permanent, and universal Peace—"The Ministers of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent." This toast was most cordially accepted by the company, with three times three.

Lord Sidmouth, in the absence of his noble friend the Earl of Liverpool, who, he stated, had been unable to attend in consequence of a recent family affliction, said, "He felt as he ought the importance of the compliment which had been just passed upon his Colleagues, in contributing to the prosperity of the Country, and the success of the common cause. They had endeavoured cordially and conscientiously to discharge the duty reposed in them; and he trusted that the effects of their zeal and labour were properly manifested. The responsibility which they incurred was indeed great; but they had the cheering satisfaction of knowing that, in the discharge of that responsibility, they were supported and upheld by the British Parliament and the British People. They felt that the interests of the British Empire could not be separated from the interests of the Continent; and in that feeling they steadily pursued the course which they had laid down. Their views and wishes were realized by the event; and in the new and glorious successes of the Allied arms, they had experienced the happy effects of that system of policy. Hence had proceeded an union unprecedented in any former age—hence a co-operation unparalleled in any confederacy, however wise the plan, or beneficial the end—hence the triumphant entrance of the Allies into Paris, not as Conquerors, but as Deliverers."

The Duke of Sussex, in a neat address, gave the health of the Lord Mayor; who, with equal modesty and dignity, returned thanks; and afterwards gave severally the following toasts:

"The Crown Prince of Sweden,"—"The Marquis

Marquis of Wellington."—"His gallant Army."—"General Blucher."—"The City of London," &c. &c. all which were most warmly received; and the Duke of Sussex concluded the festivity of the table with the constitutional sentiment which he sincerely feels, "The respectability of the Crown, the durability of the Constitution, and the prosperity of the People."

At half-past 9 the Ladies withdrew to their coffee. The Lord Mayor kept up the conviviality with the highest spirit for an hour, when they all joined the Ladies in the Ball-room, which was superbly illuminated. At 10 the Lady Mayoress (Miss Domville) entered the ball-room, followed by about 100 ladies, whose dresses were only surpassed by the beauty of the fair wearers. When seated in her chair of state, the fair visitors arranged themselves on the surrounding benches, and tea was served on massy silver waiters. At half-past 10, Miss E. Domville (sister to the Lady Mayoress) and his Excellency the Count de la Gardie opened the Ball; and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

Amongst the Company at the dinner were—The Duke of Sussex, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Viscount Sidmouth; the Austrian, Portuguese, Prussian, and Hessian Ambassadors; the Count de la Gardie, the Baron Vanderduyn, Baron Nollegen; Duke of Devonshire, Marquises of Lansdown and Ely, Marchionesses of Lansdown and Ely; Earls of Jersey, Poulett, Besborough; Countesses of Buckingham, Jersey, and Westmoreland; Viscount Ducannon; Bishops of London, Ely, and Chester; Lords Erskine, A. Hamilton, Ossulston, Binning; Barons Graham and Richards; Ladies Ossulston, Binning, Poulett, Augusta Leith, Baroness de Stael; Right Honourable C. Bathurst, G. Rose; Sirs, W. Curtis, J. Shaw, C. Honier, James Leith, George Doreys, C. Green, J. Graham, W. Gibbon, J. Musgrave, H. Strachey, W. Stirling; nearly all the Aldermen, and City Officers; the Rev. W. Tooke, his Lordship's Chaplain; with many Members of the Corporation; eminent Merchants, &c. &c.

Illuminations to celebrate the late great events (particularly the downfall of Buonaparté and the restoration of Louis XVIII.) commenced in the evening in the Metropolis, and were continued on the two following with increased splendour: Carleton-house, the Public Offices, and the houses of the Ministers, were particularly conspicuous. In our next, we shall notice the most striking devices displayed on this ever-memorable occasion.

Wednesday, April 20.

This day Louis XVIII. arrived in London from his residence at Hartwell. The Prince Regent went to Stanmore to meet

him, from which place they were to proceed in state. When His Majesty had got within a short distance of the village, the populace took the horses from his carriage, and drew him into the village. The Prince received His Majesty at the door of the Inn, according to the French custom, by affectionately embracing him. They rode together in the state carriage to town, where an immense concourse of spectators of all ranks had assembled to view the interesting procession. Every care was taken to mark his reception with the honours due to his rank and virtues. His Majesty proceeded through an immense multitude, whose feelings were pervaded by one common sentiment of respect towards him, to Grillon's hotel, Albemarle-street.

Saturday, April 23.

At eight o'clock this morning Louis XVIII. set off from Albemarle-street, (where a great crowd of eager spectators had assembled) on his return to France. The Dukes of Kent and Sussex had paid their respects to him early; and the Duchess of Angoulême soon after arrived, remained with His Majesty for a short time, and at her departure appeared nearly overcome with her feelings.—His Majesty, on entering his carriage, was greeted with enthusiastic acclamations by the multitude. He was accompanied by three noblemen, escorted by a party of light horse, and followed by the Prince of Conde and the Duke de Bourbon. The Duke of Sussex also accompanied him some way out of town. As soon as the Royal carriage entered Kent, it was met by Lord Camden, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and a party of Volunteer Cavalry, who escorted His Majesty to Dover.—The Prince Regent (who had set off from London 2 hours before His Majesty) dined with him in the evening on board his yacht. On the following day His Majesty set sail from Dover, and the yacht was seen to enter Calais roads in safety shortly afterwards. His feelings at his departure evinced in the strongest manner his gratitude to this Country for the friendship he had so long and so invariably experienced.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

April 11. Sadak and Kalasradle, or the Waters of Oblivion, an Asiatic Afterpiece. The music is pleasing, the scenery beautifully varied, and in some instances extremely magnificent.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

April 12. The Woodman's Hut, a Melodramatic piece, interspersed with Songs.

GAZETTE

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GAZETTE PROMOTION.

Whitehall, April 16. Lord Napier, Commissioner to General Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Lord Melville, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, *vice* the Duke of Cambridge, resident in Germany.

Mr. Jeffery Bent, barrister at law, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Mr. Henry Cotton, M. A. student of Christ Church, Oxford, Senior Under-Librarian of the Bodleian Library.

Oxford, March 16. Rev. Dr. Van Mildert, a Delegate of the Clarendon Press. — Mr. Cardwell of Brazenose College, and Mr. Keble of Oriel, Public Examiners.

Oxford, April 4. The Rev. Richard Hewitt, M. A. Vice-principal of Hertford College, nominated and admitted himself to the office of Principal; the officers appointed in the statutes to nominate and admit to the vacant Headship having, on the demise of the last Principal, Dr. Bernard Hodgson, suffered the statutable period for supplying the vacancy to lapse.

Rev. George Thackeray, B. D. fellow of King's College, and Under-master of Eton College, elected Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Augustus Campbell, M. A. Walsley R. near Liverpool, *vice* Briggs, dec.

Rev. Nicholas Gay, Bruered alias Simon Ward V. Cornwall.

Rev. Edward Tanqueray, B. C. L. Tempsford R. Bedf. *vice* Monoux, dec.

Rev. C. Chester, LL. B. Ratingdon R. Essex.

Rev. Henry John Ridley, M. A. Newdigate R. Surrey, *vice* Langford, deceased.

Rev. F. Cunningham, to both Medieties annexed to Pakefield R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Waddington, B. A. Northwold R. Norfolk, *vice* Dr. T. Waddington, res.

Rev. Dr. Carleton, Theberton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Edward Hughes, rector of Shenington, in Gloucestershire, to hold Broughton R. Oxon.

Rev. W. Metcalfe, M. A. Barley R. Herts.

Rev. Hugh Bent, Sandford Chaplaincy, and Jacobstow R. Devon.

Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Pudleston with Whyte R. Hereford.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Minto, Lady Melgund, a son. — 23. At Horsted-place, Sussex, the lady of Sir Geo. Clerke, bart. M. P. a dau. — In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of W. E. Tomline, esq. M. P. a son. — 24. At Bellmont (Wexford) the wife of W. Eden Lees, esq. a son. — 25. At Dublin, the lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, bart. a dau. — At Dublin, the wife

of J. Cathcart Lees, esq. a dau. — 26. At Dublin, the wife of Thomas Orde Lees, esq. a son. — 27. At Chiswick, Lady Morpeth, a son.

Lately, In Baker-street, the wife of Wm. Wyndham, esq. high sheriff of Wilts, a dau. — At Hampstead, the wife of Hon. E. J. Turnour, a dau. — At Belhouse, Essex, the wife of W. E. Goodrich, esq. a son and heir. — At Evington, the lady of Sir J. C. Honeywood, bart. a son. — The wife of J. B. Glegg, esq. of Goyton, high sheriff of Cheshire, a dau. — The wife of Alexander Baring, esq. M. P. a dau. — At Plymouth, the wife of Rear-adm. Malcolm, a son.

April 3. Countess of Albemarle, a dau. — 4. The wife of Mr. Knapp, surgeon, of Brompton-row, a son. — At Camberwell, Hon. Mrs. Werainck, a son. — 12. At Monmouth, Lady Wm. Somerset, a dau. — 13. The lady of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, bart. a son. — 18. In Old Burlington-street, the wife of Sir Thos. Acland, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At St. Vincent's, Major Wilby, 90th reg. to Anne, eldest dau. of the Hon. Robt. Paul, President of the Council there.

March 2. Mr. Mason, surgeon, of Billingham, to Miss Frances Thornton, of Billingham Hall, Linc. — 7. Earl of Portsmouth, to eldest dau. of John Hanson, esq. of Bloomsbury-squ. — 8. Capt. John Duff Markland, R. N. to Helen El-lary, eldest dau. of Lewis Dymocke Grosvenor Tregonwell, Esq. of Cranbourne Lodge, Dorset. — 16. T. Price, esq. (son of Sir C. Price, bart.) to Eliza Plumer; and Capt. Keary, 4th dragons, to Lucy Plumer, daughters of Hall Plumer, esq. of Stockton Hall, near York. — 17. A. R. Prior, esq. (nephew of Lord Frankfort) to Catharine, dau. of the late Sir J. Cail, bart. and widow of the late Major-gen. M'Kinnon. — 21. Lieut. R. Garrett, 7th or Royal Fusileers, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lord E. Bentinck, brother to the late Duke of Portland. — 23. At Little Parndon, Essex, T. Nicholson, esq. barrister, to Anne Elizabeth, 2d dau. of W. Smith, esq. M. P. — 24. Mr. Henry Blanchard, New Ormond-street, to Miss Porcival, Highbury-place. — 29. Rev. Charles Tower, M. A. of Brentwood, Essex, to Fanny, fourth dau. of George Hibbert, esq. of Clapham Common. — J. Baker, esq. of Waresley-house, Worc. to Barbara, eldest dau. of Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, prebendary of Worcester. — 31. At Hadley, Rev. Theodore Dury, rector of Keighley, Yorkshire, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Chas. Bouchier, esq. of Hadley.

Lately, Lieut.-gen. Grose, 102d reg. to Elizabeth, relict of the late Col. Paterson. — Lieut.-col. Blakeney, Royal Fusileers, to Maria, dau. of the late Col. Gardiner.

MEMOIRS

DEATH OF Mrs. MARTHA FRANCES PALAIRET.

March 30. At her humble yet very neat little residence in East Sheen Vale, in the parish of Mortlake, co. Surrey, after having been bed-ridden for many years, worn out by the gradual and gentle decay of all her physical powers, weak indeed in body but still strong in mind, in a good sense "dead while she lived" in some measure to outward appearance through inevitable infirmities to which flesh is heir, but full of Christian faith and assured hope of a glorious immortality through the blessed promises of the Gospel Covenant, weaned from every tender attachment to the objects of this world save one drooping dear companion and one faithful attendant, but eagerly longing for that great and awful change which should unite her to the spirits of the Just made perfect (like herself) through sufferings and the divine merits of redeeming mercy, Mrs. Martha Frances Palairt;—for whom with her sister Mrs. Mary Anne Vias a very general and liberal collection is recorded in our publication for May, 1813. When private persons of superior worth in the retired walks of social life die at an age protracted far beyond the ordinary bounds of human existence, the belief may reasonably be cherished, that they were continued upon earth for gracious purposes. In the present striking instance belief rises to conviction and moral certainty; and from careful contemplation of this excellent woman's modest unobtrusive virtues and sound piety we may decisively infer, that the silent eloquence of her illustrious example,—that her cheerfulness, her patience, her fortitude, and her resignation,—have proved, in the behests of Almighty wisdom, most powerful incentives to turn many of her pupils and admiring friends to the paths of peace and righteousness. With the deceased, a long life of honourable exertion, of singleness of heart, and of devout submission to the divine will, under sorrows and trials of no common character, has happily closed at length in a death of remarkable tranquillity. With her, "to live was Christ, and to die was gain." Resolutely has she fought the good fight, and finished her course with joy. From the truly venerable survivor (Mrs. Vias) a letter was soon transmitted to the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. Lecturer of Brompton, written with great feeling, briefly narrating the event in the following pathetic terms:

"Rev. Sir, I did not request Mrs. L. on her late kind visit, to see my sister, as I then supposed her end was nigh at hand; nor was I mistaken: she breathed her last on Wednesday, the 30th of March, without a groan. I re-

quest you will do me the favour to communicate the intelligence to our good friends at Knightsbridge. I am now left to solemnize the last rites of a deceased bosom friend and companion. The Almighty has been graciously pleased to preserve us together to so advanced a period in life. May it please the Sovereign Disposer of all events so to fit and prepare me for the same awful changes, that we may join with the Church triumphant in celebrating with the angelical spirits Hallelujahs to the Redeemer's praise! The last solemn rites call for support from on high.—Rev. Sir, your assiduous exertions to bring your benevolent purpose to a successful issue, both with regard to us and our friend Frances Disturnal, and the goodness of numerous friends, will ever be had in memorial by your most obedient and humble servant,

M. VIAS.

"The Lord be for ever praised and adored for his marvellous kindness in appointing his children stewards of his sacred will! A heavenly reward, I trust, will be their portion to all eternity."

Such a simple, such an affecting composition, from a mourner so extremely aged, comes home to every breast: It is transcribed, and submitted to the perusal of the readers of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, therefore, with respectful confidence, without the affectation of any attempt at an apology.

Mrs. Palairt and Mrs. Vias were sisters, the daughters of Peter and Mary Vias, *French Refugees*; and were born in the parish of St. Mary-le bone, London. Martha Frances Vias, afterwards Palairt, was born 27th July, 1721, and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Ford, the parish minister, 18th August, 1721. Her sponsors were Mr. Le Fevre and Mesdemoiselles Saint Amand and D'Averton; of which name a very reputable family resides at Parson's Green, near Fulham. Marianne (who yet is blest with the calm possession of all her intellectual faculties, and a comfortable state of bodily health and animal spirits) was born 16th December, 1722, and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Gillet, 10th January, 1723. Her sponsors were Mr. Vias, Miss Kinnersly and her own mother. They had three sisters and one brother: viz. Elizabeth, born 27th October, 1723; Peter, born 6th December, 1724; Jane Esther, born 9th March, 1726; and Susan, born 14th December, 1727. These all died long ago. The sublime virtue of CHARITY "never faileth;" but, how soon are both givers and receivers, the protectors and the protected, alike promiscuously removed, in youth,

youth, in maturity, and in age, from the land of the living! From among the generous benefactors to these interesting ladies, who were all alive and well in May 1813, the undermentioned kind friends have already ceased to be mortal:

1. John Gregory, Esq. Cheynè Walk, Chelsea.
2. Joseph Harding, Esq. Lower Brompton Row.
3. Mrs. Herries, 15, Cadogan Place.
4. Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster.
5. The Hon. and Right Rev. John Randolph, D. D. the Lord Bishop of London.
6. Joseph Munday, Esq. Cheynè Walk.
7. James Neild, Esq. Cheynè Walk.
8. Mrs. Oliver, 4, Hans-place.
9. Mrs. Ray, Streatham.
10. Miss Sharp, [and Granville Sharp, Esq.] Fulham.
11. Mrs. Shiffner, Grosvenor-place.
12. Mrs. Smith.
13. Mrs. Stevenson, Turnham-green.
14. Mrs. Strutt.
15. Sir Peter Warburton, bart. Grosvenor-place.
16. Thomas Wetherell, esq. Hammer-smith.

Several other contributors are departed; but their names cannot, just now, be easily ascertained: Being dead, however, they yet speak by their works.

ONZ act of justice remains to be performed before this little report be closed. By the active humanity of James Belloncle, esq. of Dalston, a fresh obligation has been conferred since the death of Mrs. Palaret. No sooner did he hear of the event, than he thought of again employing the means entrusted to his considerate judgment; and, on the 11th April, he transmitted under cover to the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. the sum of *ten pounds* from "THE ROYAL BOUNTY FUND:"—justly conceiving that "an inconvenient extra expence must necessarily have been incurred by the change which has taken place." To this gentleman,—known only to the writer of the present article by repeated proofs of his great benevolence,—the two sisters were conjointly indebted for the attainment of Royal notice and favour; to him, also, the survivor is still permitted to look for the probable continuance of much comfort, through his recommendation, in addition to her other limited resources. W. B. Chelsea.

DEATHS.

1813. AT Calcutta, W. W. Bampton, Aug. 9. esq.

Aug. 22. At Kylah Bundelkund, in his 24th year, Lieut. Wm. Owen Bernard, of the Bengal Artillery.

Sept. 25. At Calcutta, William Bailly, second son of Thomas B. esq. of East Dulwich, Surrey.

Dec. 29. In the Island of Cephalonia, in his 38th year, Richard Mount, esq. of Malta.

1814. Jan. 15. At Gibraltar, Pearson Lyons Walsh, esq. captain in the 4th Garrison Batt. and Town Major of Gibraltar.

Jan. 26. At Narva, aged 82, Robert Thorley, esq. formerly of Hull. He was the oldest English resident in Russia, having lived there upwards of 60 years.

Jan. 28. In Barbadoes, John Humbleby, esq. many years a respectable merchant in that island.

Jan. ... At Kingston, Jamaica, Major Thos. Bar. Price Hardy, of the Royal Artillery.

Feb. 1. At Chichester, Major Anthony Greene, of the Bengal Artillery, and late secretary to the Military Board at Calcutta.

At Freemantle, near Southampton, John Hill, esq.

At her brother's, Bristol, Catherine Brown Fox, second daughter of Dr. F. of Brislington house, near Bristol.

Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. George Murray, Bishop of Soder and Man.

Feb. 2. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 73, Wm. Lane, esq.

At Denham, Bucks, Mrs. Mary Whitfield, relict of the late Geo. W. esq. of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, brother of Rev. T. W. of Fyfield, Oxon.

At Ickfield House, in his 26th year, R. C. Woolley, esq. eldest son of James W. esq. banker, Birmingham.

John Willington, esq. eldest son of Jonathan W. esq. of Rapla, co. Tipperary.

Feb. 3. At Brighton, aged 76, William Baldwin, esq.

Feb. 4. In St. James's-place, in her 34th year, Eliza, the wife of William Dacres Adams, esq.

In Cannon-row, Westminster, John Dawes, esq.

At Canterbury, Mary, wife of J. V. Jacob, esq.

At Bath, aged 80, Mrs. Shairp, relict of Walter S. esq. formerly Consul-General in Russia.

At Bath, in his 66th year, Colin Mackenzie, esq. second son of the late Sir Lewis M. bart. of Scatwell, N. B.

At Derby, aged 83, Richard Wright, M. D. brother of the late Jos. W. esq. the celebrated painter.

At Bardsey, Lancashire, Lieut.-gen. H. R. Gale, youngest son of J. G. esq. of Highhead Castle, Cumberland.

At Valenciennes, John Douce Garthwaite, esq. formerly of Godalming, Surrey.

Feb. 5. In Southampton-row, John Milnes, esq.

In

Frederick-place, the wife of Luke d, esq. late of Tavistock-street, rd-square.

Kensington, Frances, wife of F: iac, esq.

ed 76, Mrs. Mary Woodward, of nfield, relict of James W. gent. of own.

Lympstone, Devon, Mrs. Rait, of ton.

ed 85, Henry Paterson, esq. of field.

. 6. In the King's-road, Chelsea, in th year, W. Shidden, esq.

ed 86, Mrs. Smith, of West Malling,

Exeter, Capt. J. Stockham, R. N. as first lieutenant of the Thunderer, the battle of Trafalgar; which ship ught on that memorable day (the in being called to England on a Court- al), and for his gallant conduct was y after promoted to the rank of Post- in, and presented with an elegant from the Committee at Lloyd's.

her mother's, Stone, co. Gloucester, , fourth daughter of the late Edward rston, esq. of Betty Hartland, Devon. Everton, near Liverpool, in his 56th John March, esq. formerly of Lisbon. East Field, Northumberland, aged Ir. Robert Hutchinson, the last sur- ; officer of the Durham Old Militia, entered on its first forming, and of he was a captain.

. 7. In Wimpole-street, W. Cook, ate colonel in the East India Com- s service.

Chancery-lane, of a typhus fever,). Baynton, surgeon, son of Mr. B. or, Bristol.

York, aged 93, R. Bishoprick, esq. years a surgeon there.

. 8. Aged 74, Mr. Neale, of St. Paul's h-yard.

his son-in-law's, (Mr. Wm. Gould,) church-street, in his 70th year, Mr. Ellis, late of Amen-corner.

his 79th year, John Dangerfield, esq. : Old Artillery-ground.

his seat, Pallas Park, King's County, 73, Henry Malone, esq.

. 9. At Hammersmith, in his 49th Mr. Edw. Lewis, late of Chatham- Blackfriars.

Fulham, aged 73, Mrs. Sharp, the de and much-respected widow of the ery eminent Surgeon.

Chekenbūm, Mrs. Whyte Melville, of John W. M. esq. of Bennochy rathkindess, co. Fife.

Bristol, Thos. Keedwell, esq. of rell, Somerset.

d 75, J. Berwick, of Audenshaw, as wounded at the memorable battle nden. A spirited veteran, two years ENT. *Mag.* April, 1814.

older than the deceased, and who fought at the same battle, attended the funeral of his comrade.

At Galway, aged 102, Thomas Wilkins, esq. M. D. many years surgeon of the County of Galway Infirmary. In his arms Wolfe breathed his last after Quebec had surrendered to his Majesty's forces 18th Oct, 1758.

Feb. 10. At Battersea, aged 66, James Bell, esq.

At Thornbury, in his 71st year, Kings- mill Grove, esq. late paper-maker and stationer on Bristol-bridge.

At Paris, M. de Lusignan, formerly Ma- reschal de camp, and a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was the last branch of a House which once gave Kings to the thrones of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

Feb. 11. In his 68th year, W. Hawes, esq. late of Tooley-street, Southwark, surgeon.

At Willenhall, in his 64th year, James Wyatt, esq. many years an eminent ban- ker at Coventry.

At Bath, aged 44, John Stonor, esq.

At Tidwell-house, Devon, Sarah, wife of John Fisher, esq.

Edmund Hambley, esq. of Pool-hall, in Menheniot, Cornwall.

At Spofforth, Yorkshire, in his 70th year, Rev. J. Tripp, LL. D. rector of that parish, and of Calton, in the West Riding. He was in the commission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants for that Riding.

Feb. 12. J. Lee, esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Margate, Mrs. Mary Cartier, sister of the late John Cartier, esq. of Bedgbury, Kent.

At Brokenborough, near Malmesbury, aged 92, Richard Bartlett; and on the following day, aged 89, his wife. They had been married 60 years, and were much respected.

Feb. 13. At the Bedford Infirmary, aged 64, Mrs. Furness, relict of Mr. F. surgeon, of Woburn, and for the last se- veral years matron to that Institution.

At Berwick-house, near Shrewsbury, aged 18, Lady Mary Anne Fielding, se- cond daughter of the late Viscount F. and sister of the Earl of Denbigh.

Feb. 14. At Ingoldsthorp-hall, Norfolk, Georgiana, youngest daughter of George Grant, esq.

Aged 81, Mrs. Jane Buckworth, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron; and on the 19th, aged 79, her sister.—They were daughters of the late T. Buckworth, esq. of Spald- ing; and sisters and co-heiresses of the late Rev. T. Buckworth, of Washinbo- rough, near Lincoln. They resided in the same house at Stamford. The bulk of their property descends to Thomas Buckworth, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At

At Clifton, Isabella, relict of the late Capt. Henry Morrill, brother of J. B. S. M. esq. of Rokeby-park, co. York.

Aged 72, the wife of R. Dobson, esq. of York.

Aged 76, John Clayton, esq. of Bamber-bridge, of the firm of Claytons and Wilson, bankers, Preston.

At Scarborough, in his 104th year, Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, a celebrated musical character. He possessed to the last a vigorous mind and strong retentive memory.

Feb. 15. Aged 18, Mr. Biclby, nephew of the above-noticed Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, and late organist at St. Mary's church, Scarborough.

In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Wm. Long Kingsman, esq.

In Oxford-street, Mr. T. Reynolds, bookseller.

At South Lambeth, Thomas Seward Beachcroft, esq.

At Islington, aged 80, Mrs. Coney.

At Camberwell-grove, Mr. F. Ernest Kahl, a gentleman of extensive acquaintance both in London and on the Continent.

At Great Bromley-lodge, Essex, the wife of Henry Warren, esq.

In George-street, Barrack, Dublin, in his 38th year, Capt. Harrison, of the 3d, or Prince Regent's Royal Lancashire Militia.

At his head-quarters in Chambers, the Sardinian General Count Sennaz.

Feb. 16. Aged 24, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. P. Larkins, esq. of Blackheath.

At Woolwich, Nathaniel Hornsby, esq. resident surgeon of the Royal Artillery, in the Military Hospital.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 82, Wm. Child, esq.

At her uncle's, Dr. Ward, Wolverhampton, in her 17th year, Harriet, only daughter of Thos. Ward, esq.

At Torpoint, near Plymouth, aged 66, J. Stephens Hall, esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

At Ragland, co. Monmouth, aged 54, James Greene, esq. of Turton-tower, co. Lancaster, late of Llansaintfraed, co. Monmouth.

At Edinburgh, aged 86, Mr. Ogilvy, relict of James O. esq. of West-hall, and daughter of Sir David O. bart. of Barras.

John Clarke, esq. late of Jamaica.

Feb. 17. At Pancras, in his 87th year, John Lane, esq.

At Westerham, Kent, Tho. Brennan, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, many years a most respectable commander in the West India trade.

At Plymouth, in his 59th year, Rev. John Bidlake, D. D. of Christ Church, Oxford, chaplain to the Prince Regent, and to the Duke of Clarence. He was a native of Plymouth, and formerly master of the grammar-school in that town. He sustained, with great patience, for the

last three years of his life, that most afflictive calamity, a total deprivation of sight, accompanied with many bodily infirmities. During this dark and distressing part of his existence, he had all the endearing consolations that friendship could suggest, and all the kind alleviations that relatives could bestow. (See our last Volume, Part i. p. 460. He was strict in his religious principles, but not intolerant; devoted to the church-establishment, but without preference; he possessed all the tender charities of the heart, and in the duties of a son he was truly exemplary. Dr. Bidlake was a man of unassuming manners; naturally communicative among his intimate friends, by whom he was beloved and respected; patient under injuries; and of a sedate temper, even from his earliest years. One of the striking features of his character was the deep interest he felt in discovering young men of talent and modesty, and in patronising them as far as his limits would admit. Through the whole tenor of his life he was just and honourable; prudent in his domestic concerns, but not niggardly; liberal in the acquisition of the works of taste, but not expensive. As an author he was instructive, elegant, and pathetic; as a preacher, unembarrassed, persuasive, and forcible. He had an unaffected and lively sense of the beauties of nature, and a genuine relish for poetry, painting, and music, in all of which he was conversant; but poetry was his favourite art. In a word, his mind was enriched with various knowledge; and had he concentrated the brilliant rays of his powerful intellect, he might have shone amongst the greatest men of his age.

Feb. 17. Dr. Newman, of Thornbury, co. Gloucester. As some men were felling trees on his estate, a tree accidentally fell on him, and killed him on the spot.

At Madeira, whither he had gone for the chance of recovery from a consumptive disease, in his 25th year, Orlando, eldest son of Richard Whalley Bridgman, esq. of Bath.

Feb. 18. Mr. Webbe, surgeon, of Torrington-street, Russell-square. Returning from visiting his patients, he fell down in a fit of apoplexy in the Westminster-road, and expired before medical aid could be afforded him.

In Serle-street, aged 34, W. P. Gregg, esq. barrister, and commissioner of bankrupts.

Frances Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Noble, esq. of Gower-street.

At Richmond, aged 67, Simon Kendal, esq. formerly a merchant in the Island of Jamaica.

At Walsham, Suffolk, in his 69th year, the Very Rev. Combe Miller, M. A. dean of Chichester, and rector of Winfarthing and Snetterton, Norfolk,

Feb. 19. At Pentonville, in her 33d year, the wife of M^g. Bell, solicitor, Bow church-yard.

At Clapham, Mrs. Brogden, mother of James B. esq. M. P. and one of the lords of the Treasury. Although in her 80th year, she retained the native vigour of her intellect till the period of her decease. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Narborough, Feb. 27.

At the parsonage-house, Lamport, Northamptonshire, in his 72d year, Rev. Euseby Isham, rector of Lamport, and in the commission of the peace for the county, second brother of Sir Justinian I. bart. He married Diana, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Draper Baber, esq. of Sunninghill-park, Berks, by whom he has left one son and four daughters.

At Exmouth, aged 22, the wife of Capt. Stanfell, R. N. daughter of Adm. Barton.

At Avoch-cottage, Ross-shire, Mrs. R. Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late J. Mackenzie, esq. of Castle Leod.

Feb. 20. At Woolwich, Capt. Wm. Hall, R. A. assistant-inspector of the Royal Military Academy. His mind was peculiarly adapted to his situation, and his conduct therein was uniformly marked with the approbation of the superiors of that Institution; and in private life, his virtues will ever cause him to be remembered with affectionate regret.

At Yarmouth, aged 58, Capt. Henry Horn, many years in the Mediterranean and Baltic trades.

At Bristol, Charlotte Maria, relict of Thomas Eagles, esq. late collector of the Customs at Bristol.

At Edinburgh, Helen, daughter of the late Sir Michael Balfour, bart. of Dunmill.

At Fermoy, very suddenly, in his 68th year, Edw. Byrne, esq. late pay-master of the 16th foot, in which he served nearly 50 years, and had just retired on half-pay. His remains were interred with military honours; and every respect to his memory was paid by his late brother officers.

Of his wounds, the French general of division Forestier, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Brienne.

Feb. 21. At Vauxhall, in his 34th year, M. Sharpouse, esq.

At Brompton, in her 72d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, relict of the late Rev. Evan H. of Sloane-street.

At Bognie, aged 86, R. Shand, one, perhaps, of the most extraordinary pedestrians in this age. He continued to possess all his faculties, especially his activity, to the last hour of his existence. — In his 35th year, he was employed as *runner* from the parish of Forgue to the post-office at Huntley, where he went three times a week, sometimes oftener, which distance (14 miles going and returning) he accomplished with ease in less than

four hours. The same year he offered, for a bet of 20s. to walk to Aberdeen, and return within 24 hours, a distance of at least 70 miles. He was originally bred a shoemaker, but for several years past worked as a day-labourer; and last summer was occasionally employed in casting divets, a work that requires considerable strength and exertion; and has been known to go to Banff, distant 15 miles, upon a trifling errand, after performing a hard day's labour. The last day of his life he ate his breakfast as usual, and was arrested by the hand of death while enjoying his favourite exercise of walking some distance, carrying a bundle of sticks he had collected for fuel.

At White Waltham, Berks, the wife of Henry John Kearney, esq.

At Cannock, near Stafford, aged 81, John Stubbs, esq. — About 11 o'clock at night he leaned backwards in his chair, and expired, amidst a select party of friends, whom he had been entertaining with his usual cheerfulness and hospitality.

At Ellingshall-lodge, co. Stafford, aged 74, Catherine, relict of John Bickley, esq.

At Belton-house, near Grantham, in her 26th year, Rt. Hon. Sophia Lady Brownlow, youngest daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, bart. and niece to the Earl of Bridgewater. Her ladyship was married in July 1804 to John Lord Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant and Lord High admiral of Lincolnshire, by whom she has left issue.

Feb. 22. In Finsbury-square, universally beloved and respected, in his 79th year, James Peacock, esq. who had been nearly 45 years in the office of Works, Guildhall.

Edw. Medley, esq. of Dartmouth-street, (late of Cannon-row), Westminster.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, in her 81st year, Mrs. Broomfield, relict of the late Robert Broomfield, M. D. and F. R. S. of Gerard-street, London:

In Dublin, Arthur Dunne, esq. of Dominick-street, crown solicitor for the Connaught circuit.

Feb. 22. Major-gen. J. F. Kelly, colonel in the 1st guards. He entered the guards at a very early period. In 1793, he served under the Duke of York in Flanders, and at the attack of Dunkirk. In 1794, he accompanied his regiment in the expedition against Ostend and Holland, under Gen. Burrard and Sir Eyre Coote. In 1809, he served under Sir John Moore in Spain, and in the year following was with the army in Walcheren. He was nephew to the late, and first cousin to the present, Lord Boringdon.

The wife of Joseph Fitzwilliam Vandercom, esq. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

Feb. 24. In Park-place, St. James's, Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Markham, the lady of

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of the Hon. Osborn Markham, and sister to the Marquis of Bath,

In Lincoln's-inn fields, in his 40th year, Rob. Robbins, esq.

Arthur Thomson, esq.; to whom the town of Belfast is indebted for the accurate Census he took of its Population in 1807.

Feb. 25. At Minterne Magna, co. Dorset, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Robert Digby, senior admiral of the royal navy, and uncle to the Earl of Digby. He entered into the navy in 1744, attained the rank of post-captain in 1755, and it was with him that the Duke of Clarence commenced his professional career. He commanded the *Ramilies*, one of the leading ships in the indecisive action between Adm. Keppel and Orvilliers in 1778, and in 1780 was second in command to Adm. Rodney in the glorious engagement with Don Juan de Langara, off Cape St. Vincent. In 1784 he married Mrs. Jauncy, eldest daughter of Andrew Elliott, esq. formerly lieutenant-governor of New York.

At Cowbridge, Rev. John Lewis, B. D. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford.

Rev. Giles Hill, rector of Hemington, Somerset.

Feb. 26. Mary wife of John Wilks, esq. solicitor, Finsbury-place.

In London, aged 65, Charles François Guiliem, Marquis de Clermont Loderes.

At Brighton, Sabine, wife of Cha. Thelusion, esq. of Broadsworth-hall, co. York.

At Loughborough, in his 70th year, Mr. W. Adams, a very worthy inoffensive man, who for many years has carried on the profession of a bookseller with unblemished reputation.

At Buxton, aged 58, Mr. William Hall, of Hough on the Hill, near Grantham, farmer and grazier.

Feb. 26. R. Fell, esq. author of the "Life of Mr. Fox," "A Tour through Holland," &c.

At Tauste, Spain, G. Hulton, esq. captain in the 1st, or Royal Dragoons.

Feb. 27. At Woodperry-house, Oxon. in her 16th year, Lucy, second daughter of Walter Mansell, esq.

Aged 63, George Gwinnett, esq. of Kingsdown.

At Queen's Elm, Chelsea, Mrs. Parsons, widow of the late Rev. John Parsons, Pulham, Dorsetshire.

At the Gravel-pits, Kensington, aged 76, John Nemmo, esq.

Feb. 28. At Carsaalon, Surrey, in her 83d year, Mrs. Margaret Haigh, widow of the late Abraham H. of Winchester-street, London.

At Wilmington, Kent, in his 80th year, Robert Macky, esq.

At Paris, of a diarrhoea, the General of Division Regnier. Made prisoner at the battle of Leipzig (says the *Journal de Paris*)

in consequence of the defection of the Saxon army, he had been exchanged, and had only returned about 10 days before. No sooner had he arrived in Paris, than he set off to join Buonaparte; but was attacked by a sharp disease at Guignes, which compelled him to return, and brought him to his grave.

March 1. In Bene't College, Cambridge, Rev. N. Langley Hendry, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of that society.

At Cole Harbour, Sursey, Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor, wife of T. Taylor, esq. Comptroller-General of the Customs.—Lady Lucy Taylor was the youngest daughter of Earl Stanhope, by Lady Hester Pitt; and niece of the Earl of Chatham and the late Mr. Pitt. She has left seven children.

March 2. At Bexley, Kent, aged 69, John Stokes, esq. late of London.

Miss Irvine, of Odiham, daughter of the late John P. esq. of Barbadoes.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, suddenly, aged 47, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wainwright, esq. At 10 o'clock in the morning she was in good spirits, and apparently in good health; and before 6 in the evening she was a breathless corpse. But her death, though sudden, was by no means awful: it was the calm and peaceful close of a well-spent life. To herself it was an easy translation to another and a better world, but to her friends and acquaintance a severe shock, and an irreparable loss; for few of her sex ever lived more respected and beloved, or died more universally regretted. Her virtues were of that genuine kind, which, retiring from public view, are the more admired, because they court not admiration. From a child she was distinguished for her modesty, humility, and propriety of conduct. Her manners were unaffected, mild, and affable; and her every action was marked by prudence and discretion. Her piety was sincere, devout, and fervent; and the genuineness of her religion was manifested by its fruits. The regular performance of the duties of devotion was her comfort and delight; and she loved the house of God better than the haunts of vanity and folly. Her ears were closed against the voice of censure and calumny; and never did a word to wound the peace, or injure the reputation of another, wilfully escape from her lips. She discharged the duties of a wife, of a mother, and of a friend, with exemplary fidelity, tenderness, and affection. But, if in any one virtue she was more particularly distinguished, it was in her benevolence and charity to the poor: to feed the hungry, and to clothe the naked, was her constant study, and her daily employ. A few days previous to her death she had been actively engaged in promoting the formation of a benevolent Institution for the benefit and relief of the Poor of her own sex;

sex; and the last act of her life was an act of charity.

While engaged in driving the Enemy from Aire, in his 33d year, Hon. Lieut.-col. F. W. Hood, eldest son and heir-apparent of Lord Hood, of Catherington, and Whitley Abbey, near Coventry, assistant-adjutant-general to the 2d division. He was a most amiable young man, and an excellent officer. He married the daughter of Sir A. Hammond, late comptroller of the Navy, whom he has left with a young family.

March 3. At Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, aged 87, Rev. Henry Wray, M. A. rector of that place, vicar of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding.—This gentleman was descended from the very antient and respectable family whose name he bore; his direct lineal ancestor, who possessed lands near Richmond in 1585, having come from Ashby in Lincolnshire, the then residence of Sir Christopher Wray, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to Kelfield in Yorkshire, where he purchased an estate and the tithes of that township, both of which descended in regular succession to the subject of this Memoir. At the death of Sir William James Wray in 1809, when the title became extinct, the Rev. Mr. Wray fell heir-at-law to the very valuable estates held by the baronets, his father and grandfather being personally named as the remainder-men in the deed of settlement; but that deed was found to have been barred by the late Sir Cecil Wray, who made a fresh entail, by which the property will devolve, after the death of his widow, Lady Wray, of Summer Castle, on his nephew John Dalton, esq. of Sleniford. Mr. Wray was educated at the Grammar-school, Beverley, whence he was removed to Cambridge, and entered a pensioner of Trinity College. He was then designed for the Law; but, when called upon to determine, he chose to go into the Church, and was subsequently presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the Vicarage of Hatfield Broad-Oak, a living which was then passed over by the Fellows. The desirable Rectory of Newton Kyme, to which he was afterwards appointed, was given him by the late Robert Fairfax, esq. lord of the manor of Newton. Mr. Wray married Miss Susannah Lloyd, second daughter of George Lloyd, esq. of Hulme Hall, near Manchester, and of Barrowby Hall, co. York, and niece to the late Sir William Horton, of Chadderton; by whom he has left two sons and a daughter. His constitution was naturally delicate; but he attained to a very advanced age by great temperance and regularity; and whilst his health and strength would permit, he

fulfilled the duties of a Deputy-lieutenant, a Commissioner of Taxes, and various other offices of trust; nor did he cease to discharge the functions of his sacred order till increasing infirmities obliged him to desist. He was much admired as a preacher, both for the soundness of his doctrine and the impressive style of his delivery; and the effect of these was farther, and greatly increased by his own most excellent example. His character stood very high; and the respect which he uniformly gained through life, and the affliction felt by his family at his death, are among the honourable testimonies borne to him.

James George, youngest son of Dr. Stoddart, Doctors'-commons.

In Queen-Anne-street, Cavendish-square, in her 83d year, Right Hon. Frances Viscountess Montague, relict of Anthony Joseph, 8th Viscount Montague, and sister of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.

At Ospringe, Kent, wife of J. Toker, esq.

At Folkestone, Sydenham Rutherford, esq. of Marston Magna, Somersetshire.

At Bellefield, near Weymouth, Mrs. Buxton, wid. of the late Isaac Buxton, esq.

At Armine, near Rawcliffe, aged 24, Mr. T. Sutton, late of the *Volontaire* frigate.

March 4. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, aged 76, Joseph Sales, esq.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, Major-gen. Sir John Douglas, knt. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Marines, and groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Sussex (husband of Lady Douglas, who made so conspicuous a figure in the late Inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales). His remains were removed for interment in a vault prepared for the occasion in Charlton church, on the 11th inst. The coffin, highly ornamented with appropriate trophies, was placed upon a military car, on which was conspicuous the flag under which the deceased so eminently distinguished himself, on the defeat of Buonaparte, at the ever-memorable defence of Acre; also the sword which was surrendered to him by the French Commander, M. Cazal, at the reduction of El Arish, where Sir John commanded in person the allied British and Ottoman forces, during that arduous siege. At twelve o'clock the flags of the Royal Hospital and of Greenwich Church were displayed at half-staff high, and the ships in the river followed the example. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the concourse of spectators was immense. The funeral (attended by a very numerous body of military of various regiments in grand procession) was suitable both to the rank and merits of the deceased; accompanied by Drs. Kent, Sutton, and Tainsh, Physicians; Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, and Rev. Dr. Crombie; and by Admiral Douglas, Major-gen. Burn,

Major-

414. *Obituary; with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons.* [April,

Major-gen. Bell, Major-gen. Meredith, Lieut.-col. Binks, and Lieut.-col. Savage, as pall-bearers. Dr. Borthwick, a relation of the deceased, and physician-extraordinary to the Duke of Sussex, was the chief mourner, and was supported by Lieut. and Adjutant Faden, and Lieut. and Adjutant Coryton.—Sir John Douglas, as a soldier, had signalized himself (from the early age of 13) in the service of his country; as an officer in the Royal Marines, was highly beloved and respected by the corps; and, as a man, for his incorruptible integrity, high sense of honour, and benevolence of heart, will long live in the memory of his friends.—His death was occasioned by a complaint (from which he has never since been free) contracted whilst serving with the Turkish Army in the Deserts of El Arish, arising from the quantity of sand in the water which the army was constrained to use, in consequence of the Enemy having possession of the wells.

Aged 64, Edward Drakeford, esq. of Charnes Hall, Staffordshire.

At Treddington, near Launceston, the Lady of F. C. Browne, Esq. a proprietor of the North Cornwall Bank.

March 5. Aged 91, David Bristow, esq. of Lambeth.

Aged 70, W. Briggs, esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

Henry Monro, esq. second son of Dr. Monro, of the Terrace, Adelphi.

At Willingham, Cambridgeshire, Mr. P. Reed, an opulent farmer.

At Newark, aged 82, T. Spragging, esq. senior alderman of that Borough, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Nottingham.

At Scarborough, Edward Lewis Hughes, only son of Colonel W. L. Hughes, M. P. for Wallingford.

March 6. In his 32d year, in the Duke of Kent packet, on his passage to Lisbon, Thomas James Straker, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes. He was bred to the Bar; but the care of a paternal estate, and the Comptrollership of the Customs in that Island, for which in 1807 he exchanged the Collectorship of St. Lucia, obliged him to relinquish the practice of the Law. He was a young man of considerable abilities, and of a correct taste; he possessed the most disinterested sentiments of honour. In his plantation, he was distinguished by humanity and attention to all his dependants; in his public capacity, he was remarked by a conscientious fidelity to his trust. His health having suffered from his exertions, he came to England last Autumn. On the approach of Winter, he repaired to Devonshire, where he had a prospect of recovery, when the unusual severity of the season left him no hope but in a milder climate. He sailed for Lisbon; but a hurricane, during which the

vessel sprang a leak, so agitated his weak frame, that he died before he reached the port. He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Valpy of Reading, who attended him with the most anxious feelings through every scene of life, and in whose arms he expired. During the retirement occasioned by his illness, he chiefly occupied his mind with reading the Scriptures, and works on the proofs and practice of Christianity, — a study which can alone afford consolation in the hour of death.

In Portman-square, Barnard Dickinson, esq. of Bowden Park, Wilts.

At Middleton Place, Droxford, Hants, Peter Barfoot, esq.

In Upper George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Van Gelder, widow of the late P. M. Van G. esq. of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

At Reading, aged 71, John Rainier, esq. brother of the late Adm. Peter R.

March 7. At Hackney, in his 73d year, Mr. Wm. Newton, of Cornhill, banker, who through life was distinguished by the strictest honour and integrity.

In Bow-lane, Cheapside, aged 22, T. Taylor, Esq.

In his 91st year, Mr. George Ware, many years dancing-master to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and father of Mr. Ware, leader of the band at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden.

March 8. Aged 24, Cecilia, wife of John Taylor, of London, gent. (to whom she was married a few months ago), and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton juxta Partney, and vicar of Swineshead, co. Lincoln. She was descended from the Cecil family, and was therefore named Cecilia.

At Chelsea, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Lawson, many years Minister of the Scotch Church, London-wall.

In his 82d year, Alex. Cumming, esq. F. R. S. Ed. of Pentonville; eminent for his genius and knowledge in the mechanical sciences.

At Sutton, Surrey, aged 56, Benj. Bentley, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lydia Gawler, daughter of Rob. Neale, esq. of Shaw House, Wiltshire, and sister to the Lady of Sir H. B. Neale, bart.

In his 92d year, T. Evans, esq. of Derby, an eminent broker and manufacturer.

At the gallant but unsuccessful assault upon Bergen-op-Zoom, aged 21, Lieut. H. Miles, 4th batt. royal Scots, youngest son of Wm. Miles, esq. captain of the Royal West Middlesex regiment, and nephew of J. Miles, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

In consequence of a fall, Rev. Mr. Duvan, a truly eminent and pious character; for many years a French Catholic priest in Bristol.

March

March 9. Aged 95, Mr. T. Posford, a very respectable farmer under the Duke of Grafton, and late of Stow-upland.

March 10. At Brompton-crescent, Mary Mason Stafford, relict of T. Stafford, esq. of Oporto, and daughter of the late M. Wilkins Conway, esq. deputy-master of the Trinity-house, London.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Nash Haynes, comptrolling searcher of the Customs.

At his brother-in-law's, Mr. Abram, at Box Edge Bank, near Great Budworth, Cheshire, Mr. Wm. Barker, late merchant of Liverpool.

On board La Pegase prison-ship, of a wound in the breast, aged 17, Auguste Linois, late of the Clorinde French frigate, nephew of the French admiral of that name now on his parole in this country.

At Bergen-op-Zoom, of the wounds he received in the unfortunate attack of that fortress, Major-gen. John Byrne Skerrett, (son of the late Lieut.-gen. J. S.) This gallant and distinguished officer, whose leg had been broken not many weeks before, when proceeding to the siege of Williamstadt, was the first of his party who mounted the walls, when he was wounded in the hand, then in the thigh,—still he went on,—at last in the head, when, to use the hasty, but expressive, report of an officer present, to the most afflicted of his survivors, “any other man would have been safe in his room, his leg retarded his progress.” He received the fatal wound at nine in the evening of the 9th of March, and expired at 12 the following night. He has left no wife, no child, to deplore his loss; but a mother, of whom he was the only child, before bowed down with age and infirmities, remains to mourn under the afflicting calamity which be-
reaves her of all that attached her to the world.

March 11. In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, at a very advanced age, T. Cobbe, esq.

In Welbeck-street, Henry Jodrell, esq. of Bayfield-hall, Norfolk, for many years recorder of Great Yarmouth, and representative for that town in 1796, and for Bramber in 1802, 6, and 7. He was brother to Richard Paul Jodrell, esq. the learned Commentator on Euripides, and to the late Sir Paul Jodrell, M. D.; and was bred to the bar.

Jas. Barclay, esq. assistant-secretary to the Commissioners of the Property-tax for the City of London.

March 12. At Islington, aged 21, William, eldest son of Major-gen. Marshall, of the East India Company's service; and on the 13 h, of an inflammation of the lungs, aged 13, Sophia, his fifth daughter.

At Northampton, aged 73, Charles Smith, esq. His loss to that town as a vigilant magistrate; to the Infirmary as a zealous friend and treasurer; and to the

Corporation as its oldest and most active member, will be long regretted.

At Combe-place, Sussex, Mrs. Shiffner, relict of H. Shiffner, esq. of Pontrylass, Herefordshire.

George, only son of Ralph Leycester, esq. jun. of Toft, Cheshire.

At Netherstowey, Somerset, the wife of Rev. W. Allen, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ferris, dean of Battle.

John Key, esq. of Water-Fulford, near York.

Whilst on a shooting party, in consequence of one barrel of a double gun going off, as he was loading the other, which lodged its whole contents in his chest, John Mill, esq. of Bideford.

March 13. At her brother's, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, at an advanced age, Mrs. Freeland, of Hammer-smith.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Ward, late of the Upper-mall, Hammer-smith, relict of Humble Ward, esq.

In his 70th year, Thomas Secar, esq. of Turnham-green.

As Osgathorpe, co. Leicester, Mrs. Hackett, widow of the late Rev. P. H. of South Croxton. Her death was occasioned by being dreadfully burnt the evening before by her clothes catching fire.

At Husbands Bosworth, co. Leic. in his 90th year, Mr. John Ward.

At Sydenham, in Kent, aged 49, Charles Payne Crawford, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

March 14. In Great Ormond-street, in his 91st year, Robert Weskett, esq.

Aged 67, W. Cox, esq. of Guildford-st.

In Privy-Garden, in his 71st year, R. H. A. Bennet, esq.

March 15. In Edinburgh, in his 79th year, James Farquhar, esq.

At Killibegs, near Naas, aged 78, E. Fitz-Gerald, esq. formerly M. P. for the county of Clare.

March 16. Robert Brown, esq. of Bedford-house, Streatham, Surrey. He had been many years a representative of Bridge Ward in the Common Council.

In Clement's-inn, of an asthmatic complaint with which he had been many years afflicted, in his 60th year, Thomas Palmer, esq. of the house of Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, solicitors, in Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

J. Woodhouse, esq. of Yatton-court, Herefordshire.

At the rectory, Swithland, co. Leicester, in his 77th year, Rev. John Liwyd, nearly 53 years rector of that place.

At Tuam, co. Galway, Sir Henry John Burke, of Glinsk-castle and Milford in the same county, bart. Sir Henry's ancestor, Sir Ulick Burke, was created a baronet, Aug. 2, 1628; and Sir Henry was the ninth baronet. This ancient and illustrious family have been possessed of their

their present estates ever since the first conquest of Connaught, by Sir William De Birmingham and Sir William De Burgo, in the reign of King John. The latter was the common ancestor to the Earls of Ulster, of Kent, and the Lords of Connaught, whose heir-general (Saba) was married to Lionel Duke of Clarence, from whom descended the Kings of England of the house of York. This branch of Glinsk was called, after the antient custom of Ireland, Mac David; and the houses of Clanricarde and Mayo were denominated Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter. Previous to this branch of the family assuming their Irish title, they were called Lords of Clanconnow, the centred or district under their immediate controul; great part of Clanconnow is in the possession of this family. There were persons of the name summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward the Third. Sir Ulick Burke, one of the baronets, was Member of Parliament for the county of Galway in the reign of Charles the First; and an Act of Parliament was passed in the reign of his present Majesty to settle the family estates. The Burkes of Glinsk have always been considered one of the most powerful of the English settlers in Connaught, and were particularly distinguished in the civil wars of Ireland. Sir Henry is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir John Burke, the tenth baronet.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of Colonel Herries.

At his sister's, in Princes-court, Westminster, aged 54, Thomas Splidt, esq.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Maton, wife of George Maton, esq. of Salisbury, and mother of W. G. Maton, M. D.

Mrs. Colton, of Bramfordspeke, Devon, widow of the late Rev. W. Colton, of Lancaster.

At Lymptone, Mrs. Elizabeth Daubeney, wife of John D. esq. LL. D. of Doctors-commons, daughter of the late Wm. Fortune, esq. Haverfordwest.

March 17. In New London-st. Crutched-friars, in his 76th year, Jos. Ainsley, esq.

At Highbury-place, Islington, Charles O'Brien, esq.

At Putney, in his 38th year, William Pycroft, esq.

At Brighton, suddenly, Richard Miles, esq. late of Bishopsgate-street.

At Mrs. Grafton Dare's, Cranbrook-house, near Ilford, Mrs. Wagstaffe.

At Ponder's-end, aged 80, Mrs. Hamilton.

At Lazonby, Cumberland, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 46, S. B. Pearson, M. D.

At Crakaig, aged 77, Lieut.-col. Gordon Clunes.

At Bristol, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Attwood, vicar of Milverton, Somerset.

March 18. In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Mr. Bryan Connor, surgeon.

At Camden-town, Rev. C. R. Beaumont, LL. D.

At Upton, Essex, aged 65, Sampson Hodgkinson, esq.

T. M'Carty, esq. of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

At Clifton, the wife of Wm. Jacob, esq. of Chelsham-ledge, Surrey; surviving their eldest daughter but five weeks.

At Dearham, Cumberland, aged 85, Mrs. Anne Bell, widow of the late Mr. John B. who circumnavigated the Globes with Lord Anson.

Aged 42, Mr. Charles Williams, accountant, 30 years, in the iron-warehouse of Messrs. Harford and Co. Bristol, 20 of which he was principal book-keeper, eminent in his profession, and of the strictest integrity. He was a tender husband, a communicative companion, and author of several humorous pieces.

Mr. J. Vint, a native of Alnwick, printer, and at one time sub-editor of "The Courier" and "The Morning Post;" but latterly Editor of "The Isle of Man Weekly Gazette."

Killed in action, in France, Lieut. Wm. John Lyon, of the 14th Light Dragoons, third son of the late Joseph Lyon, esq. Bloomsbury-square.

At the Cove of Cork, Capt. Hargrave, commander of his Majesty's sloop Teazer, youngest son of F. H. esq. one of his Majesty's counsellors.

March 19. At Henry Ibbetson's, esq. in Gower-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hughes, relict of the late Adm. Rob. H.

In her 70th year, Rachel Lloyd, of Spark-hill, near Birmingham, relict of Sampson L. banker, to whom she was married in 1762, and bore to him seven sons and ten daughters, of whom six sons and four daughters with 34 grandchildren, now survive her. She particularly excelled in domestic virtues; and was a liberal and sympathizing friend to the poor. Her end, like her life, was serene and placid; and her memory will long be dear to her numerous family and friends.

In his 74th year, Nehemiah Winter, esq. of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, senior six clerk for many years in Chancery.

At Warkworth, Northumberland, in his 60th year, J. Ibbetson, esq. late of Bradford, and formerly a captain in the West York militia, when under the command of Sir George Savile.

At Winchester, Miss Maria Barlow, youngest daughter of the late Gen. B.

During the march of the British army upon Vic, Col. Sturgeon. This place is surrounded for nearly two miles by vineyards; amongst which this gallant officer having unguardedly advanced, a shot from a concealed Enemy terminated his existence. Col. S. had distinguished himself

self on many occasions, and his loss is greatly lamented.

March 20. In his 70th year, Wm. Evans, esq. cashier to the South Sea Company; a man of universal benevolence.

Elizabeth Sarah, youngest daughter of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq. of Wandon, Bedfordshire.

At Manchester, suddenly, Charles Frederick Brandt, esq.

At Bury, aged 88, Sir William Dolben, bart. of Finedon, co. Northampton, formerly representative for the University of Oxford in several successive parliaments; in which situation, and in all others, he was an example to other men, and one of the most virtuous senators and public characters of his time. He married, May 17, 1748, Judith, only daughter and heiress of Somerset English, esq.; and by that lady (who died in 1771) had only two children who lived to an adult age; John English (now Sir John English Dolben, bart.) and one daughter, Anna-Juliana, born 1704. He married, secondly, Oct. 14, 1789, Charlotte, daughter of Gilbert Affleck, esq. and widow of John Scotchmer, esq. by whom he had no issue.

At Brasted-place, Kent, Rev. W. Peters, LL. B. of Exeter-college, Oxford, and chaplain to the Prince Regent, rector of Knighton, co. Leicester, Jan. 25, 1788; and of Wolthorp, co. Lincoln, (by dispensation) in October that year; and of Eaton, co. Leicester, 1783, and prebendary of the Cathedral church of Lincoln. He was a very eminent and ingenious Painter, and a Royal Academician; but resigned that honour and relinquished the pencil many years, except as an amusement, or for the gratification of his friends. His Resurrection of a Family, Spirit of a Child, and other pieces, are esteemed among the choice works of British art. A good engraving of the ruins of the old Church at Wolthorp, as it appeared in 1792, from a drawing by Mr. Peters, is given in the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 83. He married a niece of the late Dr. Turton, the bulk of whose great fortune has descended to the second son of Mr. Peters.

March 21. Aged 8, Horatio Nelson Yorke.

Aged 58, Mrs. Sophia Heath, sister of Wm. H. esq. of Stunted-hall, Essex.

March 22. In his 70th year, Thomas Wetherell, esq. of Hammersmith.

At Islington, in her 87th year, Lady Lyde, relict of the late Sir Lionel Lyde, bart. of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts.

At Go-port, aged 109, J. Jennings, whose services in the Royal Navy commenced in the last year of the reign of Queen Anne, as a boatswain's boy, and continued till 1792, when he was superannuated as a cook. He constantly fol-

lowed his daily labour till he was 105 years old, and retained his faculties almost to the last.

March 23. The wife of H. Woodfall, esq. of Brompton-row.

At Mount Pleasant, near Southampton, Col. Barette.

At Cambridge, Rev. Humphry Sumner, D. D. Provost of King's college, Cambridge; of whom more hereafter.

Wm. Blewert, esq. Multhorpe, Westmoreland, formerly of Priors-Onga, Essex.

At Bridgewater, at an advanced age, Miss Anderdon, sister of C. P. A. esq. late of Henlade, near Taunton.

March 24. In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Coleman, widow of the late Mr. John C. of Paddington.

In his 76th year, Edward Warren, esq. of Ware, Herts.

At Liverpool, the wife of Dr. Jardine, formerly of Bristol.

March 25. In his 75d year, Lewis Berger, esq. of Homerton.

The wife of Thos. Winstanley, D. D. Principal of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford.

At West Malling, Kent, in his 79th year, Rev. Richard Husband, vicar of West Malling and rector of Stouting.—Sarah, his wife, died on the 12th of Feb. last.

At Sandgate, in her 14th year, Emily, daughter of Sir Bridges and Lady Heniker.

In High-street, Manchester square, of a decline, Mrs. Ferrao.

At Clifton-lodge, Staffordshire, aged 77, Mr. Thos. Heath, a much-respected character, and great benefactor to the poor in his neighbourhood.

At Barnbougle-castle, Linlithgowshire, in his 86th year, the Rt. Hon. Neil, Earl of Rosebery, K. T.

In his 74th year, W. Oldham, esq. an alderman of Leicester, who served the office of mayor in 1783.

March 26. In his 73d year, Mr. Robert Lewis, of Bond-court, Walbrook.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Henry W. of Bristol.

At Lady Smythe's, co. Warwick, Rev. Mr. Kendall, many years chaplain to the late and present Sir Edw. Smythe.

March 27. In Grosvenor-square, in her 83d year, the Duchess Dowager of Leinster, the daughter, sister, and aunt of a succession of Dukes of Richmond, the widow of James Duke of Leinster, and afterwards the wife of Wm. Ogilvie, esq. It will not, perhaps, be too much to say that this Lady, from youth to age, was the prime ornament of her sex, whether her personal attractions in her earlier days be considered, or that she is seen only in the later periods of her life captivating those who heard her by the graces of her conversation, and charming all who approached.

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Aged 62, the lady of Sir Wm. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge.

Mr. Edw. Bryan, printer, Bristol.

Aged 45, Mr. John Guinie, surgeon, of Abingdon, leaving a wife with seven young children.

March 31. At Upper Green, Kennington, in her 13th year, Maria Anne Mason Davis, second daughter of George D. esq.

Rachel, wife of Col. John Bladen Taylor, of Devonshire-place, Marylebone.

At her son's, East Soham Lodge, Suffolk, aged 77, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of P. C. esq. of Toft Monks, Norfolk.

At Stocking-farm, Belgrave, John Harrison, esq. of London, formerly of Leicester; a most active and useful member of society, and endeared to his family by every domestic virtue.

At Bewdley, Worcestershire, in his 52d year, Mr. John Cartwright, merchant.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Logie, widow of A. L. esq.

April 1. At Tottenham, aged 46, Capt. John Kerbey, late commander of the Augustus Caesar in the Jamaica trade.

At the rectory, Rotherfield Grays, Oxon, Rev. J. B. Moulding, B. D. late fellow and tutor of Trinity college, Oxford.

April 2. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, at her brother's (the Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster) Mrs. Mary Bell.

The wife of Robert Harvey, esq. of Liverpool, daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Turnbull, M. D. of Charleston, South Carolina.

At the house of a relative, Charlotte-street, Thos. Wood, esq. late of Calcutta. He had but recently returned to England, and has left a wife and eight children (now on their passage home.)

At Margate, in his 71st year, Sir Horace Mann, bart. some years since, and during five successive parliaments, representative for the town and port of Sandwich.

At Gloucester, the wife of Rev. W. Wilbraham, a minor canon of the Cathedral, eldest daughter of Rev. Archdeacon Rodge.

At Milford, suddenly, on board the Leda transport (lately arrived from Passages with French prisoners, bound to Portsmouth) aged 52, Capt. Wilmott. After writing two letters, one to his wife, and another to his owners, and eating a hearty dinner, he complained of being poorly, said he would lie down, and requested to be called at five o'clock; but on one of his people going to awaken him, he was found a corpse.

April 3. In her 84th year, Mrs. Nash, widow of John Nash, esq. M. D.

At his father's, Champion-hill, Comberwell, aged 24, Sam. Croughton, esq. of Tenterden, whose amiable disposition and suavity of manners endeared him, not only to his relatives and friends, but to all classes in society. The poor, and those employed

by him evinced, by their feelings at his funeral, the love they bore him; and his memory will long be treasured.

Mrs. Cook, relict of the late William C. esq. of Grove-street, Hackney.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 57, Anne, wife of John Roberts, esq. an eminent ironmonger in Oxford-street.

Of pulmonary consumption, aged 24, Jane Mary, second daughter of the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and vicar of North Mimms, Herts.

At Brighton, aged 22, Louisa, eldest daughter of George Genslin, esq. of Balham, Surrey.

At Ramsgate, Hon. Mrs. Fennor.

At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett, widow of the late James B. esq.

At Bathwick rectory, in her 28th year, Mary, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, prebendary of Sarum.

April 4. At Kentish Town, aged 78, the wife of Duncan Dallas, esq.

At Provender, Kent, suddenly, the wife of Edward Knatchbull, esq.

In the Close, Salisbury, Jane, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Price, canon of that Cathedral.

In his 69th year, Mr. R. Rixon, a respectable and opulent farmer of Aston Rowant, Oxon.

At Lancaster, Geo. Best, esq. jun. of Chilton Park, Kent.

April 5. Aged 18, Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Nash, esq. Bishopsgate-without.

Aged 67, J. Newham, esq. of Maresfield, Sussex.

April 6. Charles Timothy Cobb, esq. of Tudor street, second surviving son of Thomas C. esq. banker, Lombard-street.

In her 50th year, Frances Paula, wife of Mr. Palyart, of Bedford-square, a Portuguese gentleman.

In his 24th year, Henry, youngest son of Francis Rivington, esq. of Tyndale-place, Islington.

April 7. In Piccadilly, Mrs. Grimstone, widow of the late Hon. George G.

April 8. Aged 64, Rev. Wm. Smith, A. M. rector of Swinford, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

In Portman-square, Hon. Mrs. Cecil Jenkinson.

In Great Prescott-street, in his 69th year, Mr. Daniel Simpson, formerly of Watling-street, merchant.

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education at the free-school founded by Queen Elizabeth in that town, and part at the public-school at Chester, in which city he first began his musical studies, under Mr. Baker, a scholar of Dr. Blow, then organist of that cathedral. About the year 1741, he returned to Shrewsbury, and pursued the study of music under his half-brother, Mr. James Burney (a very eminent music-master, and organist of that town, which situation he filled fifty-four years, and died in 1789, aged 80.) In 1744, he met with Dr. Arne, who persuaded his friends to send him to London; and he was then placed under that master for three years. In the winter of 1749-50, he composed, for Drury-lane, three musical dramas, viz. "Alfred," by Mallet; "Robin Hood," by Mendez; and "Queen Mab." Dr. Burney was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with most of the Continental languages. His "General History of Musick," 4 vols. 4to, his "Present State of Musick in France, Italy, the Netherlands, Holland, and Germany," and "Account of the Musical Performances in Commemoration of Handel," are valuable additions to British Literature, from the knowledge which they impart, and the elegance with which they are written. The Doctor adapted one little Drama to the English Stage, in 1766, taken from a piece of Rousseau, and represented with success in this country under the title of "The Canning Man." It was playful and spirited, and not a mere version of the original. Dr. Burney was intimately acquainted with all the distinguished characters who flourished in his time, as well in other countries as in Great Britain; and in habits of peculiar friendship with Dr. Johnson, of whom he used to relate many interesting anecdotes. Indeed, it is known, that soon after the death of that Colossus of Learning, he had some thoughts of giving a memoir of him to the world; but the subject was so overwhelmed by various publications, that he relinquished his design. The last work, we believe, of Dr. Burney, as a life of the celebrated Metastasio, a work highly estimable for its candour, information, judgment, and taste. In all the relations of private life, his character was exemplary, as a husband, father, and friend. He had the gratification of seeing his daughter the author of moral novels, deservedly popular, particularly her "Cecilia;" and in his son one of the most accomplished scholars and profound critics of the present day. His manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly, and he had all the graces of the Chestfield school, without any of its studious formality.—*We regret that we have not at present either the materials or the leisure to say what we could wish to express.*

At Southgate, the wife of J. Schneider, esq.

April 14. After a most severe and peculiarly afflicting illness of upwards of six months, which she bore without a murmur, in her 52d year, Frances, the wife of Mr. E. Williams, bookseller, in the Strand. She was the eldest daughter of Robert Neate, esq. of Saltross, Wilts. In the relative duties of a wife, a mother, a sister, and a friend, few can be found who excelled her; and her loss will be long deplored, not only by those who had constant opportunities of witnessing her many excellent qualities, but by the poor and distressed, for whom her active and benevolent heart was eager to find out and afford means of relief. With a deep sense of the importance of religion, and of practical piety, she was most strict and constant in all her religious duties, both public and private; and she enforced the practice on her family by precept and example, for which she reaped even in this world a beginning of her reward—her last moments being cheered with the bright prospect of eternal felicity. She had a high sense of honour, and disdained all mean and selfish actions; and her strict integrity was conspicuous on all occasions. Those higher virtues were tempered by a benignity of manners, a social kindness, and a constant desire of being useful and agreeable to those about her; and she never appeared happier than when employed in seeking out opportunities of performing kind offices to others. (Such is a faint sketch of a character well-deserving of remembrance, whose memory can never cease to be cherished, and whose example must ever be looked up to with delight by her surviving family and friends. Her labours and probation over, she rests in hope; and, we trust, in the bosom of mercy.)

April 15. Aged 70, Mr. Matthew Bloxam, an eminent surgeon and apothecary, of Hinckley. He had been long in very extensive practice, and much celebrated as a successful *accoucheur* in that neighbourhood. His disposition was open and honest. Such a man could have no real enemies, and he had many sincere friends; many to whom the plain sincerity of his manners were the best recommendation. He will long be affectionately remembered by the town and neighbourhood of Hinckley.

April 18. At Coventry, aged 58, Mr. Philip Perkins, formerly a respectable carrier of that city.

At Caher, co. Tipperary, the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Caher, mother of the present Lord Caher, and of the Hon. Jane Butler. Her ladyship's maiden name was Sarah Nichols. She married James Butler, of Glengall, co. Tipperary, who, on the death of his distant relative Pierce Butler, the tenth Lord Caher, in June,

Aged 62, the lady of Sir Wm. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge.

Mr. Edw. Bryan, printer, Bristol.

Aged 45, Mr. John Guinle, surgeon, of Abingdon, leaving a wife with seven young children.

March 31. At Upper Green, Kennington, in her 13th year, Maria Anne Mason Davis, second daughter of George D. esq.

Rachel, wife of Col. John Bladen Taylor, of Devonshire-place, Marylebone.

At her son's, East Soham Lodge, Suffolk, aged 77, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of P. C. esq. of Toft Monks, Norfolk.

At Stocking-farm, Belgrave, John Harrison, esq. of London, formerly of Leicester; a most active and useful member of society, and endeared to his family by every domestic virtue.

At Bewdley, Worcestershire, in his 52d year, Mr. John Cartwright, merchant.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Logie, widow of A. L. esq.

April 1. At Tottenham, aged 46, Capt. John Kerbey, late commander of the Augustus Caesar in the Jamaica trade.

At the rectory, Rotherfield Grays, Oxon, Rev. J. B. Moulding, B. D. late fellow and tutor of Trinity college, Oxford.

April 2. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, at her brother's (the Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster) Mrs. Mary Bell.

The wife of Robert Harvey, esq. of Liverpool, daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Turnbull, M. D. of Charleston, South Carolina.

At the house of a relative, Charlotte-street, Thos. Wood, esq. late of Calcutta. He had but recently returned to England, and has left a wife and eight children (now on their passage home.)

At Margate, in his 71st year, Sir Horace Mann, bart. some years since, and during five successive parliaments, representative for the town and port of Sandwich.

At Gloucester, the wife of Rev. W. Wilbraham, a minor canon of the Cathedral, eldest daughter of Rev. Archdeacon Rudge.

At Milford, suddenly, on board the Leda transport (lately arrived from Passages with French prisoners, bound to Portsmouth) aged 52, Capt. Wilmott. After writing two letters, one to his wife, and another to his owners, and eating a hearty dinner, he complained of being poorly, said he would lie down, and requested to be called at five o'clock; but on one of his people going to awaken him, he was found a corpse.

April 3. In her 84th year, Mrs. Nash, widow of John Nash, esq. M. D.

At his father's, Champion-hill, Comberwell, aged 24, Sam. Croughton, esq. of Tenferden, whose amiable disposition and suavity of manners endeared him, not only to his relatives and friends, but to all classes in society. The poor, and those employed

by him evinced, by their feelings at his funeral, the love they bore him; and his memory will long be treasured.

Mrs. Cook, relict of the late William C. esq. of Grove-street, Hackney.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 57, Anne, wife of John Roberts, esq. an eminent ironmonger in Oxford-street.

Of pulmonary consumption, aged 24, Jane Mary, second daughter of the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and vicar of North Mimms, Herts.

At Brighton, aged 22, Louisa, eldest daughter of George Genslin, esq. of Balham, Surrey.

At Ramsgate, Hon. Mrs. Fennor.

At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett, widow of the late James B. esq.

At Bathwick rectory, in her 28th year, Mary, youngest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, prebendary of Sarum.

April 4. At Kentish Town, aged 78, the wife of Duncan Dallas, esq.

At Provender, Kent, suddenly, the wife of Edward Knatchbull, esq.

In the Close, Salisbury, Jane, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Price, canon of that Cathedral.

In his 69th year, Mr. R. Rixon, a respectable and opulent farmer of Aston Rowant, Oxon.

At Lancaster, Geo. Best, esq. jun. of Chilton Park, Kent.

April 5. Aged 18, Mary, eldest dau. of Samuel Nash, esq. Bishops-gate-without.

Aged 67, J. Newnham, esq. of Maresfield, Sussex.

April 6. Charles Timothy Cobb, esq. of Tudor street, second surviving son of Thomas C. esq. banker, Lombard-street.

In her 50th year, Frances Paula, wife of Mr. Palyart, of Bedford-square, a Portuguese gentleman.

In his 24th year, Henry, youngest son of Francis Rivington, esq. of Tyndale-place, Islington.

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422 Additions and Corrections.—*Meteorological Diary.* [April.

1788, became the eleventh Lord; but died in the following month of July, in the East Indies, before the intelligence of his elevation had arrived.

Vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 698. col. ii. l. 17. The Rev. W. West Green, M.A. was presented to Husband's Bosworth Rectory, co. Leic. by the Rev. R. Pearce, Dec. 6th last, on Mr. P.'s own resignation, just one month before his decease, Jan. 3 (see p. 199).—Mr. Pearce, about a twelvemonth before his resignation, rebuilt the chancel of Husband's Bosworth Church, at his sole expence.

P. 298. b. The late Lieut.-col. *Aneas Mackintosh* was bred to Arms from his youth, and served with honour and gallantry in various parts of the Globe. He was stationed many years in the West-Indies; and survived several of his comrades, who fell victims to the baneful effects of that climate. Upon his arrival from thence, he became Major of the 85th Regiment in 1809 (the time the writer of these memoirs became acquainted with him). He was then ordered, with other forces, to join the expedition for Walcheren; had his share of the difficulties and dangers the troops there underwent, and returned in safety. His regiment was now again called into service, and joined Lord Wellington in the Peninsula. He was now aspiring to obtain that honourable rank which every meritorious officer feels prompted to possess: an opportunity soon offered to gratify this laudable ambition. Lord Wellington selected him to command a storming-party, which failed only through the inefficiency of the scaling-lad-

ders. Though the party was half destroyed, yet he again escaped;

"And from the gallant Chief
Receiv'd the laurell'd meed his toils de-
serv'd *."

He had received many wounds in different actions, though none dangerously. When returned again to England, he found himself persecuted by cabals in the regiment, and brought to a court-martial; when, after a patient and impartial examination into the charges, he was most fully and honourably acquitted of them all. The regiment now underwent a complete change of officers; and the Lieut.-colonel was appointed to the same rank in the 79th, which he was on the point of joining, when his sudden and untimely fate took place, deeply and justly lamented by all his friends and relations. He was adored by his men, to whom he was a father and protector, and whose wants and necessities he was on all occasions anxious to relieve. He enjoyed a robust good constitution; and, had his life been spared, promised to be a great ornament to his king and country. Such a man must be felt as a great loss to the Army in general, as well as to his friends in particular. He was frank, open, and generous to a degree; and possessed a softness of manners visible in his whole behaviour. The circumstances of his untimely fate were peculiarly distressing to his relations, who would have been more open to comfort and consolation, had he perished in that field of honour in which he had so often exposed himself.

S—e, Kent. *MERITIS AMICUS.*

* Being made lieutenant-colonel.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1814.
<i>M.</i>	°	°	°			<i>Ap.</i>	°	°	°		
27	46	55	44	29, 89	fair	12	46	66	57	29, 90	fair
28	44	55	43	, 78	fair	13	57	72	58	, 72	fair
29	45	54	39	, 68	rain	14	56	69	58	, 63	fair
30	38	57	45	, 85	fair	15	59	66	55	, 50	cloudy
31	45	56	47	, 80	rain	16	57	67	56	, 48	showery
<i>A. 1.</i>	49	56	47	, 69	fair	17	56	62	56	, 59	showery
2	50	56	45	, 40	stormy	18	54	63	52	, 64	showery
3	47	55	43	, 43	fair	19	56	60	54	, 76	fair
4	43	56	45	, 62	fair	20	54	62	55	, 74	cloudy
5	42	54	46	, 72	fair	21	54	53	46	, 78	cloudy
6	47	58	47	30, 00	fair	22	46	56	47	, 89	cloudy
7	47	60	46	, 10	fair	23	47	55	45	, 98	cloudy
8	42	59	43	, 25	fair	24	44	50	42	, 82	stormy
9	43	58	46	, 20	fair	25	44	51	43	, 86	rain
10	46	57	42	, 15	fair	26	43	52	43	30, 09	showery
11	45	60	48	, 04	fair						

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 23, to April 26, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 861	Males	- 991		
Females	897	Females	950		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		497			
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					

Between	2 and 5	166	50 and 60	204
	5 and 10	68	60 and 70	203
	10 and 20	62	70 and 80	137
	20 and 30	116	80 and 90	72
	30 and 40	174	90 and 100	14
	40 and 50	223		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat					Rye		Barly		Oats	Beans	Wheat					Rye		Barly		Oats	Beans
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	74	7	41	0	40	9	31	2	44	4	Essex	75	0	39	0	40	8	29	10	43	3
Surrey	79	0	44	0	40	0	31	0	49	4	Kent	73	6	00	0	40	8	29	8	42	4
Hertford	72	0	41	0	40	4	29	8	60	3	Sussex	70	0	00	0	35	3	25	10	00	0
Bedford	73	4	40	0	36	10	27	8	40	8	Suffolk	68	0	35	0	37	0	26	11	41	4
Huntingd.	71	2	00	0	35	8	23	0	39	0	Camb.	68	11	00	0	37	7	21	2	40	10
Northamp.	73	0	56	0	33	2	24	4	43	0	Norfolk	63	11	36	0	33	8	25	2	38	2
Rutland	68	3	00	0	34	3	25	6	43	6	Lincoln	67	4	43	0	37	5	21	11	44	4
Leicester	75	7	00	0	37	2	26	9	53	0	York	70	0	48	10	41	6	23	9	46	7
Nottingh.	77	4	00	0	41	8	28	2	51	10	Durham	68	6	00	0	00	0	25	6	00	0
Derby	82	10	00	0	44	3	30	6	64	0	Northum.	66	0	44	0	39	4	26	6	40	0
Stafford	83	0	00	0	43	3	31	6	53	0	Cumberl.	79	7	52	0	41	7	28	4	00	0
Salop	78	8	58	10	42	1	34	6	00	0	Westmor.	86	5	52	0	48	0	28	9	00	0
Hereford	74	8	51	2	37	1	30	0	48	4	Lancaster	84	1	00	0	00	0	51	6	62	0
Worcester	76	9	51	8	43	11	37	0	56	11	Chester	78	8	00	0	49	4	00	0	00	0
Warwick	84	8	00	0	42	5	31	1	58	10	Flint	00	0	00	0	54	8	45	10	00	0
Wilts	69	2	00	0	34	6	27	6	51	0	Denbigh	87	9	00	0	48	5	29	10	00	0
Berks	72	10	00	0	33	9	28	9	47	2	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	41	0	22	6	00	0
Oxford	76	6	00	0	35	0	25	8	49	0	Carnarv.	89	4	00	0	48	0	31	4	00	0
Bucks	76	0	00	0	37	9	27	4	43	11	Merionet.	90	1	00	0	47	6	36	6	00	0
Brecon	82	10	56	0	48	0	24	0	00	0	Cardigan	86	0	00	0	44	0	19	4	00	0
Montgom.	80	0	00	0	41	7	35	5	00	0	Pembroke	77	4	00	0	36	10	16	0	00	0
Radnor	73	9	00	0	38	7	31	2	00	0	Carmarth.	79	1	00	0	41	6	18	8	00	0
										Glamorg.	80	6	00	0	35	8	26	8	00	0	
Average of England and Wales, per quarter:										Gloucester.	80	4	00	0	37	3	27	5	48	6	
76 8½ 46 5½ 39 11½ 27 9½ 48 6										Somerset	77	11	00	0	37	6	20	0	54	8	
Average of Scotland, per quarter:										Monmo.	83	7	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	
00 0½ 00 0½ 00 0½ 00 00 00 0										Devon	77	1	00	0	36	10	26	1	00	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by										Cornwall	80	5	00	0	37	9	27	4	00	0	
which Exportation and Bounty are to be										Dorset	76	4	00	0	33	6	00	0	52	0	
regulated in Great Britain.....										Hants	73	5	00	0	34	4	28	0	48	2	
											75	5	44	2	39	7	26	3	47	0	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 25: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from April 11 to April 16:
Total 5,390 Quarters. Average 72s. 4d.—3s. 1½d. lower than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 16, 33s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 20, 89s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 25:

Kent Bags	6l. 6s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	8l. 15s. to 12l. 6s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 10s. to 10l. 15s.
Essex Ditto	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	13l. 13s. to 15l. 15s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 2l. 1s. 3d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 17s. 0d. Straw 2l. 3s.
Clover 6l. 10s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s. 6d. Clover 6l. 13s.

SMITHFIELD, April 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Lamb	8s. to 10s.
Mutton	6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Beasts about 2173.	Calves 100.
ork	6s. 0d. to 7s. 8d.	Sheep	11,550.
			Pigs 200.

COALS, April 25: Newcastle 40s. 3d.—51s. 6d. Sunderland 45s. 3d.—48s. 6d.
SOAP, Yellow, 112s. Mottled 124s. Curd 128s. CANDLES, 16s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 17s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 6s. 4d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 6s. 2d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1814 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London.
 —Greenwich Canal, 810*l.*, dividing 40*l.* clear, per annum.—Grand Junction, 233*l.* —
 Worcester 140*l.* Dividend 8*l.* clear per annum — Old Union, 127*l.* — Grand Union,
 94*l.* 10*s.* — Rye and Chester, 80*l.* — Kennet and Avon New Shares, 22*l.* 10*s.*
 Old 21*l.* — Lancaster, 19*l.* — Croydon, 16*l.* 10*s.* — Rochdale, 58*l.* — Severn and Wye,
 New Shares, 51*l.* — West-India Dock, 160*l.* — East India Ditto, 120*l.* — London Ditto,
 106*l.* — Globe Insurance, 112*l.* — Albion, 46*l.* — Rock Life Ditto, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* — Strand
 Bridge, 52*l.* Discount. — London Flour Shares, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* — South London Water-
 Works, 41*l.* — Russel Institution, 18*l.* 18*s.* — Provident Ditto, 3*l.* Premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1814.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	4 per Cent. Consol.	5 per Cent. Navy	Long Ann.	Irish 3 per Cent.	Imp. 3 per Cent.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Annuities	3 per Cent. South Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om- num.
25	Sunday	shut	62½	shut	91½	shut							2 dis.	6 dis.	11½ pr.
24	Sunday	shut	63¾	shut	91½								1 dis.	5 dis.	12½ pr.
23	Sunday	shut	64½	shut	93½								1 pr.	par.	14½ pr.
22	Sunday	67½	69	82	95	16½					71½		1 pr.	2 pr.	14½ pr.
21	Sunday	69½	70½	82	98½	16½							8 pr.	5 pr.	23 pr.
20	Sunday	70½	72½	84	99	16½							16 pr.	9 pr.	25½ pr.
19	Holiday	70½	72½	84	99	16½					71½		16 pr.	9 pr.	28 pr.
18	Sunday	70½	72½	84	99	16½							16 pr.	9 pr.	28 pr.
17	Holiday	68½	69½	82½	97½	16½						68	11 pr.	5 pr.	24 pr.
16	Holiday	68½	69½	82½	97½	16½							16 pr.	6 pr.	24 pr.
15	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
14	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
13	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
12	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
11	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
10	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
9	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
8	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
7	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
6	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
5	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
4	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
3	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
2	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
1	Holiday	67½	69	81½	97	16½							14 pr.	6 pr.	23 pr.
25	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
24	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
23	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
22	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
21	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
20	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
19	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
18	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
17	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
16	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
15	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
14	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
13	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
12	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
11	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
10	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
9	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
8	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
7	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
6	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
5	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
4	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
3	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
2	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.
1	Sunday	65¾	66½	80½	94½	15¾							11 pr.	5 pr.	18½ pr.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 4—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



M A Y, 1814.
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Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester.—Essex
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Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ipswich 1, Kent 4
Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Mansf. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
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Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of the GREAT CHURCH at CALAIS,
and of the PRISON at STAPLETON near BRISTOL;
and with Delineations of Captain MANBY's Apparatus for saving Persons from Drowning.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are to be addressed, POST-PAID.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

As B. E. knows so much of the history attached to the publication noticed in p. 317, we will tell him a little more; observing, first, that though the Copy-right was purchased at a public sale, yet the *sum given for it* was large, and certainly *beneficial to the relatives*. Added to this, the MSS. wanted much correction and arrangement; which required an Editor of industry and ability, who consequently deserved remuneration. Independent of these circumstances, the work itself is handsomely printed, on good paper, chiefly on a small type; and, contrasted

with the general run of modern publications, is comparatively cheap.

The Sonnet in p. 375. (sent under the signature of Porson) was copied from a Volume of Poems by Mr. T. Beck of Deptford.

"G. B. on the Life of Knox;" A. S. on the Curates' Bill; INDAGATOR; A. H.; &c. &c. in our next.

We are much obliged to Mr. ELMSHUT; but his coins do not suit the Gent. Mag. We request him to call for them, or send a written order.

SWAFFHAM TWO CHURCHES will soon, it is hoped, be engraved.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, kept at EXETER.

Mar.	Ther. at 8 A. M.		Ther. at 3 P. M.		Ther. at 10 P. M.	
	Bar.		Bar.		Bar.	
21	29.58	43	Gloomy, hazy, and mild.	29.53	43	Ditto.
22	29.48	45	Fine.	29.55	43	Ditto.
23	29.70	46	Fine.	29.70	36	Ditto; some rain.
24	29.62	47	Cloudy, overcast.	29.61	42	Ditto.
25	29.63	47½	Cloudy but fair.	29.66	43½	Ditto.
26	29.50	47½	Cloudy; wet haze, small rain.	29.55	41½	Ditto.
27	29.84	47	Hazy but fair; fine.	29.85	45	Ditto.
28	29.67	46½	Fine; cloudy.	29.53	47	Rain.
29	29.35	48	Cloudy; some drops.	29.39	44½	Fine.
30	29.69	47½	F & C.	29.76	45	Fine.
31	29.73	50	Overcast and hazy.	29.73	49	Ditto.
Apr.						
1	29.60	50	Cloudy with showers.	29.55	47½	Ditto; freq. showers.
2	29.23	40	Fine, after 10 squally, rain.	29.25	46½	Fair.
3	29.28	47½	Fine but windy.	29.37	40½	Very fine.
4	29.58	48	Fine, very fine.	29.59	40	Ditto.
5	29.67	39	Foggy, aft. 11 fine tho' clou.	29.72	46	Ditto.
6	29.87	46	Fine.	29.90	48	Fine.
7	29.99	48½	Hazy & overca; 12 very fine.	30.10	44½	Ditto.
8	30.17	45	Very fine.	30.17	45½	Ditto.
9	30.17	46	Very fine.	30.07	49	Ditto.
10	30.01	48½	Very fine.	29.95	51	Ditto.
11	29.92	53	Fine; at 11 very fine.	29.85	50½	Ditto.
12	29.80	52	Fine; at 10 clear.	29.78	48½	Ditto.
13	29.78	53	Very fine.	29.67	51	Ditto.
14	29.58	52	Fog, at 10 clear.	29.51	52	Cloudy, small rain.
15	29.37	53	Rain; aft. 1 squalls, ra. wind.	29.28	50	Wind and rain.
16	29.28	52½	Wind and rain; aft. 12 fair.	29.29	50	Much rain.
17	29.05	50½	F. & C. aft. 9 fine.	29.42	49½	F. & C.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1814.

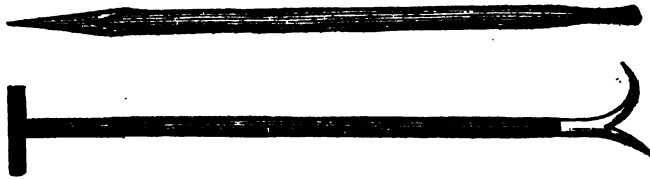
Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

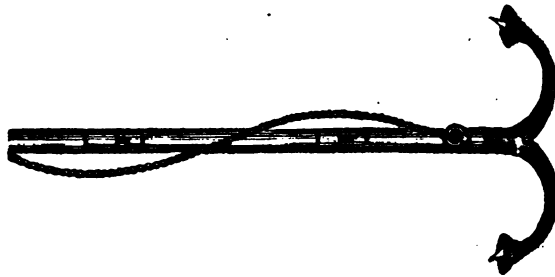
AN Advertisement on your Covers (which, to aged eyes at least, are more legible than in their former colour) induced me instantly to order Mr. Mitford's edition of "Gray's Works," chiefly on account of "two portraits of him" there announced. A succeeding Number described them, as one by Eckhard, the other by Richardson, when Gray was of the age of fifteen; it also gave notice of an Edition to be brought out by Mr. Mathias, "with a portrait of Mr. Gray, engraved from the original picture in the possession of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge." An accidental circumstance, in aid of recollection, made me curious to have an early view of this first work, as I hope to have at least a glimpse of the next edition. When Mr. Mason's first publication in quarto came out, with the words (which I give from memory) "*G. Mason et B. Wilson vivi memores fecerunt*" on the engraving, some most worthy neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, of Haselbeech in Northamptonshire, who had resided some years at Cambridge during my time, and were well known to Mr. Gray, expressed both surprise and concern at the appearance of the Portrait; they knew that Mr. Gray had an invincible aversion to be exhibited to the Publick at the head of his Poems. This is confirmed by Mr. Mitford (p. 49); but it is very possible that Mr. Mason might know his dislike to be limited to his own lifetime. With respect to the Engraving then produced—I can say, that I had an early opportunity of seeing the drawing from which it was taken. Being at York in September 1771, I was introduced to Mr. Mason, then in residence. On my first visit, he was sitting in an attitude of much attention to a drawing, pinned up over the fire-place; and another Gentleman, whom I afterwards found to be Mr. Vaslet, a miniature painter, who since settled at Bath, had evidently at the moment been in consultation

with him about it. My friend begged leave to ask, *whom* it was intended to represent. Mr. Mason hesitated, and looked earnestly at Mr. Vaslet. I could not resist (though I instantly felt a wish to have been silent) saying, "Surely, from the strong likeness, it must be the late Mr. Gray." Mr. Mason at once certainly forgave the intrusion, by asking my opinion as to his fears of having "*caricatured*" his poor friend. The features were certainly softened down, previously to the Engraving. That "Picture" therefore was, I presume, first drawn by Mason—I understood since, that it was etched by Wilson*, to whom probably it was left, with permission to improve it. That Mr. Gray had no objection to a social communication of his own with other Portraits, the circumstance of Dr. Turner's having two profile shades of him, is a farther confirmation of my opinion, as having had in my possession many years a reduced profile of him, with those of three contemporaries, taken probably at the same time by Mr. Mapletoft, as the others were *his* intimate friends, and two in one frame drawn at full length in character—one of them, Dr. Hadley, of Queen's College, M. D. in the then costume of a Great Wig, administering a medicine to a Recruiting Serjeant, with cocked hat, sash, and halbert, well becoming a very large and tall man, a near and dear friend of mine, Fellow and Tutor of that College, and Proctor in 1760, from whose collection the Copies were presented to me. I had not the honour of being personally known to Mr. Gray; but, exclusive of general opportunities, I had many an occasional and near view of him, from his being attracted even to

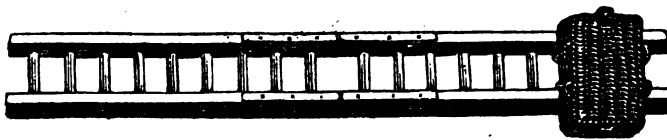
* Mr. Tyson quotes Mr. Mason as telling him in a letter, Feb. 1772, that "Wilson has *made* a striking likeness of Gray." *Literary Anecdotes of Eighteenth Century*, vol. VIII. p. 580. If I was not misinformed, Mason had taught, or obtained instruction for, Wilson in the art of etching.



4th. Sprits armed with iron points, which, by sticking in the ice, are used for impelling the boats forward.



5th. An *Elongatable* grappling rod, which in cases where the body has sunk beneath the ice can be instantly adapted to any common depth of water, for the purpose of grappling for and bringing the sufferer to the surface.



6th. Portable ladders for communicating with the boat from the ice, in cases where the current may have carried the body from the place at which it first sunk. These ladders may be *lengthened* by *unfolding* or *fitting in*, and made *buoyant* as may suit the occasion for which they are intended.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, May 9.

IN the Eighth Volume of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," is an interesting Memoir of the late Granville Sharp, esq. The last time I saw him was, in the month of April 1812, at his brother's house in Fulham; having then occasion to consult him upon some particulars respecting the History of Fulham, at that time in progress for publication, the plan of which he highly approved, observing "that Parish History served to embalm the memory of the great and good, and to cherish a love for our country, our relatives, and our friends."

Among other topics, he expressed his firm conviction that Protestantism and the doctrines of the Church of England would daily gain ground; and that the fallacy of the dogmas of the Romish Church would gradually be more apparent, not only in this country, but likewise on the Continent. The late happy and glorious events will, in all human probability, accelerate the completion of his prophetic views, as by the twenty-second article of the new "*French Civil Code*," toleration and liberty of conscience is granted to all.

This illustrious Scholar, after irradiating the literary hemisphere for more than half a century, by talents and learning ever exerted in the cause of true Religion, Liberty, and Justice, took his final departure from hence on the 6th of July 1813; and was deposited in the family vault in Fulham Church-yard, on the Eastern side of which is engraved the following inscription to his memory:

"Here, by the remains of his Brother and Sister, whom he tenderly loved, lie those of Granville Sharp, Esq. At the age of 79, this venerable Philanthropist terminated his career of almost unparalleled activity and usefulness, July 6th, 1813, leaving behind him a Name that will be cherished with affection and gratitude as long as any homage shall be paid to those principles of justice, humanity, and religion, which for near a half a century he promoted by his exertions, and adorned by his example."

Yours, &c.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I HAVE often regretted that the useless and enormous expence laid out in new Registers and Iron Chests, had not been voted to the use of Ves-

tries, for the young Deacons, in providing abridged copies of their duty, and a selected body of Divinity for their instruction. This idea was most admirably brought into bearing by Wesley's leaving by Will a copy of the Sermons, or, in other words, the digest of his Divinity, to every Preacher; while one of our own Prelates recommends Students in Divinity to purchase to the amount of seventy pounds, thus sinking at least a sixth of their future Curacies.

These ideas most forcibly struck my mind upon reading the letter signed T. R. (p. 231) asserting, "that although he has been forty years in orders, he has not until lately ever heard it asserted that Marriage by Banns might be celebrated at any hour; but that, having examined the case, he does not find any thing in the Canon, the Marriage-Act, or Burn's Law, to contradict the assertion." Now, Mr. Urban, had T. R. examined the books alluded to, he would have been referred from the Marriage-Act to the Rubrick, and from Burn's Law to the 62d Canon, where the expression "*so licensed*" applies in such a direct and unequivocal way to the preceding substantives, *Banns, Faculties, and Licence*, that it is not possible to misunderstand it. Now, Mr. Urban, I copy the Canon, lest you may not have it "*at hand*," as I had when reading your Magazine; and I am sure you will not grudge this Letter a place, if you think that it may save a young Clergyman either from forming an erroneous opinion upon the subject, or from litigation.

From Gibson's Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, vol. I. pp. 430 to 521.

62 Canon. Page 517.

No Minister, upon pain of suspension for three years, shall celebrate Matrimony between any persons without a *Faculty, Licence, or Banns*; neither shall any Minister, upon like pain, under any pretence whatever, join any persons *so licensed* in marriage at any unseasonable times, but only between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, &c.

This Canon is copied out entire by Burn, in his second volume of Ecclesiastical Law, p. 430.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS*.

* We should not have "used the pruning-knife," had we not known the respectability of T. R.—EDIT.

Mr.

proached her person by the ineffable sweetness of her smile and prepossessing countenance. Her youth was distinguished by every personal charm united with every virtue. To the most exquisite beauty, the most majestic form, the most graceful manners, were added the most winning powers of conversation, the readiest perception, the most cultivated understanding, and, withal, a mind as feminine and soft, as her heart was open to the best impressions of tenderness and love. Although some personal changes and infirmities incidental to our nature marked the progression of years with her, yet were the traces of time no otherwise visible; and her mind retained its wonted vigour, as did her heart its warmest affections, and her general deportment and manner their usual fascination, to the last day of her existence. As, with her, youth was maturity, so was maturity youth; and old age was to be estimated in her only by the number of her years. In her accomplished understanding, in her extensive well-digested reading, her perfect knowledge of the world, her liberality of sentiment, her expansive affections, were to be found, for her numerous relatives and all whom she held dear, the never-failing resource of consolation in their pains, and the soundest counsel in their difficulties. As in youth, maturity, and years, she was ever conspicuously foremost of her sex; so even in the gloom of the sick chamber and death-bed, the brilliant qualities of her head and heart still shone, and illuminated those around her, like the bright-gifted creature which glows superior to its kind in the darkness of the night.—It has pleased the Almighty to remove this incomparable woman to better regions, whither she is followed by the love, the tears, and veneration, of all who belonged to her, leaving to her numerous descendants an example inimitable in its various perfections, but which must ever be the pattern whereby they may humbly strive to form and mould their rising offspring to the ways of human worth and pre-eminence.—Her Grace had children by both her marriages, and has left a numerous progeny. Her remains are deposited at Chichester, in the vault of her ancestors.

At Chelsea, the wife of J. Mason Lewis, esq. commissioner of the Navy at Antigua.

Mrs. Letchworth, wife of Mr. Thos. L. of Reading, Berks.

At Peckham, the wife of Robert Wallis Hope, esq. of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

Aged 65, John Lane, gent. who had been elected mayor of Boston for the ensuing year on the 25th.

At Heaton-house, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, in her 12th year, Lady Amelia Grosvenor, only daughter of the Earl and Countess Grosvenor.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in her 76th year, Mrs. Fullagar, relict of the late John F. esq. of Higham-hill, and of Hackney.

In his 77th year, Rev. Christopher Alderson, B. D. rector of Eckington, Derby, and for many years rector of Aston, Yorkshire. He had been suffering for upwards of ten years, with scarcely any intermission, from that most distressing complaint the *tie douloureux*, which he bore to the last with Christian patience and manly fortitude.

Aged 75, Mrs. Davies, relict of Rev. Jas. D. of Bristol.

March 28. At Burnham, Bucks, Thos. Thornton, esq. author of a work, entitled, "The present State of Turkey;" the second greatly improved edition of which was published in 1809, in two volumes 8vo. Mr. Thornton (who was brother of the present English Minister at Sweden) had resided fourteen years in the British factory at Constantinople, and about fifteen months at Odessa, on the coast of the Black Sea. He made several excursions to the Provinces of Asia Minor, and to the Islands of the Archipelago. He had particularly viewed the Troad with a critical eye; and he made some remarks on that subject, in one of the periodical journals, which the most profound scholar need not have blushed to own. Though he had been educated in mercantile habits, his mind was of a higher cast than those habits are usually found to supply. He was fond of literary research, and was not satisfied with a desultory or superficial inquiry after truth. If he was ever led into error, it was never for want of patient investigation. His "Present State of Turkey," which is altogether by far the best book ever published on that country, will bear ample testimony to the extent of his knowledge, as well as the acuteness and nicety of his observation. Most travellers take only a cursory view of the countries which they describe; and they usually substitute the second-hand information, which they acquire by reading, for that which is the result of personal experience and actual observation. But Mr. Thornton had not taken only a rapid or casual glance at Turkey, or the Turks, but had resided many years in the country; and had studied the civil and religious institutions, the manners and customs of the people, with a very vigilant and philosophical eye. He had, at the same time, not been inattentive to the works of former travellers; but had read all which his predecessors had written upon the subject. In most of these he discovered nothing but crude and imperfect information, or a tissue of the grossest blunders and misrepresentations, the effect of ignorance, partiality, or prejudice. But Mr. Thornton had not merely superficially viewed, but had profoundly studied, the Turkish character.

racter; and hence there is more truth, and less error, in his details respecting that singular people, than in all the books which had been previously written upon the same subject, or which are likely to be written for many years to come. For, when are we likely to have another traveller who, to the advantage of fifteen years' residence in the Turkish dominions, will add that of a mind at once so penetrating and so unprejudiced, as that which Mr. Thornton has displayed in his "Present State of Turkey?" A few months before his death, Mr. Thornton had been appointed Consul to the Levant Company; and he was about to take his departure for Alexandria, when a pulmonary complaint, which had for some time previously to his decease assumed a menacing appearance, plunged him into an untimely grave.—Whilst at Constantinople he had married the daughter of a Greek merchant, who accompanied him to this country; and by whom he has left a numerous family.

At Blackwall, in his 60th year, Mr. Wm. Wallis, ship-builder.

At Wells, Norfolk, Robert, son of the late Mr. Joseph Haycock, merchant.

At Reresby, co. Leic. aged 70, Mr. Riley, an eminent grazier.

Of an apoplectic fit, Matthew Higgins, esq. of Bennown, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

March 29. At Bishop's Waltham, Hants, in her 32d year, of a consumptive disorder, by which she was attacked in a few weeks after the birth of her third child in Sept. last, and which baffled the utmost efforts of medical skill, Elizabeth, the affectionate and greatly beloved wife of the Rev. Charles Walters, curate of Bishop's Waltham, to whom she was united in 1809, and with whom she lived in all the conjugal happiness that could be produced by the most perfect union of congenial dispositions; but who, alas! now beholds the cup of felicity dashed from his lips—doomed, by a sad reverse, to drink deeply of the bitter urn of affliction*. Pious, humble, modest, gentle, affable, and unassuming, a pattern of all those virtues which grace the female character, this amiable woman possessed the esteem and regard of all who knew her, and were capable of discerning her excellencies. To society, indeed, the loss of such a member of it is great; to her family it is heavy; but to him who best knew, who could best appreciate, her many excellent qualities—to him, for whom she joined the tender names of consort and friend, her loss is as severe as it is irremediable. In her he has to lament the dearest object of his affections—the partner of his happiest hours—the alleviator of his domestic

cares—the associate of his formerly delightful rambles among the beautiful scenery which surrounds their once happy habitation, when her presence enlivened the landscape, and her discerning taste pointed out its beauties;

"Where oft we used to walk,

Where oft, in tender talk,

We saw the summer sun go down the sky*—

—the partaker of his literary and scientific recreations; for which she was qualified by a sound education, improved by subsequent application—and above all (tho' this now affords some consolation) his companion in the House of prayer, where, alas! "her place," once frequented with joy, thankfulness, and devotion, "shall know her no more for ever!" How mysterious are the decrees of the Almighty, and his ways past finding out! To these grievous dispensations, it is our duty to resign ourselves with patient endurance; and though the bitter anguish of affliction may sometimes extort the language of the Poet,

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus

Tam chari capitis!"

—yet, knowing that our Heavenly Father does not afflict us but for our good, and that he hath compassion on us even as a father on his children, we shall, on calmer recollection, rather adopt the language of Inspiration, and exclaim with resigned, and patient submission to His will, who will do with us as seems best in his infinite wisdom, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good!" "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!" In his good appointed time may He once more unite those whom now He has thought fit to separate, in those blissful regions where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, and where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." W.

At Exeter, Capt. Temple Hardy, R. N.

Aged 81, Edw. Thorpe, warden of St. Martin's Hospital, Stamford Baron.

At his father's, Husband's Bosworth, in his 19th year, P. A. Lafargue, esq. midshipman.

Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Mosse, of the Royal Navy, who fell in the battle off Copenhagen under Lord Nelson.

March 30. Of a consumption, Rev. Wm. Preston, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Thomas P. esq. Kennington.

Of a typhus fever, the wife of John Hanson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square. She was niece to the late John Butler, esq. formerly M. P. for Sussex, and mother of the present Countess of Portsmouth.

* Lord Lyttelton's Monody. The whole of this pathetic poem is, indeed, too accurately descriptive of the present calamity.

Aged

2. "Διοί γὰρ πῆ πῖδοι κατακλίσται ἐν Διὶ ὄδῳ," &c. Hom. Il. xxiv. 527.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoxton, April 15.*

BEING at Dover with my friend the late Michael Topping in 1776, after a pleasant sail in his cutter, from Deptford round the North Foreland, we resolved to continue our trip to Calais.

During our short stay, Mr. Topping made a drawing of the great Church there; whilst I, anxious lest he might be interrupted, was on the look-out. I send you a faithful reduction of the original, for publication in your valuable Miscellany. As many of your Readers will, no doubt, visit Calais in the course of the ensuing summer, any local particulars respecting the building, &c. will be esteemed a favour.

Yours, &c. JOHN GROOMBRIDGE.

Description of St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Cambridge.

(Continued from p. 325.)

MONUMENT against the North wall of the Chancel (the inscription in capital letters.)

Parker. Az. or Vert, Frettée, a Fess Or, quartering Az. a chev. between 3 Trefoils Or, quartering Az. a Bend Gul. between 6 Martlets Sable.

"Lector, adverte quis hoc sub saxo conditus, monet te, sub qua gemis mortalitatis sarcina. Edwardus Parker, Thomæ Parker equitis avrati filius, (ex Philadelpha conjuge, qui nobili Dacreorum sanguine orta est,) natalivm sorte tertius, splendore morum nulli secvndvs, hic jacet: natale solvm, Ratton, Willingdoniæ in comitatu Svsexiæ, sed Regiæ Trinitatis in gremio rursvs fovebat domvs, Octobris 4^o. anno sexcentesimo quadragesimo 9^o supra millesimvm ex quo Deus mortale genvs stvpenda se exinanivens invisit hvmilitate, efflavit piam animam, cvm viginti nondvm etates adspexisset: hæc rervm sors est nostrarvm, vt nvnqvam dvrent, ne cvm sint perfectissimæ. Nil habvit pverile præter ætatem pver, jam adolescens magnetica virtute potens spectatæ prohibitæ, quos novit, attraxit, omnes: vtrivsq; dvm vixit, spes parentis fvit; cvm decvbit, vtrivque commvnis dolor; Siste, viator; habet quod in avre svsvret, et ipsvm [novvm est,

Hoc marmor, lapides fvndere verbvm Sed tamen loqvitur lapis, et docet, omnia vana,

Natales, formam, robvr, amicitias, Virtutem solam tvlit Parkervs, ab illo Doctvs, qvi possis vivere, fvnectvs, abi."

GENT. MAG. May, 1814.

Below which, on the same wall, is a small brass plate:

"Roberto Leeds, nec alta nec magna sapienti, par monumentum 1680."

Against the North wall of the Chancel are the three following tablets of white marble; the two first are over the vestry-door, the third is within the altar-rails.

"M. S. Humphredi Parry, Davidis et Caterinæ Janæ Parry, de Crichell, in Com. Dorset. filii natu minimi, anno nonodecimo vix emenso abrepti: posuit Frater, A. D. MDCCXCVII."

"M. S. Edmundi Parry, Collegii S. S. Trinitatis alumni, quem in medio vitæ ac laborum cursu, moribus, ingenio, doctrinâ, insignem, mors abripuit, suis laud sibi immatura, anno ætatis xix.

Hanc tabulam P. C. Sodales."

"Hic juxta tumulatus est eximia spei juvenis Henricus Wilding, Jacobi Wilding Salopiensis filius natu octavus, Collegii S. S. Trinitatis alumnus. Inter multas æqualium suorum lachrymas mortalia reliquit, Id. Feb. A. D. MDCCCVIII, annum ætatis agens xviii."

North aisle.

"Here lieth the body of John Graves, who died the 4th of July, 1662."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas the son of William Martin & Eliz. his wife, who died July 24, 1694, aged 20 years."

Near the above is a slab robbed of the brass.

"In memory of Frederick, son of Rich. & Dorothy Hall, who died April 15, 1802, aged 1 year."

Here are three other stones also robbed of the brass.

"M. B. 1766."

Under the Organ loft:

"Here lieth the body of Samuel Belcher.. Aldr. who died Nov. the 2d, 1735, aged .. years."

"In memory of William Peterson Bones, son of Wm. & Amy Bones, who died May 15, 1788, aged 12 years; and of James Bones their son, who died August 25, 1807, aged 31 years."

On a small marble tablet against the North wall.

"James Bones, surgeon of the Royal Navy, who departed this life Aug. 25, 1807, aged 31 years. This testimony of affection is a small tribute to exalted merit."

On a brass plate against the South wall of the North aisle (in capitals.)

"Johannes Wright, Norfolciensis, filius Thomæ Wright nuper de Weeting, viri honesta fama, nvmerosa prole, et rer'

rerv' experientia clari, natv minimvs, florida etate adolescens annorv' 19, moribvs probvs, religione piva, bonarvm artivm perqvam stvdiosvs, in pavperes liberalis, cognatis, Collegio, et svis, mvnificvs, omnibvs qvibvsev' vixerit charissimvs, alumnvs Calo-Gonevillensis, animam Deo, corpvv hvic solo consecravv, 2^o Avgvsti anno D'ni 1599. Mœsti fratres svvm defvinctvm, elogio fraterni amoris ergo ornavervnt."

On the floor:

"In memory of James Bennet, who died Oct. 6. 1763, aged 59 years. Ann, the wife of James Bennet, died July 9, 1764, aged 60 years. Sibilla Bennet, their daughter, died December 9, 1763, aged 33 years. Also near this place lie six of their children, who died in their infancy.

"Grieve not for us, but be content—

We were not yours, but only lent :

Wipe off those tears, and weep no more;

We are not lost, but gone before."

One stone, brass wanting.

On a monument against the North wall :

"Nere this place lyeth interr'd as followeth. Thomas Spencer was buried the 25th of September, 1679. Lellis *, late wife of the said Thomas, was buried the 1st March, 1698. Allis, the daughter of Thomas and Lellis his wife, was buried the 11th of Jan. 1676. Thomas, the son of Tho. and Lellis, was buried the 11th of June, 1677. Charles, the son of Tho. and Lellis, was buried the 16th of March, 1690."

Against the North wall :

"To the pious memory of Joseph Woodcock †, who was buried, with a son named Titus, in this Church-yard, but the grave-stone has been removed. He was the best of grandfathers for bringing up and educating three of his daughter's children. Woodcock Mee was ten years in Queen's College. Richard, the second brother, married to the second daughter of the late Sir John Jacob, bart. of West Wrattin, in this county, who liv'd happily together 43 years. She died Jan. the 22d, 1778."

On the floor.

"Here lyeth the body of interr'd the 1 day of July, 1660.

"In memory of Mercy, the wife of Richard Hovell, who died 28 July, 1787,

aged 64 years. Also of Richard Hovell, who died June 30, 1791, aged 68 years."

On a blue slab in the place where the Altar of the North aisle stood.

"Here lyeth the body of Leah York, widow and relict of John York, and second daughter of Bartholomew Webb, late of Gamlingay, in the county of Cambridge, baker, who departed this life Sept. 18, 1744, aged 70 years.—Here lies interred the body of Thomas York, gent. son of the above Leah York, late alderman of the corporation of Camb. and sometime mayor of the same. His abilities in his profession as a practitioner of the Law, and his integrity as a good member of society, are attested by all with whom or for whom he was concerned, in every private or public capacity. He died the 16th of July, 1756, aged 59.

Edward York, gent. died June 25, 1781, and Sarah his wife died July 3, 1787."

Under the Organ-gallery is a shelf with two Books and the remains of another chained to the shelf, viz.

"A replie unto M. Hardinge's Answer; by perusing whereof the discrete and diligent Reader may easily see the weake and unstable groundes of the Romaine Religion, which of late hath been accompted Catholique, by John Jewell, Bishoppe of Sarisburie. Imprinted at London, in Fleetstreate, at the signe of the Black Oliphante, by Henry Wykes, anno 1565, with speciall privilege."

"A Defence of the Apologie of the Church of England; containing an answer to a certaine Booke lately set forth by M. Hardinge, and entituled a Confutation of, &c. &c. by John Jewell Bishop of Sarisburie. Imprinted at London, in Fleete-streate, at the signe of the Elephante, by Henry Wykes, anno 1570, 16 Junii. Cum gratia et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis."

The entrance to the Vestry is from the Chancel, and is 4½ yards long, and 3½ broad.

On a small tablet in the North wall of the Vestry :

"1791. The iron palisade and stone work were the gift of Caius College: twenty guineas towards the expences of erecting them and repairing the Church were given by Trinity College."

* Lellis Spencer, after the death of her husband Thomas Spencer, was married to John Fage, an apothecary, Dec. 21, 1679, as I learn from the Register.

† "1701. Feb. 23. Titus the son of Joseph Woodcock, of this parish, mason, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit. Feb. 25." From the Register.

"1734. Oct. 4. Joseph Woodcock buried."

The two following tablets hang up against the North side of the Vestry :

1. "A Clause of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Stephen Perse *, Doctor of Physic, dated 27 Sept. 1615, from a Register remaining in the Registry of the University of Cambridge, entitled, 'Liber Testamentorum probatorum in Curia D'ni Procancelarii Almæ Universitatis Cantabrigiensiis.'

"Item. I will and devise that within the circuite of the grounds last devised, where my executors shall think fit, my executors and the survivor of them, and in their defaulte my survivors after the death of my executors, shall then bulde with bricke on the fore front six severall lowe tenements of one roome apiece, for habitation of six severall poore almes-folkes. And I will these there to be elected and chosen by my executors during their lives, and the survivor of the survivor of them, and after by my supervivors from tyme to tyme, six poore aged people single and unmarried persons of the ages of 45 years a peece at the least out of the parishes of St. Edward's and St. Michael's in Cambridge, and in defaulte of a competent number thereof the parish of St. Bennet, to be placed in the said almshouses, to inhabit there during their lives yf they shall well govern and behave themselves; and as any of them shall dye or be displaced, others to be chosen as aforesaid in their roome; and yf any person placed in the said almshouses shall be disorderly, or not fitt to continue in their houses, then the said persons to be placed there as is appointed by Will."

2. "There is not any thing in the parish books by which it can be ascer-

tained at what time the Organ was built or put up in the Church; but that it is a very antient one appears from a Record, that it was lent to the University by the parish 27th June, 1681, and placed in St. Mary's Church on Commencement Sunday following. Being very much decayed, it was completely repaired by Humphrey Argent, 1800."—Then follows a list of Subscribers; the amount of the Subscription was 177. 17s.

In the year 1556, by order of Commissioners sent by Cardinal Pole to visit and reform the University, this Church was interdicted, as having been the burial-place of * Paulus Fagius, or Phagius, then esteemed an arch-heretic. His body and that of Martin Bucer, professor of divinity, (who was buried in St. Mary's Church-yard) were taken out of their graves, and burnt in their coffins, on the Market-hill, Feb. 6th, 1557; Dr. Watson, bishop of Lincoln elect, preaching at the same time against their persons and doctrines. The Church was then re-consecrated by Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester, acting as deputy to Cardinal Pole. A full account of the proceedings may be seen in Carter's History of the University of Cambridge, pp. 399, 400.

The first Register begins 1538, ends 1694. At the beginning is the following Memorandum :

"This Register of St. Michael's parish in Cambridge, being in a very bad condition, was repaired in the year 1782."

* Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, died Sept. 30, 1615; for whose charities I refer your Readers to "Blomefield's Norfolk," vol. II. p. 215, and "Carter's History of Cambridge," p. 124.

† "Martin Bucer and Paulus Fagius (in Dutch Buchlein or Beecher) living formerly at Strasburg, at the instance of Archbishop Cranmer, were sent for by King Edward to become professors in Cambridge. Over they came to England; and, in 1549, were fixed at Cambridge, where Bucer was made professor of Divinity, Fagius of Hebrew. The former had the ordinary stipend of his place tripled unto him, as well it might considering his worth, being of so much merit.—So it was ordered, that Fagius should in Hebrew read the Evangelicall Prophet Isaiah, and Bucer in Greek the Propheticall Evangelist St. John. But alas! the change of aire and diet so wrought on their temper, that both fell sick together. Bucer hardly recovered; but Fagius, that flourishing Beech (nature not agreeing with his transplanting) withered away in the flower of his age, as scarce 45, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael."—Fuller's Hist. of Cambridge, p. 128.

"Martin Bucer ended his life (and was buried in St. Marie's,) severall authors assigning sundry dates of his death, viz.

Martin Crusius makes him die Feb. 2, 1551.

Pantaleon..... April, 1551.

Fox Dec. 23.

Dr. Perne. March 10, 1550." Ibid. p. 130.

———"Haud refert, nec proficit hilum."

436 *Registers of St. Michael's Church, Cambridge.* [May,

In the *No. of* *No. of* *No. of*
Year *Christenings.* *Marriages.* *Burials.*

1538	1	0	0
1539	2	3	9
1540	5	2	8
1550	6	2	2
none	1554—9	{ 1551—52 } { 1554—60 }	1553—6
1560	4	3	7
none	1564—72	1561—72	1562—72
1580	10	0	4
1590	7	3	5
1600	5	2	4
1610	1	2	11
1620	2	4	7
1630	14	2	18
1640	15	12	13
1650	2	5	1
1660	3	4	14
1670	12	4	12
1680	12	13	14
1690	8	9	9

The second Register begins in May

1695	9	4	15
1700	6	3	16
1710	9	2	13
1720	8	4	12
1730	10	5	14

Extract of Burials from the first Register.

- “ 1561 Thomas Smith, B. A. fellow of Caius College, buried March 23.
1573 Mr. Parker, fellow of Keyes College, April 12.
1574 William Dawson, of Trinity College, conduct and curate of St. Michael's, was buried Feb. 15.
1583 Mr. Radolphe, conduct of Trinity College, July 12.
1599 John Wright, schollar of Caius Colledge, Aug. 3.
1601 Mr. Hutton, the anatomyst of Caius Colledge, April 6.
1603 Matthew Warren, of Caius Colledge, June 21.
Andrew Osborn, of Trin. Coll. July 22.
1606 Philip Crane, of Trin. Coll. xxij. of Sept.
Mr. Henry Jackson, alderman, xvij of Feb.
1607 Edward Butterfield, gent. 18 Jan. John Gilbe, porter of Keyes Coll. xvij Feb.
1609 Henry Scarbrowe, of Cayes Colledge, the vj of Aprill.
Richard Rolfe, of Cai. Coll. ij of Dec.
1610 John Dickinson, Coll. Caij. Martij 26.
Wm. Tucknye, Coll. Trin. April 2.
1616 Mr. Hama' of Keyes Coll. fellowe, was buried 13 Oct.

- 1620 Si.... Cradock of Trin. Coll. buried 4 July.
William Sheaffe, of Trin. Coll. Dec. 10.
1622 ——— Russele, of Keyes Coll. August 23.
1627 Mr. Pile, of Caius Coll. 13 June.
1631 Andria ——— a Norway man, was buried the 9 of Aug.
1633 S. Bayly, of Keyes Coll. 3 Dec.
1636 James Daniell, of Keyes Coll. Oct. 27.
Edward Rant, of Keyes Coll. Oct. 29.
John Fannion, of Keyes Coll. Nov. 2.
1638 Wm. Grime, a scholar of Cajus Coll. March 19.
1639 Antony French, student of Trin. Coll. May 16.
John Blomfield, B. A. Caius Coll. Feb. 21.
1660 Mr. Bogin, of Trin. Coll.
1663 Mr. Philipp Castleton, [fellow] commoner of Caius Coll. Cambridge, was buried in the parish Church of St. Michael in Cambridge, the 8 July, anno 1663.
——— Burton, late student of Caius Coll. Cambridge.
1664 Mr. John Ekins, late student of Trin. Coll. 8 July.
1669 Edmund Fox, student of Caius Coll. Dec. 27.
1670. Arther Berners, student of Caius Coll. Dec. 4.
William Lurking, ——— of Caius Coll. July 6.
1673 Mr. John Robinson, fellow of Caius Coll. July 1.
1675 John Wells, student of Trin. Coll. Aug. 22.
John Trenchard, student of Trin. Coll. Aug. 25.
1676 Thomas Richardson, of the city of London, Feb. 12.
George Burlt, student of Trin. Coll. April 7.
John Raynbird, student of Trin. Coll. April 25.
Richard Howard, porter of Caius Coll. Sept. 23.
1678 Mr. Robert Sherringam, M. A. and fellow of Caius Coll. May 2.
Dymoke Wyndus, student of Trin. Coll. Sept. 17.
William Barker, student of Trin. Coll. Oct. 23.
1679 John Tristram, st. of Trin. Coll. Sept. 20.
John Ives, student of Caius Coll. Dec. 28.
Joan Braddy, wife of Dr. Braddy, master of Caius Coll. bur. March 6.
1680 Thomas Fowler, fellow of Sidney Coll. Sept. 13.

Mr.

- Mr. Robert Leedes, buried the 5 day of June.
- 1682 Simon Bagge, fellow of Caius Coll. Feb. 6.
Robert Shelton, student of Caius Coll. May 12.
Henry Muriell, st. of Trin. Coll. June 12.
Captain Rob. Muriell, Sept. 8.
Mr. Wm. Spencer, fellow of Cai. Coll. Sept. 19.
Robert Gilbert, of Cai. Coll. student, Nov. 21.
- 1683 Purbach Richardson, of Trin. Coll. student, March 28.
George Glascock, of Trin. Coll. student, May 13.
Francis Shouldham, of Caius Coll. fellow, June.
- 1684 Richard Callum, of Trin. Coll. student, March 30.
- 1685 Gilbert Hank, of Cai. Coll. student, Nov. 6.
- 1689 John Horn, student of Gonv. and Cai. Coll. Oct. 21.
John Ekins, student of Trin. Coll. Dec.
- 1694 Tho. Taylor, st. of Trin. Coll. June 9.

Extract of Baptisms from the first Register.

- "1674 Lellis, daughter of Thomas and Lellis Spencer, baptized Aug. 9.
- 1676 Sarah Wilman, aged 19 years, the daughter of Tho. and Abigail Wilman, (then Abigail Field, of Over, in the county of Cambridge) was baptized October xv. in the publique Church of this parish.
1677. Tho. son of Tho. and Lellis Spencer, baptized June 2.
- 1677 A Blackmore, aged about seventie-eight years, was baptized August 24, and his name is John.
- 1693 Mary Jennings, the daughter of Henry and Eliz. Jennings, born Nov. 21, 1693, being Tuesday, about 4 in the morning, baptized Dec. 3, 1693: buried April 16, 1694.

N. B. The above entry was inserted upon the cover of the old binding, and transfered from thence, when this book was new bound, by me

JOHN NICHOLS, Curate."

"1672 John Morgan and Martha Ward wear married in Trinity College Chappell, October 3, 1672."

The second Register begins in 1695, ends July 1, 1734. On the first and last guard leaves are the following memorandums:

"Rob. Dalton, Sam P. bought this book May the 28, cost 6s. 8d. 1695, of Mr. Edw. Hall, bookseller, for the use

of St. Michael's parish, in Cambridge."

"James Whitehall appointed minister of St. Michael's parish July the 29th 1731. This Register being in very bad condition was repaired in the year 1782."

Extracts from the Register.

- "May 7th, 1695. Michael Payn dyed in the parish of St. Michael, and was buried in Trinity College Chappel.
- 1695 Feb. 20. Sam. Jessop was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit, who was a scholar of Caius College.
- 1696 Dec. 21. John Seward, of Trin. Coll. in the parish of St. Michael, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit.
- 1697 Sept. 1. Henry Jenkes, fellow of Gonville and Cajus Coll. was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit.
- 1698 Jane Flecher, a clergyman's widow, lodger in this parish, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Oct. 22.
- 1698 Oct. 23. John Billingsby, M. A. was buried in Trinity College Chappel, in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Oct. 24.
- 1699 Feb. 12. Thomas Morgan, M. A. lodger in this parish, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Feb. 24. Wm. Morgan, doctor in physick, at Scethrog, in Brecknockshire, executor.
- 1700 Jan. 25. William Lynnet, D. D. was buried in Trin. Coll. Chappell, in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit brought me Jan. 27.
- Mart. 18. John Case, late fellow of Cajus College, in this parish, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Mar. 21.
- June 1. Noah Gifford, manciple of St. John's College, was buried in woollen, by an affidavit.
- 1701 July 20. Henry Jennings, of this parish, clerk, was buried in woollen, as was certified by affidavit July 30.
- 1702 James, the son of James Hancox, B. A. of Caius College, was buried in woollen, May 16, as was certified by an affidavit May 19.
- July 19. William Scott Lacie, a scholar of Cajus College, in Cambridge, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit July 21.
- Nov. 13. Francis Hancock, student of Cajus College, was buried in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Nov. 14.
- Dec. 23. Mr. James Holman, master of Cajus College, in Cambridge, was buried in Cajus College Chappel, in St. Michael's parish; wrapt up

- up in woollen, as was certified by an affidavit Dec. 22.
- 1704 Oct. 3. Edmund Hall, a scholar of Trinity College, was buried in the parish of St. Michael, in woollen, &c.
- 1705 Feb. 3. John Gostlin, doctor in physic, of Caius College, in the parish of St. Michael, was buried in the Chappel of the said College, in woollen, &c.
Aug. 19. Rbt. Ingham, of Cai. Coll. B. A. was buried in woollen, &c.
- 1706 Mar. 16. Rbt. Moor, a scholar of Trinity College, was buried in woollen, &c.
- 1710 Feb. 20. Stephen Cresser, D. D. was buried in woollen in Trin. Coll. Chappel, as was certified by an affidavit, Feb. 20.
Richard Bourn, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen, &c. December 18th.
William Willby, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen, &c. December 26th.
- 1712 Henry Sikes, LL. D. was buried in woollen, &c. May 28.
- 1713 John Amyas, fellow of Caius College in Cambridge, was wrapt up in woollen onely, as was certified by an affidavit Jan. 15.
Nicholas Parkam, fellow of Caius Coll. in Cambridge, was buried, &c. Feb. 7th.
Nov. 16. Will. Drury, fellow of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen in Trin. Coll. Chappel, as was certified by an affidavit Nov. 16.
- 1713-14 Thomas Smith*, D.D. was buried in Trin. Coll. Chappel, in woollen, &c. March 9th.
John Cooper, a senior fellow of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen in Trin. Coll. Chappel, as was certified by an affidavit dated Dec. 10th.
- 1715 Nov. 18. Nathaniel Hanbury, the late curate of St. Michael's parish, was buried in Trin. Coll. Chappel.
- 1718 Mar. 27. Philip Richardson, of Trin. Coll. buried in woollen. The affidavit dated March 31.
- 1719 March 1. Edward Bathurst, sen. fellow of Trin. Coll. was buried in the Chappel of the said College.
May 14. Rice Gibbs, student of Caius College, was buried.
Aug. 19. Mr. Lestrangle, fellow of Caius Coll. was buried in woollen.
1721. John Hiron, scholar of Trin. Coll. was buried in woollen June 3.
- 1724 Jan 31. Mr. Granger, formerly of Trinity College, was buried in St. Michael's Church.
- 1725 Tho. Baker, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in St. Michael's Chancel, May 11th.
Robert Staples, student of Trin. Coll. was buried in St. Michael's Chancel, Dec. 19.
- 1729 John Lightwin, M. A. president of Gonville and Caius College, buried in the College Chapel, June 17.
1730. Dec. 11. Philip Farewel, D. D. buried.
1735. Aug. 1. Signior Perigrini, buried. Baptism.
- 1705 Eliz. the daughter of Samuel Faircloth, minister, and Eliz. his wife, was born Nov. 22, and baptized Dec. 6.
- Marriages.**
- 1701 Charles Pouchard, of the parish of Great St. Mary's, batchelour, and Eliz. White, of St. Michael, in Cambridge, were married in Trin. Coll. Chappel, Aug. 25.
Dec. 4. Samuel Faircloth, of Lidgate, in Suffolk, M. A. and Abigail Kidley, of St. Michael's, in Cambridge, were married in the parish Church of St. Michael.
- 1714 March 27. John Cuckey, of Cambridge, and Mary Pounseby, of the same, were married in Caius Coll. Chapel.
Sept. 25. James Langram, of Oakington, in the co. of Cambridge, and Mary Neal, of Arrington, in the said co. were married in Trin. Coll. Chapel by me N. HANBURY."
- In 1720 and 1721, I find six couple were married in Trin. Coll. Chapel, by R. Walker, who was Vice-master of Trin. Coll.
- 1723 Wm. Porter, of this parish, and Martha Watson, from Trin. Coll. Lodge, were married the 7th of May.
- 1726 June 25. Wm. Fuller de Willingham and Alice Neeve de Rampton, married in Trin. Coll. Chapel, by me Edward Vernon, Trin. Coll. Soc.
Tho. Button, of Chesterford, in co. Essex, and Sarah Button, of Hinxton, in co. Cantabr. were married by license in Trin. Coll. Chapel, by John Nichols, Jan. 28. Trin. Coll. Soc.
- The present worthy Incumbent is the Rev. John Shepard, M. A. late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- It appears by the Returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the Population of this Kingdom in 1801, that in St. Michael's

* Dr Thomas Smith was Vice-master of Trinity College; for his Epitaph I refer your Readers to "Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ," page 114.

chael's parish, Cambridge, there were 51 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited house, 54 families, and 310 persons.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford upon Avon, May 10.*

THE following is exactly transcribed from an original Letter addressed by Somervile, the poet, to Mr. Mackenzie, a relation of the Caringtons, of Wootton Wawen, near Henley in Arden, now the seat of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, bart. Somervile's residence was at Edston (in that parish) five miles from Stratford; and at Wootton the Poet was buried.

"Sir—I am very sorry I must deny myself the pleasure of your good company to-morrow; I was to-day with my *Ld. Coventry's* harriers, and I know *Ball* [the Poet's horse] will not hold out two days together. I meet them again on Thursday morning in *Wilmcote Pasture* (near Stratford), and should think myself very happy in your good company. I must be there at 6 in the morning. It may be that a little variety may please you, and induce you for once to condescend to hunt *Hare*. If you do, it will be a great satisfaction to

"Your most humble servant,

"W. SOMERVILE."

"Pray let me know by the messenger if you can conveniently come on Thursday; and I will wait for you at Edston."
(Superscribed)

"To Mr. Mackenzie at Wootton."

From *Lady Luxborough's* Letters to *Shenstone*, several particulars respecting *Somervile* might be gleaned. In mentioning an intended visit to the *Leasowes* (Letter 84. p. 309), she says,

"I will, as long as it is in my power, pay my devoirs to you, and make libations to our departed friend over his urn, which I am glad you have erected to his memory; as I think it is a pity that so worthy a man should meet with so few people to pay to his memory the honour it deserves; and so many, that on the contrary, vilify his character; and though I am far from laying a stress upon funeral pomp, no one (*Jackey Reynolds* excepted) shed a tear over his corse, or has laid a stone over his grave,—notwithstanding *Lord Somervile* is so great a gainer by his dying; and the *Vicar* was so great a gainer by his living; but ingratitude is now as fashionable as bribery and corruption."

Of *Somervile*, who, as *Dr. Johnson* observes, set a good example to men of his own class, by devoting part of his time to elegant knowledge,

and who has shewn, by the subjects which his poetry has adorned, that it is practicable to be at once a skilful sportsman and a man of letters, I know not that any portrait has been engraved. *Shenstone* possessed one picture of him, and *Lady Luxborough* another; but where they have wandered is to be discovered. There is, or was, a picture of him at *Lord Somervile's*; and there is now another at *Wroxall* in this county, the seat of *Christopher Wren, esq.* but by whom painted I am not informed. It was presented to that family upon the occasion of *Somervile* standing godfather to *Mrs. Newsham*, sister of the *Rev. Philip Wren*, now rector of *Ipsley*, and vicar of *Tamworth*, in *Warwickshire*, uncle and aunt of the present proprietor of *Wroxall*; and during the period in which the before mentioned Clergyman had the care of his Nephew's estate at *Wroxall*, application was made to him by an Artist for liberty to engrave a portrait of *Somervile* from this picture; and it was accordingly forwarded to the Engraver; but, after a considerable time, was returned without any plate being executed from it, in consequence of the artist meeting with *Lord Somervile's* picture of the poet, which was painted in a better style.

The celebrated *Sir Christopher Wren*, who was great-grandfather of the *Rev. Philip Wren*, married, I believe, into the *Burgoyne* family; to whom, it is said, the poet *Somervile* was in some degree related.

Lady Henrietta Luxborough was sister to the celebrated *Lord Bolingbroke*, the friend and an executor of *Pope*. She married *Robert Knight, esq.* of *Barrels*, created *Lord Luxborough* of the kingdom of *Ireland*, *M. P.* for *Castle Rising* in *Norfolk*, and afterwards made *Earl of Catherlogh*. They had one son, *Henry, M. P.* for *Great Grimsby*, who died without issue; and two daughters; one, I understand, married to a *French Count*; and the other to — *Wymondesold, esq.* of *Lockinge*, in *Berks*, whose daughter married *John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. M. P.* *Lady Luxborough* died about the 27th of *March 1756*, and was interred with much funeral solemnity at *Wootton Wawen*, from which Church her remains were sometime afterwards removed to the *Mausoleum* erected near *Barrels* by his Lordship.

It

It has never been noticed among Somerville's works, that he composed a Monumental Inscription, in Stratford-upon-Avon Church, to the memory of Mr. Nathaniel Mason, an eminent attorney of this town; which is here transcribed:

H. S. E.
Nathaniel Mason, Generosus,
Dei cultor,
Hominum amator,
fidei datæ observantissimus,
in negotiis agendis
solers, accuratus,
sine fūco probus;
bis matrimonium contraxit,
nunquam violavit;
uxoribus placens amicus,
liberis monitor fidelis,
servis exactor minimè severus:
valens hilariter vixit,
non improvidè;
morbo affectus,
æquo animo tulit,
et Christo fidens
impavidus obiit
12^o Februarii, 1734,
ætat 63.

Somerville was born in 1692, and died 19th July, 1742. His seat at Edston, with a trifling exception, has been many years rebuilt.

Yours, &c. R. B. WHEELER.

Mr. URBAN, April 25.

IN your Obituary for July, 1780, you have recorded the death of one of the greatest Pluralists of modern days. Dr. Hugh Thomas, at the time of his decease, held the following pieces of preferment:

1. The Mastership of Christ's College.
2. The Deanery of Ely.
3. The Archdeaconry of Nottingham.
4. The Chancellorship of York.
5. The Treasurership of St. David's.
6. A Prebend of York.
7. Ditto at Lincoln.
8. Ditto at Ripon.
9. Ditto at Southwell.
10. A Living in Yorkshire.
11. Ditto.
12. A Sinécure in Wales.

It would be curious to know by what good fortune, or good patronage, one man could contrive (for places of such an amount could only be procured by a long head) to accumulate such immense preferment. Perhaps some of your Readers may recollect the steps which led to Dr.

Thomas's elevation, and may be induced to communicate some particulars of the life of a man more than commonly loaded with the honours and emoluments of the Church; the wonder is that he was not stripped of them in exchange for a Bishoprick; which, it is said, has now and then been the price of a bargain.

Permit me also to inquire for some account of the following book, which is quoted p. 51. of Bishop Burgess's "Essay on the Study of Antiquities," and which is not to be found in the Bodleian Library, nor in that of his own College.

"Reflections on the Natural Foundation of the High Antiquity of Government, Arts, and Sciences, in Egypt," by Dr. N. Forster, printed at Oxford 1745.

Yours, &c. F. R. S.

Change Alley,

April 11.

✓ Mr. URBAN, IF you think the following, which is an exact copy (*verbatim et literatim*) of one of the celebrated Roger Payne's bills for binding (or rather repairing) a book, is worthy a corner in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is at your service.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM WARDER.

HUGHES'S

"Natural History of Barbados."

"The Æortis is entirely taken out by several washings in fair water, their is no danger for future time, it is honestly done, for those things will look fair and clean, but will not stand for time without the person who washes those things is absolutely to be depended on for honesty, as well as knowing how to take the ink out; if the Æ is left in the paper it will in a short future time make the paper quite rotten. — Green morocco joints very neat and strong.

N. B. Nat. Hist. Green a proper colour — very fine and strong drawing paper to suit the colour of the paper of the Book a fine sheet at the beginning and end of the Book, and the sides of the boards cover'd with the same fine drawing paper, the title was very dirty which I have cleaned and mended as neat as I possibly could, the corners of the boards wanted a little mending, and the roughness of the leather put to rights as much as possible, I have done every thing according to order to do the best to make the Book a fine copy.—3s. 6d.

Recd. the Contents

March 26th, 1795. p^r ROGER PAYNE."

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

April 1.

THE village of Stapleton is situated North-east of Bristol, has a good church and many pleasant houses. The prison is at some distance from the town, and inclosed by high walls; on which at convenient intervals are erected double sentry-boxes, where pairs of centinels are constantly on duty. The vigilance with which this place is guarded prevented closer observation; and it was not without some slight apprehensions that the inclosed drawing (*See Plate I.*) was made, within hearing of the most vociferous noises of more than 2000 Frenchmen in their amusements or disputes in the court-yard.

Yours, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

MR. URBAN,

March 24.

THE Letters of C. B. (p. 25—30. 121—126.) are curious. He dates them from "Stonor Park;" but whether "Stonor Park" means Lincoln's inn fields, or whether the "town" and "shops of French booksellers," with which he is presently surrounded (p. 27. b.) are in Stonor Park, wherever it may be on this side of the moon, I do not know. He informs us, that he "formerly took much pleasure in Biblical literature," but has "for several years past abandoned" this "branch of study." "What he recollects of the little knowledge of it that he once possessed, enables him to commit to paper the following miscellaneous observations." And so—what follows, for many a long column, we are to suppose he threw off, *stans pede in uno*, from memory alone—though he favours us with abundance of quotations from authors French, English, and Latin, together with a history of versions of the Holy Scriptures, into various languages, and at various times, from the 15th to the 18th century: a tenth part of which, if the details are accurate (which I have not the means of examining) I will venture to say it was impossible for him to write, unless he was in the shop of one of his "French booksellers," or had the use of his own or some other library.

These mis-statements and inconsistencies, which appear on the surface of these memorable letters, are not

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otherwise of moment, than as they shew how impossible it is to write consistently in defence of error or falsehood; and Popery is a predicted "falsehood" (2 Thess. ii. 11. 1 Tim. iv. 1, 2.) from beginning to end.

I will advert only to a small part of what C. B. has advanced. His chief aim seems to be to "shew the earnest wish of the Church of Rome to promote the circulation of the Scriptures," p. 25. and to correct the mistakes of Protestants" on this head, among whom it is said to be "nearly the universal belief, that the withholding the Bible from the general body is the rule, and the liberty to read it the exception; whereas it is much nearer the truth to say, that the withholding of it is the exception, and the liberty the rule." p. 30. b.

This is the conclusion of the first Letter; and the first step, no doubt, had the subsequent parts the same tendency, leads prosperously towards it. For Fenelon is quoted with applause, when he says, it "is incontestable, that in the first ages of the Church, the laity read the Holy Scriptures. It is clear as daylight, that all people read the Bible and Liturgy in their native languages; that, as a part of good education, children were made to read them." p. 25. b.

This primitive practice we Protestants hold to be laudable, and studiously adhere to it. Why has the Church of Rome deviated from it? "It should seem that the Waldenses and Albigenses obliged the Church to have recourse to her strict authority, in refusing the perusal of the Sacred Scripture to all persons who were not disposed to read it to their advantage." (ib.)—and to many who were disposed so to read it.

But how did the Waldenses and Albigenses constrain the Church of Rome to abandon the universal practice of the primitive Churches? "These Sectaries," it is said, propagated their doctrines among the Laity, principally by a *misapplication* of the Sacred Text." (p. 26.) "After the way which they call *heresy* (said St. Paul) so worship I the God of my fathers." We are obliged however to C. B. for the concession. The truth will now and then escape, when little intended. It seems these same Waldenses and Albigenses, many thousands

thousands of whom the Church of Rome massacred, made the Scriptures the rule of their faith; and in *them* they did not find transubstantiation, purgatory, adoration of saints, nor many other precious doctrines of the Church of Rome. Henceforth therefore, "it [the Gospel] should be given to those only, who seek for nothing in it but the sense of the Church" of Rome. The secret is disclosed! The Church of Rome is the paramount and infallible guide; whatever there is in Scripture repugnant to her "sense" and doctrine (as there is almost in every page of the New Testament) that is to be withheld from all, who will not believe, if the Church of Rome asserts it, that black is white, and "all our senses are deceived!"

Again: "Every one may read them [the divine books] in the vulgar languages, if he first ask the advice of his Confessor, who will only instruct him in what spirit he is to read them" (26. b.); that is, as we have just been told, "to seek for nothing in them, but the sense of the Church" of Rome.

Hitherto, by C. B.'s own shewing, it is evident, that, contrary to his own assertion, the *withholding* of the Bible from the Laity is the rule, and the liberty to read it the exception.

Let us proceed to the second Letter.

Here we are given to understand, on the authority of Mr. Gandolphi, a modern champion of Popery, that a late "Advertisement of the Catholics" on this subject "did not mean," as many understood it to mean, "that the Roman Catholics should, in future, distribute the Holy Scriptures indiscriminately; but merely that those poor people, to whom their priests thought fit to intrust the Scriptures, published with explanatory notes, should be supplied for nothing." p. 124. b. And the Letter writer confirms this, by observing, "That nothing is better known---than that the Roman Catholics consider it a part of the discipline of their Church, that the perusal of the Bible, in the vulgar tongue, should not be indiscriminate." p. 125. Such are the proofs of the position, that the liberty of reading the Bible is the rule, and the prohibition the exception! Who could think it possible, that an advocate, in defending the worst cause ever taken in hand

(for one worse than the defence of Popery will not easily be found) could so plainly and repeatedly, in both his elaborate Letters, confute and contradict himself?

If more direct proof is required, that the Church of Rome does not tolerate the indiscriminate perusal of the Bible, we have it in the known Rule of Pius IV. "Forasmuch as it is manifest from experience," says his Holiness, "that if the Holy Bible in the vulgar tongue is indiscriminately allowed, more harm than benefit thence arises, through human temerity," therefore he goes on to say, it shall not be so read, without a *written Licence*, first obtained by the party, from his Parish Priest or Confessor: "and whoever, without such a Licence, presumes to read the Bible, or to have it in his possession, cannot receive absolution of his sins, unless he first gives up his Bible to the Ordinary *."

Even this concession, however, such as it is, "seemed too much," as the Translators of our Bible observe †, "to Clement VIII.; and therefore he over-ruled and frustrated the grant of Pius IV." But this cassation of the Rule was, if I understand right, set aside by a decree in 1757, under which such versions of the Bible as are approved by the see of Rome, or are published with notes by Catholic Doctors, are allowed as before, that is, with a *written Licence*.

I revert for a moment to the Letters of C. B. It seems "harsh expressions" occur "in the notes to the Original Rheimish Version of the Bible, and in Dr. Challoner's notes to his edition of it." p. 121. All which C. B. very properly says, "I am far from attempting to defend." p. 123. b. He has, however, offered an *apology* for the practice; and it is a memorable one: "When the harsh expressions of the Rheimish Annotators are brought forward,---the dungeons too, the racks, the gibbets, the fires, the confiscations, and the various other modes of persecution, in every hideous form, which the Catholics of those days endured, should not be forgotten.---But permit me to ask,

* Rule IV. prefixed to Index Libror. Prohibit. ed. Rom. 1758. Observationes Clement. VIII. with Addition, ib. p. vi.

† Preface to the English Bible.

whether the language of their Protestant adversaries (*who had no plea of this kind to urge*) were more courteous?

With the "harsh expressions," if such there are, in the Rheinish Version, or in Dr. Fulke, or in both, I have at present no concern. But how are we to account for that marvelous assertion, that the Protestants "had no plea of" persecution "to urge?" Did the writer calmly and deliberately assert what he knew to be false? Or did he, in the peaceful bowers of "Stonor Park," never hear of an Institution called the Inquisition, purposely established for the torturing of heretics, with which name, as is well known, Protestants are uniformly honoured by the Church of Rome? Did no tidings ever reach him of the massacre at Paris on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, when so many thousands of Protestants were murdered, with every mark of barbarous indignity*, every demonstration of public joy? Did he never read of the Duke of Alva's humanity to heretics in the Netherlands? nor of the fires that were lighted up in Smithfield, and in every part of the Kingdom, to burn heretics alive, in the days of "blessed Queen Mary," as the Papists call her?

It has even been calculated, that those, whom the Church of Rome has butchered in cold blood, on account of religion, are more in number than those who have, within the same period, been cut off by the sword of war. Yet Protestants have no plea of persecution to urge!! The plain truth is, that spiritual fornication (that is, idolatry) and the blood of the saints, are the two principal marks of the apostate church of

Rome, from the early days of her tyranny, till the mystic Babylon, the mother of abominations, "shall be thrown down with violence, and shall be found no more at all." Rev. xviii. 2, 21. with xiv. 8. xvii. 5. Wherever "the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication," (xvii. 2.) they suppress one of the ten commandments; and, the better to carry on their delusions, they withhold the Scriptures from those who have not been first taught to believe the Church of Rome, rather than their own senses, or the written word of God. They rob the Almighty of *half his worship*, and give it to saints, and angels, and images. They rob the King of *half his prerogative*, and give it to the Pope; and yet they are indignant, that, in this Protestant country and under a Protestant Government, they are not admitted to the same privileges with those who truly fear God, and honour the King with his due honour, as "over all persons and in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as temporal, within these his dominions, Supreme;"—and may this honour, undivided and unimpaired, remain to Him and to His Royal Descendants, while the world endures!

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoxton, March 26.*

THE Letter of your Correspondent C. B. which appeared in the Magazine for January, p. 25. written with the avowed design to establish a belief that the Church of Rome has *ever been desirous of circulating the Scriptures*, has perhaps excited some surprise in the minds of

* Among others this was one: The Admiral Coligni's head was cut off, and presented to the King and Queen Mother; and then embalmed and sent to Rome, to feast the eyes of the Pope and his Cardinals. The medals struck by the Pope, to commemorate the pious deed, are publicly sold at the Pope's mint in Rome to this day; at least they were a few years ago. Some account of these and other medals on the occasion, with engravings, see in *Gent. Mag.* 1784. p. 831. The History of this Massacre (*Brit. Crit.* 1811, p. 472.) was published by Mr. Comber in 1810. But this I have not seen, neither, I suppose, has C. B. What "joy" such cruelty "finds" may be seen in your pages for 1801. "Ambrose," said the King to Parnæus, "I know not how it is with me, but it goes so heavily, that within these three days I am as in a fever. Indeed, I am ill; I am as ill in mind as in body; sleeping or waking, the murdered Huguenots are ever before my eyes, with hideous faces weltering in their blood. Would to God the children and the aged had been spared!" The order for stopping the massacre, which was proclaimed the following day, was the result of this conversation. *Gent. Mag.* LXXI. p. 422.

many

many of your Readers, as I confess it has done in mine.

In the seventh section of that Letter, your Correspondent professes to "notice a charge often brought against the Catholics, that they were forced against their will to print versions in vernacular languages of the Sacred Text in consequence of the effects produced by the versions of the Protestants," and for which charge he asserts there is no foundation.

As I have from my earliest acquaintance with books been accustomed to consider this charge as well founded, and to believe myself borne out in that opinion by historical facts, I request permission to call those facts to the recollection of your Readers, that they may thereby judge for themselves what attention is due to this assertion of your Correspondent.

I pass by the Saxon versions of the Scriptures, whatever they may have been in number or extent, as well as that by the great reformer Wickliff, because the state of society before the invention of the art of Printing precluded the laity, incapable as they were almost universally of reading and writing, from availing themselves of any opportunity of perusing the Sacred Volume even had it been permitted to them.

But towards the end of the 15th century printing was introduced into this country; and although all other sorts of books for the service of the Church immediately issued from the press, no English version of the Scriptures appeared with the sanction of the Church of Rome for nearly 100 years afterwards.

It is well known that the first English Translation after Wickliff's was the work of a Protestant, William Tindal, who printed it at Antwerp 1526. The circumstances attending the introduction of this Volume are briefly as follows:

Tindal sent some of his Testaments to England for sale, where upon their arrival they were presently prohibited by every Bishop in his diocese. The prohibition alleged, that the translation was false; and that the short notes, consisting, I believe, of a preface, and two introductions to the Epistles, were heretical glosses. All copies were therefore ordered to be brought in, within 30 days, under pain of excommunication.

Yet was no attempt made to suppress this book by what the Popish clergy might have denominated a true translation.

The remainder of Tindal's Testaments were afterwards bought up by Toustal, bishop of London, and burnt publicly at Paul's Cross. The ludicrous circumstance of a new and more elegant edition, improved in the translation, having been printed by the Reformer the next year, with the aid of the Bishop's money, does not in the least affect the question as to the obvious motives which led to the destruction of the former.

In 1530, a paper was drawn up, and signed by Archbishop Warham, Chancellor More, Bishop Toustal, and many other Canonists and Divines, which every Incumbent was commanded to read to his parish, setting forth, "that the King having called together many of the Prelates, with other learned men out of both Universities; and it being proposed to them whether it was necessary to set forth the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue; they were of opinion, that though it had been sometimes done, yet it was not necessary, and that the King did well not to set it out at that time in the English tongue."

The case of Thomas Harding, of Cheynies, in Buckinghamshire, who was burnt for a heretic by order of Longland, bishop of Lincoln, in 1534, for having Testaments in his possession, is another important fact, which shows clearly the sentiments of the Popish Clergy in England with respect to the use of the Scriptures by the laity.

In 1536, although the Reformation had begun, and Cranmer was then Archbishop, the motion in Convocation for setting forth the Scriptures was not carried without much opposition from Garduer and others of his, that is the popish, party.

At length in 1538, Bibles in English, to the number of 1500, were printed by Grafton, and set forth by the King's order, who the next year permitted his subjects the free use of the Sacred Volume by proclamation.

In 1541, a new Edition was completed, and ordered by the King to be set up in all churches.

But in 1542 the Popish Bishops made a last attempt to suppress the English Scriptures; a fact rendered still

still more remarkable by Gardner's famous conceit about the 100 *untranslatable words*.

The conformity of the Popish Bishops, particularly Bonner, to the *King's pleasure*, after all their unavailing endeavours to keep the book from appearing, can hardly be adduced as a proof of any willingness on their part to promote the study of the Sacred Writings by the laity.

After a further lapse of 40 years, and not till then, we arrive, in true chronological order, at the boasted English version printed at Rheims by the Catholic Clergy in the year 1582, when above half a century had passed since the commencement of this glorious struggle on their part for the suppression, and on the part of the Protestants for the publication of the book --- yet this Edition, with others of a subsequent date, C. B. gravely adduces amongst his proofs that *the Church of Rome has been desirous of circulating the Scriptures; and that the charge against her above recited was unfounded*.

I think, Mr. Urban, it must be evident to your Readers, that your Correspondent has not well acquitted himself as a witness, by setting before them the *whole truth*; and I hope he will candidly acknowledge his obligation to me for having supplied his deficiencies.

Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, March 30.

TO enter into a combat of Learning upon any question with the learned Author of the Letter in p. 125, would be a presumption for which I should certainly incur the contempt which I should richly deserve; but, as I have taken a small, although very unequal, part with Mr. Blair, in "The Correspondence with the Catholic Board," which is the subject of the Letter I allude to, I should be obliged by the admission of the accompanying Review*, a few

copies of which have been some time printed by me for private circulation, not published; and which contains, in as short a compass as I can state it, my *unlearned* view of our great question with the Catholics, and my plain common-sense reasons for entertaining considerable jealousy of what is called their Emancipation. I will only just add, in reference to an expression of mine quoted by C. B. from my conversation with Mr. Gandolphy, that to advertise the establishment of an Institution under the *precise name* of one so familiar to the best hopes and feelings of a large portion of the publick, as The Bible Society, could not possibly, without explanation, lead that publick to suppose that the intended Institution had *not* the *precise object* of the one whose name was adopted. That Mr. Butler is incapable of either negative or positive deception, and therefore had nothing to do with the Advertisement in question, I readily allow; but that the Author or Authors of that Advertisement, whoever they were, intended to impress the publick with the belief of an approximation on the part of the Catholics towards Protestant liberality in the circulation of the Scriptures, cannot really be doubted by

Yours, &c. CHRIS. EDW. LEFROY.

Mr. URBAN, Louth, April 14.

OBSERVING that you have inserted, p. 221. a new Translation of the Second Psalm, I am induced to send you a Translation of the 34th Psalm. It forms Part of the Eighth Section of the Appendix* to my Description of an Instrument or Machine for illustrating, on scientific principles, the structure and theory of the Hebrew Language, by a method never before attempted, --- a Work which has received the approbation of the late Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, who was appointed by some

* See an extract from it hereafter, in p. 470.

† The Appendix comprises a refutation of some of the doctrines of antient and modern Hebraicists concerning the Sacred Language; and in which new light is thrown on that important branch of Literature, and the structure of the Hebrew not only carefully investigated, but, in many instances, proved to be uniform and analogous, where before it was generally thought irregular and inaccurate.

of the principal Members of the University to examine it. In the Eighth Section I have not only endeavoured to determine more accurately and elucidate more clearly than has hitherto been attempted, the different significations of Pahul, Pohel, Hithpahel, and Hithpohel; but also to establish a new principle of interpretation of considerable importance, and to prove that in the 34th Psalm is a species of antithetic parallelism hitherto unnoticed; the modifications Pohel and Pahul * being used alternately in the Hebrew Text of that Psalm.

R. UVEDALE.

TRANSLATION OF PSALM XXXIV.

BY THE REV. ROBERT UVEDALE, M. A.

- 1 I will bless Jehovah at all time;
His praise shall be in my mouth continually.
- 2 My soul shall make her boast of Jehovah;
The meek shall hear and rejoice.
- 3 O magnify Jehovah instantaneously † with me,
And let us instantaneously exalt † his Name together.
- 4 I sought Jehovah, and he heard me
And delivered me from all my fears.
Look up to him, and be lightened,
And let not your faces ‡ be ashamed.
This afflicted man cried, and Jehovah heard,
And delivered him from all his troubles.
- 5 The Angel of Jehovah immediately encampeth round about,
And delivereth them § that fear him.
O taste and see that Jehovah is good;

Blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

- 6 O fear Jehovah, ye his Saints;
For there shall be no want to them that fear him. [fered hunger;—
The young lions have lacked and suffered
But they that seek Jehovah shall not want any good thing.
- 7 Come ye children, hearken unto me;
I will now teach you the fear of Jehovah:
What man is he that desireth life,
And loveth many days, that he may see good?
Keep thy tongue from evil,
And thy lips from speaking guile.
Depart from evil, and do good;
Diligently seek § peace, and pursue it.
The eyes of Jehovah are upon the righteous,
And his ears are open unto their cry.
The face of Jehovah is against them that do evil, [from the earth.
To cut off the remembrance of them
- 8 The Righteous cried, and Jehovah heard, [troubles.
And delivered them out of all their
Jehovah is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart, [trite spirit.
And he will save such as be of a contrite heart;
Many are the afflictions of the Righteous;
But Jehovah will deliver him from [them all.
- 9 He constantly keepeth all his bones;
Not one of them is broken.
Evil shall instantly slay ¶ the ungodly,
And they that hate the Righteous shall be desolate. [of his servants,
Jehovah instantly redeemeth the soul
And none of them that trust in him shall be desolate.

* The modification Pahul is usually termed Kal; but very improperly, as I have shewn in the Fifth Section of the Appendix. That the Hebrew *Modifications* are erroneously termed *Conjugations* is proved by Dr. James Robertson, (late Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh,) in his *Clavis Pentateuchi. Prefat. p. vii.*

† O magnify instantaneously—Let us instantaneously exalt—Possibly the Masorites might have had no inconsiderable degree of insight into the nature of the Hebrew parallelisms. They have placed נגדל in their pretended modification Pihel; and (as Pohel answers in many respects to Pihel, and as the formative letter of both Pohel and Pahul is often omitted,) it should seem that they have, in this instance, been careful to prevent that Hebrew word from being erroneously considered as in Pahul, when, in fact, it is in Pohel. נגדל may, therefore, be interpreted O magnify instantaneously; and as דלוקמה is certainly in Pohel, it may be rendered Let us instantaneously exalt.

‡ Your faces.—Read with the LXX, the Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic Versions פניכם instead of פניהם which makes much better and more consistent sense.

§ And delivereth them דלוקמה—“Fut. pro Pres.” VATABLUS.

¶ Diligently seek.—Ita Vers. Arab. &c.

¶ Shall instantly slay.—חמורת—“Malum unum statim interimet impium; oppositè ad multa Mala Justì.”—See Poli Synopsis, and Aben Ezra.

LE BARON D'ORDRE,
Commandant des Gardes Nationales
du Pas de Calais.

Mr. URBAN,
Cheyne Walk,
Chelsea, April 15.

THIS distinguished Loyalist (whose name has been wrongly printed D'ORDE) arrived here a few days ago, with the Prefect of Boulogne, on account of the glorious counter-revolution in France, to tender the willing allegiance of his countrymen to Louis XVIII. In the year 1797, THE BARON was in England with his father and sister, among the number of wretched exiles in consequence of national troubles: They resided in Chelsea at that time, and their amiable manners and dignified deportment gained them general respect and much private esteem. THE BARON then wrote the enclosed elegant little piece of interesting poetry; *interesting* both as a juvenile composition of merit, and as a true representation of virtuous sentiments and hopes, which the goodness of Providence has, at length, awfully rewarded and fulfilled. At THE BARON's desire, I gave him the accompanying free translation; and the whole was printed and distributed among friends in our neighbourhood.

When Napoleon Buonaparte ascended the Gallic throne in 1799, such tenders were made to the family of D'ORDRE as militated neither against their personal honour, nor against their attachment to their banished princes. Abstinence from all political intrigue and quiet conduct under the rule of the paramount authority formed the sole conditions demanded of them. *The daughter was dead*; the father was *infirm*; the son was active, spirited, and intelligent. The father and son accepted the terms, and returned to their beloved native country.

The National Guards are much like our Volunteers. The high station of my friend THE BARON evinces fully the superiority of his talents and the opinion of his fellow-townsmen. He is a very marked young man.

Judge, Mr. Urban, of my joy and of our mutual satisfaction at our shaking hands together, once more, in Old England yesterday. I had long given up father and son for lost in the storms of denunciations and conscriptions. I found my noble-minded

friend the same in all his sympathies and principles; but with his faculties greatly improved indeed. Language is inadequate to express the affecting appearance he made at our sudden interview. Emotions of public exultation and honourable pride mingled with private feelings of delight and generous independent friendship. "We are *free*, Mr. Butler, we are all truly *free*, at last, my dear Sir! Oh! what happiness, what joy, what pleasure!....." No; never, never, shall I forget the scene. "*The freeman grasped the freeman's hand.*"

I am, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

ÉPIQUE A MON PÈRE,
Par Le Baron T. I. D'ORDRE.

L'Auteur adressa cette Épique à son Père, à peine convalescent de la petite vérole; il ne comptoit pas alors la faire imprimer, et ce n'est que d'après l'avis de ses amis, et surtout d'après la traduction Angloise, qu'il se hazarde aujourd'hui à la rendre publique. Il prie ses Souscripteurs de recevoir l'hommage de sa reconnaissance: T. I. D'O.

Mon père, quand j'ai vu dix sept fois la nature [rûre.
Renouveler des champs la brillante pa-
Qu'il m'est doux de songer que tu n'as employé [l'amitié:

D'autres droits sur ton fils que ceux de Tu fus le compagnon de sa paisible enfance;

Le premier confidant de son adolescence; Lorsque tu l'instruisois c'étoit en l'amusant. [autant..

Peu de fils à leur père en peuvent dire Non, l'étude jamais ne lui couta de larmes; [charmes.

Tu la lui fis aimer en lui prêtant des Combien j'étois heureux! lors qu'un destin fatal

Nous força de quitter notre pays natal. Aurois tu pu penser qu'un jour notre patrie

Poursuivroit ses enfans avec tant de furie? Et qu'ils seroient en but à de si grands dangers [étrangers.

Qu'ils leur faudroit errer sur des bords Ne reverrai-je plus les lieux de ma naissance [lance?

Où si tranquillement s'écouloit mon en- Ne reverrai-je plus ce bocage cheri, Où contre le soleil nous trouvions un abri? [l'orage,

Ces arbres qui longtems tinrent tête à Qui des fiers aquilons defendoient le village; [furieux.

Ils tombent sous les coups du soldat Fuyez, tristes oiseaux, fuyez loin de ces lieux: Vous

Vous n'y trouveriez plus comme autre-
fois d'asiles; [tranquilles.
Conduisez vos petits vers des bords plus
Ne reverrai-je plus ce parterre enchan-
teur [douceur?

Que ma main cultivoit avec tant de
Depuis un lustre, hélas! que j'ai quitté
la France, [longue absence:
Mes rosiers seront morts durant ma
Dans ces lieux embellis par des myrtes
fleuris,

Il ne croît a présent que de tristes soucis.
Ne reverrai-je plus la grotte solitaire?
D'où tomboit avec bruit une onde tou-
jours claire, [cheur.

Où nous allions le soir respirer la frai-
Par de tendres avis tu me formois le
cœur. [limpide.

Un jour j'étois penché près de l'onde
Mes regards la suivoient dans sa course
rapide: [cours;

Tel est, t'écrias tu, de nos momens le
L'instant qui nous échappe est perdu
pour toujours.

Ainsi par un avis aussi juste que sage,
Du tems tu m'enseignois à connoître
l'usage. [charmans!

Ah, combien sont changés ces lieux jadis
Hélas! j'en ai vu fuir les doux amuse-
ments: [d'allarmes,

Qui pourroit en goûter dans ce séjour
Et qui peut y songer sans répandre des
larmes? [les jeux.

Du hameau la discorde a chassé tous
Dès que l'homme est coupable il devient
malheureux:

Son aimable gaieté fuit avec l'innocence.
On voit dans tous les cœurs regner la
méfiance: [tremblant:

On s'évite; on se fuit: on se parle en
Où l'on dansoit naguère, on se bat main-
tenant. [steriles:

Nos champs privés de bras sont devenus
Voilà quels sont les fruits de nos guerres
civiles.

Je te rappelle, hélas! un triste souvenir:
D'un objet qui fait peine on parle avec
plaisir; [rance

Mais ne perdons jamais la flatteuse espé-
De voir la douce paix renaître encore
en France*.

On a dit de tout tems: trop heureux
le mortel

Qui trouve, dans sa vie, un seul ami réel:
Jeune, je l'ai trouvé: c'est dans un ten-
dre père. [resserre!

Heureux les noeuds du sang que l'amitié
Mes vœux les plus ardens tendent à mon
bonheur: [mon cœur!

Qu'il m'est doux de pouvoir lui dévoiler
La jeunesse est facile; elle a besoin d'un
guide: [égide.

Contre les traits du vice il sera mon

Souvent une imprudence a coûté bien
des pleurs,

Et le Sentier du Vice est parsemé de fleurs:
L'œil d'un père peut seul en découvrir
l'abîme. [un crime.

D'un amour innocent tu ne fais point
L'homme est né pour aimer; c'est son
plus grand bonheur, [cœur.

Mais la vertu toujours doit diriger son
Pour plaire et pour fixer Lise a tout
en partage.

Elle est jeune; elle est belle; elle est
bonne; elle est sage. [l'aimer;

On ne sauroit la voir un instant sans
On ne peut la connoître aussi sans
l'estimer. [gagé,

En voyant ce portrait, tu vas dire, je
D'un amant, d'un poëte, ah! c'est bien
le langage.

Non; ma muse toujours chérit la vérité:
Ce portrait si flatteur n'est point du tout
flatte.

Seule elle en dontera; tel est sa modestie.
Ah! si tu connoissois comme elle est
accomplie.

Rarement à son père on contes ses amours:
Je n'ai rien de caché pour l'auteur de
mes jours. [confiance?

En qui pourrais-je mieux placer ma
Toi, dont les tendres soins ont sauvé
mon enfance.

O mon père! quels jours! que ces
jours où tu crus [revient plus:

Que j'allois vers ces bords d'où l'on ne
Pendant cette cruelle et longue maladie,
Qu'on ne peut éprouver qu'une fois en
la vie,

La Parque alloit briser de si tendres liens:
Tu hazardas tes jours pour conserver les
miens,

A peine revenu du trouble qui t'agite,
Tu prends le mal affreux à l'instant qu'il
me quitte.

Je ne verrai jamais sans attendrissement
Sur ton visage écrit ce tendre dévoue-
ment. [ance

Et toi Babet* aussi dont la douce assist-
Nous étoit prodiguée avec tant de con-
stance, [dres secours?

Hélas! qu'aurions nous fait sans tes ten-
Tu passois près de nous et les nuits et les
jours;

Foible, tu retrouvois, dans l'ardeur de
ton zèle,

Pour adoucir nos maux une force nouvelle.

On trouve peu d'amis quand on est
malheureux. [reux,

Nous en avons trouvé pourtant de géné-
Dont l'intérêt touchant sur ces rives
lointaines [peines

Suspendoit nos ennuis, adoucissoit nos

* Respexit, tamen, et longo post tem-
pore venit, 1814.

* Elisabeth le R. . qui prit soin de
mon enfance,

Dont la délicatesse ajoutoit aux bienfaits;
 Ah! de tels souvenirs ne s'effacent jamais.
 Le sort, quoique cruel, fut pour nous
 moins sévère [gleterre :
 En dirigeant nos pas vers l'heureuse An-
 De l'hospitalité nous y goûtons les fruits.
 On n'est point en exil on l'on a tant
 d'amis.

EPISTLE TO MY FATHER.

Translated by Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER,
 jun. M. A. Lecturer of Brompton.

The Author addressed this Epistle to his Father, when just recovering from the small-pox; without the slightest view to publication at the time. Its appearance is entirely owing to the solicitations of friends, whose wishes are now seconded by an English translation. He trusts Subscribers will kindly accept his grateful acknowledgments of their kindness. W. B. *Trans.*

NOW seventeen summers o'er my
 youthful head [shed;

Their varied dole of joy and grief have
 And unremitted still the best of friends
 To me his kind solicitude extends.

From earliest infancy to manly prime,
 My future weal engross'd his valued time;
 Whilst all the blandishments of science
 hung

On the dear dictates of a father's tongue.
 Blest hours and brief! Now nought, alas!
 remains [pains.

Save fond remembrance to augment my
 Our lives insatiate parricides pursued,
 Who in their country's blood their arms
 imbrued.

In wild despair to foreign climes we fly,
 To shun the fiends of raging anarchy.

And shall I ne'er those much-lov'd
 haunts review, [ment flew?

Where swift on Rapture's wing each mo-
 Those much-lov'd haunts,—bedight with
 tufted trees, [breeze,

Shelter'd alike from heat, and chilling
 Where many a flow'ret by my hand up-
 rear'd

In rich luxuriance of tints appear'd;—
 Are rudely stript of every sylvan grace,
 And savage desolation strews the place;
 Not ev'n a rose survives of all my store,
 To mark the spot where Eden bloom'd
 before.

Poor fluttering outcasts of the pro-
 strate grove, [love;
 Ye carol there no more blithe strains of
 But, with the remnant of your callow
 brood, [sion stood.

Must quit the site where erst our man-

And shall I ne'er review our lonely
 cave, [wave;

Where rush the tumults of the lucid
 GENT MAG. May, 1814.

Where oft we took the air at close of
 day,

In friendly chat beguiling hours away?
 Once on the stream I gaz'd with steady
 eye,

And trac'd its progress as it rippled by:
 "Just such," you pensive cried, "man's
 days appear!" [to year."

Wave follows wave, and year succeeds
 How are ye chang'd, dear scenes of
 former joy! [stroy.

Each vestige of delight the storms de-
 O'er all our plains, lo! fierce Siroccos
 sweep: [weep.

The exil'd masters veil their heads, and
 Rapine usurps dominion, peace retires,
 In Gallia's bosom Discord lights her fires.
 The sports of artless mirth, the tender
 glance [dance,

Shot from fair votaries of the sprightly
 All all are fled. Distrust, with scowling
 eye,

Hath murder'd antient hospitality.

But why should I thus fruitlessly mo-
 lest

The fine sensations of my parent's breast?
 No. Let us trust the Fates shall yet ad-
 vance [France;

Some bright vicissitude for hapless
 And strive meanwhile with full content
 to prove

The present comforts of domestic love.

"Happy the man, who, on life's way-
 ward stage,

One real friend's affection can engage!"
 Such is the world's grave saw. My years,
 tho' few, [you:

Shew me that prize, respected Sire, in
 Friendship refines the force of Nature's
 claim,

And your Son's happiness is all your aim;
 Ah! with what ecstasy of filial pride

To such a friend my secrets I confide!
 And, like a meek Telemachus, resort,
 When Vice allures, to Mentor for support.

Full oft shall vain imprudence inly
 mourn [thorn.

The flow'rs of Vice conceal the deadliest
 A Father's prudent eye detects the wiles
 Of gay Calypso's captivating smiles.

But never wilt thou check with words
 severe

A love to innocence and virtue dear;
 Lisa's superior charms might well en-
 gage

The frozen apathy of palsied age:
 Her youth, her beauty, and her modest
 worth,

Evince my fair a paragon on earth.

From this warm portrait you, no doubt,
 may deem

A Poet's fancy urg'd the plausible theme:
 No!—Truth here elevates her awful voice,
 And ratifies with zeal a Lover's choice.

Let

Let others dread their wishes to impart;
Mine fly with ardour to a Father's heart,
That, from my dawn of helpless infancy,
Hath ever beat with fond regard for me:
For me prepar'd to live, and, oh! how
high

The price of love! for me prepar'd to die.
Heavens! what intensity of grief possess'd
The anxious throbbings of his honour'd
breast,

When dire contagions, which but once
The human fabric, threaten'd to prevail!
Scarce from the bed of languishment I
sprung,

O'er which paternal sorrow wildly hung;
But my fond Guide, unable to repel
The loathsome taint, a seeming victim
fell.

Hail! melancholy pledges of the pain,
Which on his much-lov'd countenance
remain;

Ye claim resistless at my duteous hands
The mighty debt that gratitude com-
mands!

And thou, Bahet, whose sweet endear-
ments gave [grave;
Assiduous aid, and snatch'd us from the
What had we been without thy kind
display

Of tender vigilance, by night, by day?
The weakness of thy sex awhile unknown,
Thou mad'st thy master's anguish all
thine own.

Few are the friends of the unfortunate:
But we have met with generous and
great; [to sooth,
Whose sympathies conspire our pangs
And all Hope's ruffled plumage gently
smooth; [oheer'd,
Whose delicate support our woes have
And thrown a double grace o'er boons
conferr'd.

In grateful bosoms their desert shall live,
Whilst Memory holds her dear preroga-
tive.

And, though a sad mutation we deplore,
We bless the day we came to Albion's
shore, [combine
Where with such large munificence
Thy matchless charms, Philanthropy
divine.

*On the unsound Evidence in support
of Dr. WILMOT's being the Writer
of JUNIUS.*

Malè verum examinat omnis
Corruptus iudex. Hon.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbotts Roding,*
May 7.

WERE I possessed of the mate-
rials to displace the fictitious
name of Junius, by substituting the
real name of the Author of those
celebrated Letters, I should be un-

willing to tread upon that disputed
ground.

But, when the object of my taking
in your valuable Miscellany for infor-
mation and amusement is altogether
defeated by such an erroneous state-
ment of facts, as met my eye in your
last Publication, under the signature
of Olivia Wilmot Serres, I cannot
suffer such a deviation from truth to
pass, without recommending to your
fair Correspondent more circumspec-
tion, and more authorised evidence,
than she has brought, to prove that
Dr. Wilmot was the Author of Junius.

At all events, and at all hazard, *per
fas et nefas*, she dashes to convince
the ignorant of her position. She is
determined to erect this monument to
his fame at the expence of every
thing that is valuable to moral cha-
racter and reputation. For, little
would it contribute to the character
of an English Protestant Divine,
could his name be written upon the
sepulchral marble, as the Writer of
Junius.

I well remember Dr. Wilmot, when
I was an under-graduate in the Uni-
versity—where he would be better
known by my contemporaries by the
characteristic distinction of *Driver*,
than by the title of *Junius*. The
scholars and fellows of Trinity, and
St. John's, in Oxford, perfectly un-
derstand the above allusion—some
of them to their cost. But let me
confine myself to the more immedi-
ate question in discussion.

Mrs. Serres sets out with a deter-
mined resolution of dashing out every
other claim than that of her Uncle to
the legitimate title of Junius: adopt-
ing this principle from Dean Swift,
that "as to the difference between
good and bad fame, 'tis a perfect
trifle." Dogmatically and positively
she asserts, that Dr. James Wilmot
was the Author of the Letters of Ju-
nius. In a P. S. to her Letter, she
brings the following evidence:

"A Gentleman has this day, April
17, informed my daughter, that Sir
William Draper was of Trinity College;
and that he knew Dr. Wilmot had a po-
litical quarrel with that Gentleman at
the University, which gave rise to the
controversy in *Junius's* Letters."

In all disputed claims to honour-
able distinction, no other evidence
should be brought, than that which
can

can stand the test of unequivocal truth. Let Mrs. Serres be decided by her own judgment, and resolve the question, whether her own daughter has not been ignorantly and innocently imposed upon by the gentleman who gave her the information upon which the mother implicitly relies? and whether the gentleman has not made both the mother and the daughter the dupes of mis-information?

Facts are stubborn things, and cannot bend to false information. The information communicated is, that Sir William Draper was of Trinity College. The anonymous gentleman ought not surely to have exposed his fair friends to the easiest of all confutations. Sir William Draper never was a matriculated member of the University in question; consequently he never was of the same College with Dr. Wilmot. The difference, therefore, between them becomes more than problematical: and the positive assertion, that "he knew Dr. Wilmot had a political quarrel with that Gentleman at the University," becomes subject to the doubt of any authenticity to the existence of the fact.

Sir William Draper, when a boy, was an Eton scholar, upon the foundation of that Royal Institution. He was fortunately successful in succeeding to King's College. He became a Fellow of that Society; and, if, I am not mistaken, by virtue of his Fellowship was admitted to the order of a Deacon. Subsequent to this, he engaged himself in the King's service as an Officer in the Infantry; and, rising rapidly in the Army, commanded the military expedition to Manilla, and sent to his College at Cambridge several of the Spanish standards.

From several circumstances which offer themselves to my mind, I am so far from believing that any political quarrel arose between Sir William Draper and Dr. Wilmot, so as to give rise to the controversy in Junius's Letters; that I should question whether the Doctor was ever in company with the General. But, be that as it may, Mrs. Serres, like a person in danger of being drowned, who catches at a twig which has not strength to support the weight of an infant, has hastily and incautiously rested her credulity upon the word of a gentleman, whose name she has discreetly, and perhaps warily, concealed from the public eye.

Cold and indifferent as I may be, to whom shall be identified the disputed infamy of concealing the assassin's dagger under his cloak to wound the fair name and reputation of my friend, I cannot but advise your fair Correspondent, rather to consign the contested palm to Mr. H—— or Lord A——, or to any other claimant, than to adorn the bust of her Uncle with a chaplet so little suited to the genius of a Messenger and Minister of Peace.

W. C. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

IT is remarkable that all the modern Acts of Parliament relating to the Clergy should be drawn up in so loose and impracticable a manner, as to require almost an immediate alteration! During the present Session, it appears to be the intention of the Legislature to pass another Bill to enforce the residence of the Clergy upon their benefices; or rather it may be called, a Bill to permit and sanction Non-residence. The object of this Letter is merely to recommend an equitable consideration of the measures by which Residence is to be enforced. Residence implies actual and personal occupation of the Parsonage-house and the performance of the Clerical duties of the Parish: and it is recommended that the Bishops in future shall issue their monition to all Incumbents to reside, or to state their reasons for Non-residence, in order to receive his Licence of exemption. But, Mr. Urban, how can a Bishop by his Licence grant an exemption for a legal impossibility? There are numerous instances of small parishes, in which there never have been Parsonage-houses, and where are only the habitations of a few farmers and cottagers, but which can afford no reception for a Clergyman's family. Are the Incumbents of these Churches, which are generally small Vicarages and Perpetual Curacies, to be compelled to obtain a Licence for Non-Residence, when they reside as near as possible to their respective Cures, and perform all the parochial duties? Surely, in these cases, the Bill will operate in no other respect but as a vexatious Tax, calling upon such of the Clergy to pay for a Licence to exempt them from that residence, with which it is impossible for them legally to comply, so long as there are no houses upon their Livings. It will

will be found upon inquiry, that Incumbents of this description form a numerous body of the Clergy. In the parishes above mentioned, many of the Incumbents have no tithes, but only a small income of 40*l.* or 50*l.* or 60*l. per annum*, arising from a few acres of land and Queen Anne's Bounty. The Universities, the Cathedrals, and Lay-Impropriators, carry away all the golden produce, and leave an empty subsistence to the laborious and humble Parish-priest. And is it reasonable, is it just or liberal, that from such a scanty income he should be called upon for the payment of an annual or biennial tax, to exempt him from penalties for non-compliance with the Statute, with which by no act of his own he can comply? And why should he be in a worse situation than the Stipendiary Curate, who is allowed, without renewing a Licence for which he is to pay, to reside at the distance of several miles from his cure?

Whilst I am alluding to the expence of a Licence, I cannot omit to express my surprise, that the Clergy should so easily submit to the imposition to which in many Dioceses they are liable. The Act limits the expence to ten shillings; but it will be found, that by that easy mechanical process, now so well known, of making a charge for matters the most trivial, the expence of a Licence amounts to between twenty and thirty shillings, according to the liberality of the Secretaries. Thus is the kind intention of the Legislature defeated, which had regard to the poverty of the Clergy; and although no stamp is required, yet the Secretary takes care to multiply his charges; and, instead of a stamp, they have something to pay in the nature of an attorney's bill, and solely for his benefit.

It is my opinion, that it would be better to repeal the late Acts relating to the Clergy altogether. The Canon has amply provided a remedy for the abuses of Non-Residence; and by the vigilance of the Bishops, whose eyes, it is hoped, are equally directed to the wealthy Pluralist as to the starving Vicar, all Legislative interference will be unnecessary. The conscientious Clergyman does not need the threats and penalties of the Law, to teach him the honest performance of his duty in every way that is practicable.

Yours, &c.

D.

Alton, Hants,
Nov. 20, 1813.

MR. Gough, in the Additions to our County, in his valuable edition of Camden's Britannia, speaking of Alton, says—"It gave title of Marquis 1694, to Charles Talbot Duke of Shrewsbury, on whose death, in 1718, the title became extinct."

I am fully aware that it is the height of presumption in me to question the accuracy of so learned and justly celebrated an Antiquary; but I cannot help thinking, that, in this instance, Mr. Gough must have been mistaken; and that it is not this place, but Alton Castle in Staffordshire, that gave title of Marquis to the above Duke of Shrewsbury.

I cannot learn that the Talbots ever possessed property here. The principal manor and hundred, which are antient demesne, and as such exercise some extensive rights and privileges*, were in 1694, the property of the Chafins, in whose family they continued until they were purchased, about the year 1752, by the Rt. Hon. Bilson Legge, whose son, Lord Stawell, is the present proprietor of them.

It is, however, remarkable that a Talbot is the armorial ensign of the

* A Court is held every three weeks for the recovery of small debts, and for levying fines and suffering recoveries of certain lands, within the Hundred.—Antient demesne estates are such as belonged to the Crown in the reign of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, and which are described in Domesday Book as Terra Regis. The following extract is copied from Warner's edition of that celebrated Record. There is a small manor still called Neatham, but the Hundred and principal manor are called Alton.

"Terra Regis in Neteham Hundredo.—Ipse Rex tenet in dominio Neteham. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Quot hidae sint non dixerunt. Terra est 52 carucate. In dominio sunt 5 carucate: et 54 villani et 26 bordarii, cum 47 carucatis. Ibi 16 servi, et 8 molini et dimidium, de 4 libris et 14 solidis, 3 denariis minus. Mercatus de 8 libris, et 15 aeræ prati. Silva de 150 porcis. T. R. E. et postea valuit 76 libras, et 16 solidos et 8 denarios. Modò tantundem appreciatur; et tamen reddit, de firma 118 libras, et 12 solidos, et 9 denarios. De isto manerio ablata est una virgata terræ, quam tenuit Lewinus forestarius, sicut dicit Hundredum."

town,

town, and that the vane on the market-house was a Talbot, so lately as the year 1803, when some young men, who had formed themselves into a Volunteer corps, had the *dog* taken down, and a lion, which they considered a more honourable badge, erected in its stead.

If any of your genealogical readers inform me which of the places gave the title of Marquis to the Talbot family, I shall be obliged to them.

H. M. page 608, in the Supplement to your last Vol. says I have proved Lord Moira's right to the barony of Hastings, but have not explained why his lordship sits by that title, when in possession of more ancient dignities. The reason, I conceive, is, because Hastings is the paternal barony; the others, Newmarch, Peverell, &c. are maternal dignities, being acquired in the reign of Edward IV. by the marriage of Edward son of William first Lord Hastings, with Mary daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Hungerford, in whom they were all represented. A HANTS GENEALOGIST.

Mr. URBAN, April 18.

IN one of Mr. Gilpin's Sermons there is an allusion to a country in which Christianity had once prevailed, but was forgotten. In a Sermon of Mr. Polwhele's we have a similar allusion:

"We have a description of a Country," says Mr. P. "where Christianity once existed, but is now extinct. The traveller (as he tells us) enquired of several of the natives--'Who was Jesus Christ?' but received no answer to this and other similar questions from the ignorant inhabitants. Towards the end of the narrative, it appears that the Sabbath had never been kept in that Country. Had we been told so in the beginning, it would have been easy to anticipate the rest." Vol. II. p. 248.

Neither of these two Writers, however, mention the country in question. If any of your Readers, Mr. Urban, can give us this information, it will be extremely acceptable to

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. Now that Mr. Polwhele's Sermons are before me, I cannot help noticing, at this moment of universal triumph (when Peace is again about to diffuse its blessings amongst us), a remarkable passage, wherein Mr. P.

predicts from Daniel the downfall of the Tyrant Buonaparte. The Sermon was written so long ago as 1798.

"At the time of the end, the King of the South (Austria), and the King of the North (Russia), shall come against him like a whirlwind," &c. &c. And "he shall come to an end; and none shall help him."

But see the whole passage in vol. II. pp. 424, 425, 426, 427, 428.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, March 21.
THE annexed Latin Epitaph on a late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, is on a marble slab fixed up on the Eastern wall of the Church at Granchester, a village distant about two miles from Cambridge, and the same within whose precincts it has been said that Gray wrote his celebrated "Elegy in a Country Churchyard." It is the opinion of many, that the traces of scenery and position that are here and there discernible in the Elegy, correspond very well with the view from this Churchyard. The curfew mentioned by our Poet was of course the great bell at St. Mary's, Cambridge; and the custom of ringing it at nine o'clock continues to this day. I hope that ere long some of your Cambridge Correspondents will favour us with a drawing and description of Granchester Church. Since many traces of antiquity are there discernible, I doubt not but such a communication would be very acceptable.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW-JACOBUS.

"M. S. Francisci Gulielmi Edwards, Johannis Edwards Cantienensis filii natu primi, Collegii SSæ Trinitatis Cantab. Discipuli; qui ingenio et virtute florens morbo gravi et immaturo omnibus præter se flebilis succubuit. Intra hos parietes sibi dilectissimos cum multis æqualium suorum lacrymis compositus est. De quo si quid amplius, lector, novisse velis, certior fias oportet, quam amabile esset in hoc juvene exemplar integritatis, comitatis, verecundiæ. Viginti annos natus ob. Jul. 22, 1805."

Translation.

"Sacred to the memory of Francis William Edwards, eldest son of John Edwards, of the county of Kent, late scholar of the College of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge; who, distinguished alike for talent and amiableness of disposition, the object of regret with every one except himself, fell an early victim to

to a cruel disease. He was buried within these walls, to which, while alive, he was most partial, amidst the many tears of his associates. Reader, if thou wouldst know more about him, rest assured that in this young man shone forth a lovely example of candour, good-breeding, and purity of manners. He died, at the age of 20, July 22, 1805."

On the Consciousness of the human Soul, during the time of its continuance in a disembodied state.

(Continued from page 328.)

THAT the human soul, when once separated from the human body, is destined to remain in an unconscious state until the time of their reunion at the general resurrection, is a doctrine concerning which we must of necessity admit at least thus much—that it is decidedly at variance with the popular persuasion of mankind in every age and country. Nor will it at all avail us, in the present instance, to appeal from the prejudiced opinion of the many, to the enlightened judgment of the few; since in no one particular have the learned world, in general been at all times more unanimous, than in assigning to every individual human being the possession of a twofold nature, a spiritual and a material; and in considering the former of these substances as instinct essentially with sense and thought; and the latter as necessarily devoid of each.

Now for the almost universal prevalence of this persuasion, we can, I conceive, no otherwise satisfactorily account, than by regarding it either as the obvious suggestion of men's natural understandings, or as the certain doctrine of revealed religion, or (which seems indeed the more rational opinion) as sanctioned by the concurrent testimony of both.

But, whichever of these hypotheses we may be inclined to favour, the result, with regard to the determination of the present momentous question, will be the very same; the doctrine which asserts the uninterrupted consciousness of the human soul, during her disembodied state, will, on either supposition, remain equally unshaken.

They, indeed, who shall have the hardihood to affirm, that the whole of man's present being is alike material, may, doubtless, with perfect

consistency infer, that extinction or suspension of his animal functions must necessarily involve in it the equal extinction or suspension of his mental. With a view, however, to evince the extreme weakness of this hypothesis, I shall beg leave to submit to the consideration of the philosophic reader, the following brief comments on a passage which occurs in book iv. chap. 3. of Mr. Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*. "We have the ideas," says Mr. Locke, "of matter and of thinking; but, possibly, shall never be able to know whether any mere material body thinks or no; it being impossible for us, by the contemplation of our own ideas, without revelation, to discover, whether Omnipotency has not given to some systems of matter, fitly disposed, a power to perceive and think; or else joined and fixed to matter so disposed a thinking immaterial substance."

Now on the passage here-quoted I cannot but remark, that, understanding the term *matter* in its usual and appropriate sense, it will not be easy for us to absolve this illustrious writer from the charge of at least *verbal* inconsistency. For if, conformably with this construction of the term, we consider the constituent or elementary parts of any given *material* body as utterly devoid of thought and sense; nothing in nature, it appears to me, can be more obvious than the certainty of the following conclusion: viz. that without the intervention and immediate influence of some superior and *essentially* different substance, no alteration of which those parts are physically susceptible can ever be with reason deemed sufficient to communicate to such body the ennobling attributes of perception and intelligence. All the variation, either internal or external, which can ever be imagined to take place in any given system of senseless matter must necessarily be imputed, in an exclusive manner, to some correspondent change in the disposition of its component parts. But to no possible change in the disposition of parts confessedly unconscious can we ever, without palpable absurdity, ascribe the power of producing consciousness. And, therefore, to yield our assent to the truth of the opinion above suggested, is, in the estimation of sober reason, to do no less than mentally

mentally or tacitly assert—that, through the agency of Omnipotence, it is possible that there may be an effect without a cause, or an attribute without a subject.

The chief source, if not of actual fallacy, at least of verbal ambiguity and apparent contradiction, in many of the speculative reasonings and disquisitions of Mr. Locke, was, without doubt, a predominating propensity to *abstraction*; a disposition of mind that prompted him, but too frequently, to speak of *qualities, properties, and attributes*, without a due consideration (at least without a duly explicit mention) of the intimate relation which *these* must, in reason, ever be understood to bear to some *real substance*.

It was this peculiarity of mind (unless my judgment much deceive me) which led him, in the very beginning of the passage above cited, to contrast the idea which we have of *matter* with that which we have of *thinking*: ideas in reality so wholly incommensurate, as to be utterly incapable of being made the subjects either of any perceptible opposition, or of any perceptible agreement; *thought* being the mere *attribute* of some subsisting being; and *matter* the generic term for that elementary *substance*, or those elementary substances, of which all inert and senseless bodies are composed. And to the very same cause must we attribute what is contained in the following sentence, extracted from Mr. Locke's correspondence with the Bishop of Worcester on this subject: "The general idea of substance being the same everywhere, the modification of *thinking*, or the power of *thinking*, joined to it, makes it a *spirit*, without considering what other modification it has." Now the applicability of the passage here quoted to the point in question must needs be allowed to rest entirely on the assumed truth of this untenable position, viz. that because the notion which we attach to the general term *substance*, when considered as representing the real essence of the thing referred to, is in all cases equally inadequate, therefore the real essence of any one class or order of created beings is justly to be regarded as differing in no respect whatever from that of any other, any farther than as it may have pleased the Supreme

Creator to superadd to such essence certain peculiar and wholly adventitious or abstract qualities. But surely a sagacity far inferior to that of Mr. Locke would have sufficed to suggest to him upon this head, that the discriminating properties of all created substances are, in truth, to be regarded as no more than the natural and necessary result of *that essential nature*, or *that elementary constitution*, which it has pleased the Divine Providence to give them; and, consequently, that to talk of superadding to any system of mere matter the faculty of thinking, without having presupposed the conversion of such system from a material into a spiritual substance; that is, in other words, without considering it as already subjected, through the power of God, to such an *essential* change as must needs render the term *material* totally inapplicable to it, is to use a language replete with palpable inconsistency:—it being, in truth, tantamount to this most preposterous assertion, that all the endless diversity which is observable in the sensible qualities of created bodies is, in reason, to be derived, not from any correspondent difference in the elementary substances of which such bodies are respectively composed, but from something entirely independent on their essential constitution. Trusting that the preceding observations will have sufficiently evinced the truth of the doctrine which they were intended to establish, viz. that of an essential difference in the original constitution, or elementary substance of the human soul and of the human body; and consequently (by necessary implication) that it is perfectly consistent with the principles of sound philosophy to believe that the consciousness of the former will be in no degree impaired, nor even for one instant of time suspended through the dissolution of the latter; I hope in my next communication satisfactorily to shew, that a persuasion thus harmonizing with the suggestions of Natural Religion is, in fact, justified and sanctioned beyond all reasonable doubt by the explicit testimony of Revealed.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

. If IGNORANCE applies to Mr. ABRAHAM JOHN VALPY, he will receive a categorical Answer to his Inquiry.

Mr.

Mr. HAWKINS's Answer to Mr. CARTER. (Continued from p. 351.)

THAT Mr. Moore's work (see p. 134.) is really what I termed it, *an obscure modern publication*, will appear from this circumstance. It was printed in 1798; the Compiler confesses in the preface that only a small impression was printed to reimburse the expence; and I might, perhaps, in vain have endeavoured to get a sight of it, if Mr. Taylor, the bookseller, had not been so kind, on my sending to desire he would get it for me, as to give me as a present the only copy which he had, and which he had put by for his own use. As to the authority of the book itself, though no offence is intended, either to Mr. Moore, the author, whom I do not know, or Mr. Caley, with whom I am acquainted, neither of them can, I am sure, consider it as a book that ought to be cited in any antiquarian inquiry. It was evidently intended merely as a manual for travellers; and for that purpose it has been compressed into as small a compass as possible. It is printed in five columns: The first contains the name; the second the denomination, namely, whether Abbey, Priory, &c.; the third, the order, namely, whether Benedictine, Augustine, &c.; the fourth, the time when founded; and the fifth the place where the building is near. No authority for dates is given, or perhaps could be given, in so small a work, which is in octavo, and, though by no means closely printed, contains in all but 94 pages. In the preface, however, we are told, that the dates of the monastic foundations are inserted upon the authority, in most instances, of Tanner and Keith. But, wherever they came from, they are in some instances, at least, not to be depended on; for I find, p. 26, the Abbey of Westminster described as founded in the year 1049; when every body acquainted with its history very well knows that it existed long before, and was only rebuilt and enlarged in the time of Edward the Confessor, which was probably about the year 1049. The Cathedral of Rochester is, in p. 20, described as founded in the year 1089; when, on the contrary, it appears from Bede that it was originally founded by King Ethelbert, who also founded St. Paul's, London, and was himself converted to Christianity by

St. Austin. As to Mr. C.'s last assertion, that no proof or authority belongs to Englishmen, it is not true, and the censure intended on me by it is not just. The proportions and varieties of the Pointed arch, which I have given in my "History of the Origin of Gothic Architecture," p. 202, and of Gothic columns, which occur there, p. 217, 218, and 219, together with the proportions of doors and windows, there also inserted, p. 219 and 220, are all taken from English examples, given by Mr. C. in that confused chaos of materials (for it is no better) his "Ancient Architecture of England;" and I have accordingly cited it. Of this Mr. C. who has gone through my book with so minute an attention in order to attack it, could not have been ignorant; and I am only surprised he should venture to assert, as he has done, what might be so easily refuted. More such instances I should perhaps have taken from his work, had not Mr. Smith and myself, on measuring the impressions of the plates in his book, and striking the curves with compasses, found them not geometrically true. In the course of my work, I have cited the authority of Bede, Matthew Paris, William of Malmesbury, the Author of the Saxon Chronicle, Matthew of Westminster, and other English Historians, who are all Englishmen.

In page 134 Mr. C. uses these words, speaking of the Church of Malmesbury: "Understanding that the said church was constructed with stone, how, in the name of reason, could it literally become the victim of fire? The roofs probably might have been burned, and upper parts of the walls so damaged by the fall of timbers and other accidents as to need a necessary repair." And again, p. 135, he thus speaks: "The inference Mr. Hawkins means to draw from the two fires is, that the present remains of Malmesbury church is wholly a different building from the original one and of a far later date." The assertion respecting me is a gross misrepresentation, and directly contrary to what I have said. As a proof of this, I refer the reader to my Letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1814, p. 6. and 7, where he will see that I have expressly said, that I only conceived that in the case of Malmesbury, like that of the Cathedral of Canterbury,

bury, a great portion of the internal part, including the nave, was re-erected, at least as to the arches and all above them.

The charge against me, p. 135, of contemning the Antiquities that adorn this Country, is not true; but on the question as to the first introduction of the Pointed arch, I rejected the instances of buildings in this Country, as not conceiving them principally erected by Natives, but Foreigners, because I found in Bede and other ancient Historians, that the workmen employed on them were procured from Italy and France, and elsewhere. Nor is it likely that those thus procured from abroad were only, as has been perversely supposed by Mr. C., inferior workmen, as it is not probable that Bishop Wilfrid and Benedict Biscopius would themselves have gone into Italy and France to procure such workmen, when, according to this idea, much better might have been found at home. On other occasions when instances in England could be evidence for facts, I have, as I have shewn above, used them as such.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CLXXXIII.

*Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND
in the Reign of JAMES II.
(Continued from p. 247.)*

PAYING due attention to the controversy passing between Mr. Hawkins and our Double, John Carter; wherein, it may be perceived, the former insinuates that England is the architectural ape of France, while the latter maintains France to be the mimic in this respect: Stepping between two such doughty champions, we now, to suit our present purpose, march over to the Hawkonian phalanx, and notice, that by a comparison of the edifices erected in Lewis XIV's reign (contemporary with James) in France, from views by Silvestre, La Potre, Perelle, &c. with some constructions of the like semblance among us, it must be allowed, we in such case had become copyists of our neighbours' mansions, *à-la-mode*. However, barely two instances can be cited of the servile propensity on our part, and which

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come immediately into illustration. Thanks to the genuine innate comprehension of Albion's sons, the new manner soon lost ground, and was seen no more, and our school of art became itself again.

Mansion of Sir George Whitmore, (mayor of London, 1631,) at Hoxton. Surveyed in May 1814.

The Northern portions of the building appear to have been erected in the style of Elizabeth's reign; by some internal embellishments, a fitting up was gone through in Charles I.'s reign: in the South front the features take the mode above hinted; as an example of alterations undertaken soon after "1683, a time in which Hoxton itself began to encrease in buildings."

South front, (general plan of the mansion upon a square,) or principal entrance. Five divisions, made by double Doric pilasters: three stories, in basement, parlour, and chief floor. The pilasters stand on plain pedestals; detached pieces of architrave rise on each capital supporting plain double scroll blocks, breaking into the general line of cornice. In the centre division, flight of steps to the door of entrance (door modernized), windows for each story. On the general cornice an amazing high dripping eaves roof, with two stories of dormer windows, standing regularly over the windows below: clusters of chimneys in breaks. Materials; walls brick, plinths and capitals stone, cornice wood.

From the circumscribed manner in which we were permitted to view the interior, we could merely discover that the hall has been of late partitioned into a passage central and adjoining rooms: the grand staircase remains in part, which in the divisions of its fence has a succession of guide-ron work, with festoons of fruit and flowers: windows and doors with the plain architrave devoid of mouldings, chimney-pieces modernized. One of the ceilings elaborate stucco, of compartments, in square, oblong, and octangular forms: the dividing bands full of minute and delicate foliages. Mem. The above South front appears copied, from the wings of the grand front of "Du Chateau de Rincy," France, (see Silvestre's view.)

Montague

Montague House, (British Museum) Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Built by John, first Duke of Montague, favourite of Charles II. twice Ambassador at the Court of Lewis XIV; in disgrace with James II. honoured by William and Anne. Surveyed in May 1814.

It appears that the Duke expended the greater part of his income in erecting this pile after the French taste, in which were engaged French architects, painters, &c. to design and embellish the same. We are told "the architecture was conducted by Mons. Pouget, 1678," but nothing occurs as to the period when brought to a conclusion; yet from the various combination of features pervading the whole mass, we are induced to give its main point of execution towards the close of James's reign.

This house has more the aspect of a palace for the abode of a prince than that of a subject; and in looking over Silvestre's view, a similitude is seen to Chateau de Breues, Chateau de Columiers, the Thuilleries, Chateau de Richelieu, La Maison de Sceaux, Chateau de Versailles, &c. in which are external dead-walls or façades, lodges, with carriage entrance, large court or courts, colonnades, offices, in wings, grand mass in line for state-apartments, in a centre, with continuations, and projecting masses at each extremity of ditto line. Large and rich doorways and windows, rustic quoins, (no vertical joints;) deep entablatures, extreme lofty roofs in pyramidal, convex, or concave, and dome-wise sweeps, containing one or more stories of dormer windows; chimneys in breaks, &c. From these decisive features, it will be seen by the following description of Montague-house, how far his Grace permitted French design to bear sway thereon.

General Plan. The site of the entire premises is nearly upon a square, 215 feet West to East, 237 feet South to North, comprising a dead wall, or facade; colonnade, court, wings right and left for offices, and in centre state-apartments. Facade; South, in centre, gate of entrance, with lodges on each side, colonnade fronting the court, at each extremity doors to offices; the offices on West side of court of the better cast, with a central entrance to the apartments, ditto

on East side of court for stables, &c. with a central entrance to out yards for menial employs. Central state-rooms; the mass divided in two lines; line towards the court, principal entrance central, to hall, grand stairs, and two state-rooms. Inferior entrances right and left to private stairs, rooms, &c. Line towards the garden, North, saloon central; right and left, three state-rooms; the whole several arrangements in communication one with other, giving that *coup d'œil* in perspective diminution, so characteristic of interiors of this date.

Second or grand story; laid out in the same disposure, excepting the portion over the hall, which is a vestibule. Flights of steps to entrances of first story.

Elevations. Facade; centrally the gate of entrance, circular headed, with an exceeding large architrave, the hollow in which, at its rise, has a seat right and left: key-stone, lion's head and shield: the doors in three divisions of pannels: on each side ditto architrave, double Ionic columns, festoons of drapery from the volutes: entablature breaks over columns, and gives a pediment; in tympanum circular recess, now filled up. In succession a long line, right and left, in six large compartments each, and at the extremities of line breaks with two stories of windows, (some of them filled up) with rustic quoins; a general entablature; parapet over the compartments with breaks supporting vase and pannels, (vases destroyed). Above centre entrance an octangular lantern, angulated with scrolls, circular-headed windows, an entablature with blockings, and an ogce sweeping dome, containing circular openings. The roof to the breaks of the extremities of the line, concave sweeps; each roof and the dome topped with balls. Chimneys to breaks pilaster-wise, and ditto to lodges in centre, pyramidal. Materials: walls brick, dressing to entrance stone; lantern wood.

Colonnade. In the centre, a repetition of the double Ionic entrance externally, but no architrave to the arched opening, lantern, &c. rest of the line in single Ionic columns; in the receding wall, recesses niche-wise, and compartments. Doors at each extremity, with Ionic pilasters fluted, &c. Material, stone.

Wing

Wing for offices on East side of court. Nearly in the centre, an Ionic gateway with pediment in continuation with work to colonnade; the architrave to arched head springs from pilasters, scroll key-stone. On the left, steps to central state-rooms; the offices on each side gateway rise in a basement, one pair, and dormer stories: the several windows have the plain architrave, devoid of mouldings, string between them, and a general block cornice. West wing similar. Materials, brick walls, stone dressings.

Central state-rooms, South front; in four great parts, a centre, sides in continuation, and end portions; the height, has the basement, hall floor, principal floor, and dormer ditto, strings course between the three first stories: general entablature, filled with detached rich scrolls, mouldings plain, the several quoins rusticated, but without vertical joints. Centre doorway to hall; plain architrave, rich side scrolls and grounds, most elaborate frieze, in its centre a wreath of fruit and flowers inclosing the initial M richly ornamented; rest of frieze made out in foliage oak leaves, &c. plain cornice. The doors rich in pannels, wherein are Roman shields and trophies, a cross torus of oak leaves also. Inferior entrances have glazed pannels, cross torus with oak leaves; windows to basement oval, the two stories in succession have lofty and fine proportioned windows, the architraves to each plain without mouldings. The roof exceeding lofty in two cants, centre portion dome-wise, with rustic quoins, end ditto pyramidal; dormer windows pedimented. At the springing of roof to centre portion, breaks, and balusters: on the breaks, tradition informs us, were at first statues: also, on the apex of the dome were breaks and balusters; on the breaks, urns. Chimnies, pilasters combined.

Sidefronts (West and East) of state-rooms, windows in return, five in each story, from South front; quoins, strings, entablature, roof, &c. in continuation.

Central state-rooms, North front; in four great parts, as on South ditto, decorations repeated likewise, with the exception of the side inferior entrances, basement windows worked in oblongs, and in lieu of balusters to springing of dome part of the roof,

three oval windows; the breaks at this point supported urns, they are now, four in number, deposited in an out-yard adjoining. It is evident some late reparations have taken place about said oval windows, as there appears much incongruous finishing in the lines thereof: but such innovations are of little moment when it is considered, that the whole assemblage of buildings retain, at this hour, nearly all their first details as brought to completion under the suggestions of the noble founder, unadulterated, and serving as a school for such a precise mode of architecture.

The flights of steps to the centre doorway are varied from those to South front, in giving a commixture of five ascents, fronted by compartments: the defence, or iron railing, consists of scroll foliage, ball standards, &c. The doorway itself is nearly similar to the South ditto, including the initial M. The doors are glazed, and fronted by a curious open scroll, foliated iron screen, by way of security to the entrance. Materials to the several fronts of these state-rooms, brick walls, stone decorations.

AN ARCHITECT.

(Interior in our next.)

On BIBLICAL RESTRICTIONS by the Church of Rome, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters.—No. III.

I SHALL endeavour in this Letter, Mr. Urban, to shew the extreme fallacy and defectiveness of the statement given to the publick, by your learned Correspondent, CHARLES BUTLER, Esq. as it regards the "actual discipline," or "dispositions of the Church of Rome, on the important point" handled in his third section. — "The actual state" of a thing, is that in which we find it really existing at the present time: consequently, we are to assume that the "actual discipline" of the Church of Rome, respecting the perusal of the Scriptures by her Laity (which is the precise subject before us) must be that discipline which she now enforces to be generally acted upon; and which is recognised in the Churches connected with the Roman See, and acknowledging its supremacy. Mr. Butler will not deny the extensive authority of the Council of Trent; nor can he deny, that the discipline estab-

lished

blished by this Council now guides all the Roman Catholic priests in the British Empire, so far as concerns their allowance of the Bible among the Laity. He well knows that three Vicars Apostolic in England, called the Bishops of *Rama*, *Acanthos*, and *Centurie*, not long ago exercised their inquisitorial power, by censuring an excellent work of Sir John Throckmorton's, which they could not answer. He well knows also, that the said Court of Inquisition in England did attempt to impose literary fetters on many other warm friends of Mr. Butler, which they bore very impatiently; and that even at this hour there is a certain Vicar Apostolic in England (unless he be just gone to Rome) who cannot endure the liberty of printing, the liberty of reading, and the liberty of thinking, which Protestants here enjoy, and Romanists begin to long for.

Mr. Butler well knows, that a late learned Priest in England ventured to translate the Bible before he had obtained the permission of his Vicar Apostolic, and to publish a part of it without so much as asking leave; but that, for this audacity, he was reminded of the *actual discipline* of the Council of Trent; and, being suspected of heresy, like the great Erasmus, he was suspended from the functions of his order. Mr. Butler well knows, Sir, that the Reverend Translator alluded to, and several others, who, like him, felt the oppressive laws of imperious dogmatizers in their own Church, complained of this *actual discipline*, without being able to get rid of it. Mr. Butler knows too, that at a period when "the greater part of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland might be said to be without a Bible;" when "they would not use the common National version, because, forsooth, it was the work of hereticks, and because (as they pretended) it was unfairly translated; and also, because several books, which the Council of Trent had decreed to be canonical, were either entirely omitted in the editions of the common version, or accounted Apocryphal:" he knows, I say, that the Translator, under these circumstances (as Dr. Geddes himself tells us in his Address of 1793) was treated with severity by Bishop Douglas, for publishing the first volume of his new

translation, designed to benefit the members of the Roman Catholic Communion in this Empire.

And, not to be tedious, I will only add, that Mr. Butler knows there is an "ADMONITION" prefixed to various modern English editions of the Rheims Testament, down to the year 1811 (if not later), which contains this passage: "*To guard against error, it was judged necessary to forbid the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar languages, WITHOUT THE ADVICE AND PERMISSION OF THE PASTORS AND SPIRITUAL GUIDES, whom God has appointed to govern his Church;*" which admonition and submission must apply to all classes of people, "*not the ignorant and unlearned only, but also to men accomplished in all kind of learning.*"

Sir, I sincerely wish you to read, and I wish Mr. Butler to re-peruse, Dr. Geddes's Letter to the late Right Rev. John Douglas, Bishop of Centurie, and Vicar Apostolic in the London District; where we find some specimens of very sober and judicious advice, given by the Author to his Prelate, on the subject before us. I am perfectly at a loss to account for Mr. Butler's cursory manner of passing over this business, except by supposing that he wishes the state of Biblical discipline in his Mother Church to be far different from what it really is. Thinking men will not blame him for indulging so very reasonable a wish; but they may for imposing on Protestants, with a palliated or disguised account of the *actual discipline* which he secretly laments and daily suffers under. He most certainly can tell what the great mass of Roman Catholics, with Bishop Milner and Archbishop Troy at their head, have long thought of his own heterodoxy and duplicity: I do not enquire, whether they judge candidly of his principles, or otherwise; but, if the large majority of Roman Catholics, including nearly all their Prelates, are against him on this point, I think his statement ought to be received with suspicion by us Protestants. But what is his present deposition? What does he attempt to infuse into our minds as the matter of fact? The following is his summary "account of the actual state of the discipline of the Church of Rome in this respect;" viz. as to the allowance and perusal

perusal of the Scriptures among the Laity in general.

"The people daily *hear* the Scriptures read and expounded to them, by the Pastors and in good books." I enquire, Is this perusing and examining the Bible for themselves? "Even children," he adds, "have excellent abridgements of the Sacred History, adapted in the most easy and familiar manner to their capacity, put into their hands." Again I ask, Is this the same as reading and meditating on the Bible itself? But then he tells us, "The divine books themselves are open"—to whom, think you, reader?—"to all who understand *Latin*, or any other of the *learned* languages, in every Catholic country; and every one may read them in the vulgar languages, if he first *ask*" that is, if he first *obtain*, "the advice of his Confessor, who will only instruct him in what spirit he is to read them."

Excellent and kind discipline! Every man, woman, and child, who can read the *learned* languages, (this is not strictly true in *all* times and cases) may peruse their Bible; *i. e.* in the Hebrew, Greek, or Latin tongue! How many of the lower orders of people will this liberty accommodate, in our own country? Mr. Butler thence logically concludes, "that the limitation with which the Roman Catholic Church allows the GENERAL BODY OF THE LAITY TO PERUSE THE SCRIPTURES IN A VULGAR TONGUE, has not a very extensive operation." Here then is his conclusion, and there are his whole premises! Allow me now, Mr. Urban, to offer a few reflections.

In the first place, this "limitation" appears to me universal; it extends from Rome to Lisbon, from Lisbon to Goa, from Goa to Canton, from Canton to Peru, from Peru to Mexico, from Mexico to Dublin, and from Dublin to Paris and Vienna. It encircles the World! It ascends to the Northern pole, and descends to the Southern, provided Roman Catholics exist there! It only is restrained in its operation, by the non-existence of devotees to the Church of Rome!

Now, Sir, what becomes of Mr. Butler's ample and correct account of this *actual* discipline, as it affects the Laity? If he does not already believe that at present, during the year 1814, in Ireland, in Scotland, in Wales, in Eng-

land, yea in London itself, nay even in St. Giles's, Romish Priests check the salutary use of the Bible, I can inform him, that *this is indeed* a matter of fact; that they do *now* seriously, even in the heart of London, strive to prevent the use of the English Bible among the poor who can read, and to prevent those ignorant persons learning to read it who are not yet able. I here tell your Correspondent only what I have the means of proving to be a melancholy fact: and if the Priests (not one, two, nor three only, but many of them) in this age of knowledge, and during the present struggle against Transalpine tyranny, will dare to prohibit the use of a Bible among so vitiated and debased a class of society as that which dwells in St. Giles's, Bloomsbury; I suppose the influence of the Romish Priests has still "a very extensive operation."—It would however be wrong in me not to mention publicly, that C. Butler, Esq. himself, and I believe one more Layman of his Church, is a supporter of the plan recently adopted in St. Giles's, for teaching the use of the English Bible to poor Irish Catholics.

Mr. Butler wishes to be deemed a gentleman of liberal views and enlightened mind: then let him openly oppose the iniquitous endeavours of his Clergy to keep most of the Laity in ignorance and the disuse of a Bible; let him not pretend, that it is enough to hear such scanty quotations from it as may be sometimes dealt out to the multitudes (if indeed there be multitudes of the lowest class) who attend on occasional preaching; let him no longer refuse to them the imprescriptible right, which he himself exercises and values, of reading and thinking independently of their teachers; let him not justify those Priests who forbid their hearers to imitate the noble Bereans, by searching the Scriptures daily, in order to try the doctrines of their preachers. This is not the age and country for requiring men to embrace theological opinions, without free examination, and a deliberate appeal to the standard of the Bible. If there be still left a few enlightened persons in this Kingdom who can submit to such mental degradation, it is hoped they are not among the number of those Lay-individuals who contend for Catholic *emancipation*.

It

It is difficult to persuade oneself that a scholar, like Mr. Butler, can have been brought up in the Roman Church, and have met with so many rebukes from overbearing Ecclesiastics of his own Communion, without being fully aware of the insuperable obstacles which serious people have sometimes to encounter, before they obtain free permission to read their English Bibles. I speak more particularly of the Laity, in Great Britain and Ireland, who discover a wish to compare the different English versions with each other, and to exercise the unalienable right of private judgment. If Mr. Butler had never seen a copy of an *Index Expurgatorius*; if he had not read my "*Correspondence*," nor heard of any modern examples of biblical opposition; if he had not perused a single controversial work, besides the "*Orthodox Journal*," in which Bishop Milner writes so zealously almost every month; he still must have found, that the Bible, whether without notes or with them, is deemed by his Prelates and Apostolical Vicars an unsafe book for the common people, and that the discipline established by the Tridentine Council is at this moment in full force.

But I do not believe that gentleman to be unacquainted with our Church history, especially as it is connected with the Reformation (which, by the bye, his Clergy insultingly call "*THE REFORMATION*"): and, this being the case, he must recollect that all the early English translators of the Bible, without a single exception, had to encounter the most rancorous opposition. He will also recollect, that very often the mere act of studying and teaching the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, brought men and women to imprisonment or death; too frequently, indeed, the Bible and its advocates were together committed to the flames! It is impossible for him either to forget, or to palliate, such conduct in former times; and they who know the tyranny of the modern Irish Priests, will have little hesitation in believing the examples of Biblical persecution which are said to have recently taken place in the sister island, according to the printed reports of the Hibernian Society and other institutions.

It was truly and emphatically observed by the last Translators of the Bible in English, that "zeal to promote the common good, whether it be by devising any thing ourselves, or revising that which hath been laboured by others, deserveth certainly much respect and esteem, but yet findeth but cold entertainment in the world. It is welcomed with suspicion instead of love, and with emulation instead of thanks: and, if there be any hole left for cavil to enter (and cavil, if it do not find an hole, will make one), it is sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned." Preface to King James's Bible of 1611. — How prophetically true was this observation of those venerable divines, respecting their own great and eminent service of love! For, no learned and difficult work of that description had been ever performed with a combination of more exalted talents, more genuine integrity, and more happy success; and yet, Sir, hardly any such work has received so frigid, so ungrateful, and so malignant a recompense from the Papal world! Nor should it be forgotten, that till the time when the King ordered this last version to be made, the hypercritical and squeamish Prelates of the Roman Church had never ceased to abuse the former existing translations; but, notwithstanding this, they with reluctance attempted the benevolent task of giving a better to even their own congregations! Their New Testament of Rheims came out in 1582, and their Old Testament of Douay in 1610. The first printed English Testament, by the pious and loyal William Tyn-dal, had been in circulation since the year 1526; although Tynstall, the then Bishop of London, in fervent desire to build up the walls of Rome, which began to tremble, caused all the remaining copies of the first edition to be bought up, and burnt at St. Paul's cathedral: so much did he love the free use of the Scriptures.

The practice of the Romish Clergy, of burning what they modestly denominate "*heretical versions of the Bible*," is by no means uncommon in modern times. They either do it with their own hands, or instigate their deluded people at auricular confession to do so, as an act of Christian obedience! This reflection is not made, Sir, with-

out

out the evidence of facts to support me: for such facts too often occur, not only in the wilds of Arabia, nor in the huts of illiterate Irishmen alone; but, in our most polished cities, and in the moment when those very modest Priests are raising an outcry "for Catholic freedom and religious liberty!"

Mr. Butler seems to have acquired the art of drawing his pen, with wonderful dexterity, across the gloomy pages of Church History; and to

have the power of erasing, at one dash, the foulest deeds of his spiritual mother and her sons. But this forgetfulness of facts known to all the world, on a subject which now is become peculiarly interesting, in consequence of the Bible Society's extensive operations, will not obtain for him the credit of either a faithful narrator, or an impartial witness to the truth.

W. B. L.

(To be continued; and we earnestly hope, soon ended.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, May 19. The Prize Compositions were adjudged to the following Gentlemen: *Latin Essay*—De Ephorum apud Lacedæmonios Magistratu—Mr. RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN, B. A. of Oriel College. *English Essay*—A Comparative Estimate of the English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries—Mr. RICHARD BURDON, B. A. Fellow of Oriel College. *Latin Verse*—Germanicus Cæsar Varo Legionibusque suprema solvit—Mr. W. A. HAMMOND, undergraduate commoner of Christ Church.

Speedily will be published:

A Tour through the Island of Elba, from the Journal of Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. 4to. with Engravings from Drawings on the spot by JOHN SMITH.

A Voyage to the Isle of Elba. Translated from the French of M. ARSENNE THIEBAUT DE BERNEAUD, Emeritus Secretary of the Class of Literature, &c. in the Italian Academy. With a Map.

The present State of the Greek Church in Russia. Translated from the Slavonic of PLATON; with a Preliminary Memoir on the Ecclesiastical Establishment in Russia, and an Account of the different Sects of Dissenters.

Translations from the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos. By Capt. BROUGHTON.

Mrs. GRAHAM's Letters on India.

The History of the Town and Port of Dover, and of Dover Castle; with a short Account of the Cinque Ports. By Rev. JOHN LYON, Minister of St. Mary's, Dover. 2 vols. 4to. with 18 plates.

Roderick, the last of the Goths, a Poem. By R. SOUTHEY, Esq.

The Confessions of Sir THOMAS LONGUEVILLE; by R. P. GILLIES, Esq.

The Complete Works of the late Rev. T. ROBINSON, of Cambridge, in 8 vols. 8vo.

A Rural Poem, intitled "A Sketch from Nature."

Preparing for Publication:

Mr. SHARON TURNER is printing the First Volume of his History of England. This will extend from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Edward the Third,

and comprise also the Literary History of England during the same period.

A Supplement to the splendid Edition of Mr. BENTHAM's History of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely; consisting of entirely new matter, chiefly from Mr. Bentham's MSS.: to be illustrated with Views of the Palace, Mary Chapel, Crauden's Chapel, &c. after Drawings by Mr. Buckler.

Commentaries on the Laws of Moses; including a Dissertation on the Antient History of Horses and Horsebreeding, in Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, &c. from Biblical documents, and an Essay on the Nature and End of Punishments. By the late Sir JOHN DAVID MICHAELIS. Translated by Rev. Dr. A. SMITH, Minister of the Chapel of Garioch, 4 vols. 8vo.

An Essay on the Holy Eucharist; or, a Refutation of the Hoadlyan Scheme of it. By the Rev. Mr. CARD, Author of the "Revolutions of Russia," &c.

An Account of a Mission to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of that Country, executed by order of Government, in 1809 and 1810. By HENRY SALT, Esq. F. R. S. &c. Illustrated with Maps, and Engravings by Heath from Drawings taken on the spot by the Author, 4to.

Travels in the South of Turkey, during the latter part of 1812, and the Spring of 1813. By Dr. HOLLAND.

The Papers, communicated to the Philosophical Transactions, of the late JOHN SMEATON, F. R. S. 4to.

A Translation of the Tragedies of ALFIERI. By Mr. LLOYD.

The Recluse of Norway, a Novel. By Miss A. M. PORTER.

Rosanne, or a Father's Labour lost. By LÆTITIA MATILDA HAWKINS. 3 vols. 8vo.

Sonnets, Odes, and other Poems, by the late CHARLES LEFTLEY; with a short account of his life and writings; By Mr. WILLIAM LINLEY.

A pair of Celestial Hemispheres, projected by Mr. T. HEMING, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; engraved by Mr. LOWRY. With an Explanatory Treatise.

An Account of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain as it stood on the 1st of February, 1814; also of the Public Debt of Ireland:
 Loans to the Emperor of Germany and Prince Regent of Portugal, payable in Great Britain.

	GREAT BRITAIN.			IRELAND.			GERMANY.			PORTUGAL.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total of Public Debt as originally funded.....	905,549,502	8	2½	79,130,250	0	0	7,502,633	6	8	895,522	7	9	993,077,608	2	7½
Debt redeemed and standing in the Names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	80,809,285	0	0	12,451,323	0	0	1,487,936	0	0	237,150	0	0	94,996,304	0	0
Debt transferred to the Commissioners for Life Annuities payable at the Bank.....	2,361,667	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,361,667	0	0
Debt cancelled by Redemption of Land-Tax.....	24,633,881	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,633,881	2	3
Debt cancelled, and the Funds thereof charged with new Loans, as by Acts 63 and 54 Geo. III.	153,576,509	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,576,509	0	0
Debt unredeemed, and due to the Public Creditor	643,162,169	5	11½	66,676,317	0	0	6,004,697	6	8	658,372	7	9	717,509,556	0	4½
Interest on Debt standing in the Names of the Commissioners	2,505,082	10	11½	372,557	19	9	44,938	1	7	7,114	10	0	2,980,603	2	3½
Life Annuities payable at the Bank, and other Annuities forming part of Debt unredeemed	1,431,167	9	5½	129,593	6	8	230,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,790,759	16	1½
Interest on Debt unredeemed.....	22,135,042	7	7½	2,062,323	5	3	180,140	18	5	19,761	2	5	24,397,267	14	8½
Sum applicable to the Redemption of the National Debt ..	11,590,452	6	1½	1,174,117	10	3	81,631	1	7	37,114	10	0	12,882,315	16	11½
Total Charge of Debt: being Interest, & Life & other Annuities, Charges of Management: & Amounts for Redemption	35,285,627	5	5	3,289,366	16	0	495,768	11	11½	57,089	10	4	39,337,216	3	8½

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

46. *The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius. Comprising those Books of the Author which relate to the public and private Edifices of the Antients. Translated by William Wilkins, M.A. F.A.S. late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; Author of the "Antiquities of Magna Græcia." Illustrated by numerous Engravings. With an Introduction, containing an Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Architecture amongst the Greeks.* 4to. Longman and Co.

AS the dedication prefixed to this Work is to a Nobleman who has distinguished himself much beyond many of his contemporaries of equal age and fortune, both in the sciences and diplomacy, we give it at length—a just tribute to the Earl of Aberdeen.

"The science of Architecture," says Mr. Wilkins, "has not been deemed unworthy of cultivation by the greatest statesmen in the most civilized nations of antiquity. Athens, in her progress towards the most exalted stage of her brilliant career, produced, under the direction of Pericles, monuments which, as they have never been equalled, may be justly considered as affording to the followers of the science unerring principles for their guidance. A desire to tread in the footsteps of him whose exertions succeeded in obtaining for the arts of his country a pre-eminence acknowledged by surrounding nations, has been an inducement with your Lordship to devote that attention to the study of Architecture which has tended to ennoble the science: and an admiration of the works produced under the auspices of that great man has directed your steps to those sources of information as yet but imperfectly explored. In seeking to obtain protection for a work on the science of Architecture, to whom could I look up with such assurance of success as to you who have contemplated the noblest remains of the art, in the country which fostered it, and brought it to perfection, and whose knowledge and taste are justly admitted? A high veneration for your character, to which a long acquaintance has given birth, is an additional motive with me to solicit for my production that honourable distinction which your patronage must necessarily confer."

The Advertisement prefixed demonstrates that the Author deemed some apology requisite for offering the public a translation of a writer so well

known as Vitruvius; especially when it is considered that, besides the various editions, we have already one in our own language. The apology perhaps was unnecessary; for every person who illustrates obscurities in an Author whose language is not in familiar use, surely deserves commendation. The early Editors of Vitruvius, utterly ignorant of the existence of remote specimens of Grecian taste, and accustomed to contemplate the remains of Roman Architecture, have endeavoured to illustrate their author from edifices in Rome, "expecting, with some appearance of probability, that the principles he promulgates would be found to prevail in the buildings of the country which gave him birth." Eager in this misconception, they seem to have utterly disregarded his constant assertions, that he founded his work on the Architecture of Greece, or on writings descriptive of it. Had these assertions availed, "instead of adopting in their editions variations from the texts of the Manuscripts, which the discrepancy between the principles upon which the edifices of Rome were constructed, and those detailed by Vitruvius, seemed to authorize, they would have sought for that coincidence in the remains of Grecian architecture which was not to be discovered amongst the vestiges of the art in Italy." Mr. Wilkins wishes it to be remembered that the writings of Vitruvius are the only remarks of antiquity on this science which have reached us: he, therefore, supposes an inquiry into the authority for admitting the various readings and interpolations, may not be thought uninteresting: "because, if that authority should be deemed insufficient, and it be made to appear that the reading of the manuscripts is compatible with his avowed practice of seeking amongst the edifices of Greece for the principles he disseminates, the antient readings may in many instances be restored, and the text in some degree purified from the corruptions with which the early editors have loaded it. Former translators, in following the text of the printed editions, have propagated these errors, which in many instances are wholly subversive of the principles of Architecture our Author intended to inculcate." Mr.

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nation commenced in the first Lecture should be pursued to the extreme of perseverance; we mean in those cases where lands are of good apparent texture, and yet are in a high degree sterile. Here, Sir Humphry remarks, the application of Chemical tests are decidedly obvious; for the soil, he adds, must contain some noxious principle, which may be easily discovered, and probably easily destroyed. He mentions the probable defects, and applies the remedies, which are simple, and readily obtained. He also notices the question which has long agitated Agriculturists, as to the expediency of applying manure before or after the process of fermentation; and declares his opinion unalterable—that the principal benefit to be derived from manure proceeds from the action of fermentation.

After giving many useful hints on subjects too diffuse for our Miscellany, he makes these very pertinent observations:

“It is from the higher classes of the community, from the proprietors of land, those who are fitted by their education to form enlightened plans, and by their fortunes to carry such plans into execution—it is from these that the principles of improvement must flow to the labouring classes of the community; and in all cases the benefit is mutual; for the interest of the tenantry must be always likewise the interest of the proprietors of the soil. The attention of the labourer will be more minute, and he will exert himself more for improvement, when he is certain he cannot deceive his employer, and has a conviction of the extent of his knowledge. Ignorance in the possessor of an estate of the manner in which it ought to be treated, often leads either to inattention, or injudicious practices, in the tenant or the bailiff. *Agrum pessimum mulctari cujus dominus non docet sed audit villicum.*”

In the course of the work is given a very curious plate, illustrative of the peculiarities of form and outline, which distinguish the different species of rocks and mountains, and the figures are so arranged as to form a scene resembling nature in its wildest state. This plate, which accompanies a general description of the geological constitution of Great Britain, and several others inserted in the work, do the artists great credit.

48. Hobhouse's *Journey through Albania, &c.* (Concluded from page 357.)

THE peregrinations of Mr. Hobhouse in the neighbourhood of Athens, and his remarks on the Romaic language, afford abundant matter of information and entertainment; as do his very pleasing descriptions of Smyrna and its neighbourhood. And we are happy to observe, that, in his passage to Smyrna from Athens, the learned Traveller very gratefully acknowledges the disinterested hospitality the British Naval Officers constantly afforded to their travelling countrymen.

From Smyrna Mr. Hobhouse proceeded to Constantinople in the *Salsette*; and having been detained at the Dardanelles, he visited the Troad, of which he gives an ample and very accurate description; and, after discussing the opinions of preceding Writers, inclines to the sentiments of Mr. Bryant; observing, that

“It has been remarked as a singular fact, that the map which Mr. Pope composed, merely from the perusal of the *Iliad*, is no bad representation of the Plain of the Menderes. It would be singular if it was a fact; but it is not. The Author of the Topography of Troy says he has not ‘*erred much*’ in placing his Callicolone near Tchiblak; but Mr. Pope's map has no modern names; and if he did not make any considerable mistake, why do we find the Callicolones of Mr. Gell at Atche-Keui, four miles from Tchiblak by his own map? The fact is, that Mr. Pope's picture (for it is not a map) bears not the least resemblance to the spot in question. Mr. Wood thought the change of position between Sigéum and Rhœtéum, must have been caused by the inversion of the Engraver's plate; but there is no necessity for adopting such a notion. Our great Poet was not sensible of the difficulty or objection, which, as there was a consistency of error in his plan, was of so little importance, that he explained his own descriptions to the perfect satisfaction of himself, and also of his readers, until the discovery made by Mr. Wood. This is a sufficient proof, in my mind, of the facility with which these plausible arrangements may be made; and is an argument against the ready adoption of any theories applied to the spot in question, however ingenious, and at first sight satisfactory. If Mr. Pope's chart answers to the descriptive part of the *Iliad*, without having the least likeness to the Trojan Plain of Strabo and the moderns, the consequent inference must be more favourable to the ingenuity

ingenuity of our Poet than to the conjectures of the Topographers. The praise and the blame bestowed upon him by Mr. Le Chevalier, who has devoted a chapter to the examination of his map, are equally futile and unfounded. He censures him for not having given a good representation of the Plain of the Menderes, when Mr. Pope had only endeavoured to follow Homer. He praises him, by saying, 'his notion is perfectly right respecting the situation of the Grecian camp between the two promontories, the confluence of the two rivers at no great distance from the ships, the general shape of the plain; the course of the Simois of greater extent than that of the Scamander, the distance of the city from the sea, and the two sources of the Scamander in the neighbourhood of the city. Now it is really laughable to observe, that in the map the camp is not between the two promontories; that there is in the actual plain no confluence of two such rivers as are traced by Mr. Pope; that the general shape of the plain is nothing like that in the plate; that, in making the course of the Simois of greater extent than that of Scamander, he was entirely wrong; that as to the distance of the city from the sea, the Translator's plan gives no scale, but represents it not far from the shore; and Mr. Le Chevalier could know as little about its actual site as Mr. Pope; and lastly, that the Poet, as well as Traveller, having, if the Plain of the Menderes is the Plain of Troy, mistaken the comparative length of the Simois and Scamander, was consequently quite erroneous in his delineation of the sources of the latter river. It may fairly move our spleen to behold the Author of the English Iliad, the model of severe taste and just criticism, enlisted by a French enthusiast, to fight under the banners of ignorance and presumption. Lady M. W. Montagu declared, that, viewing from Sigéum the celebrated plains and rivers, she admired 'the exact geography of Homer, whom she had in her hand;' she found 'almost every' epithet he gives to a mountain or a plain, still just for it; and 'passed several hours in as agreeable cogitations as ever Don Quixote had on Mount Montesinos.' We may by this passage form an estimate of this pleasing writer's actual knowledge of Homer, and appreciate the real value of her testimony in favour of these famous Plains. Had, however, every subsequent traveller contented himself with such cogitations, and launched into these elegant and indefinite encomiums on the Poet, without endeavouring by researches and surveys, to illustrate, and, if I may use the expression, authenticate the Iliad,

the doubts of the Learned had never been awakened; Bryant had never written.—

Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx
alta maneres."

"What has been the state of Literature amongst the Greeks, since the establishment of the Romæ," says Mr. Hobhouse, "may be partly collected from the last edition of Fabricius's Greek Library. It appears that, in the course of one hundred and fifty years, that is, from the age of Zygomalas, so frequently mentioned, to the year 1720, there were ninety-nine persons thought worthy of being commemorated as learned men, by a writer of their own nation, Demeetrius Procopius, of Moschopolis in Macedonia, who transmitted from Bucharest, in the month of June in the year alluded to, 'A concise Enumeration of the Learned Greeks up to that age, and of some then at his time flourishing.'"

A curious abstract of that catalogue, containing the outlines of each character, with a few notices collected from other places of the same book, is given by Mr. Hobhouse; who, throughout the work, evinces an ardour in the pursuit of knowledge in general, combined with a considerable degree of polished taste and refined understanding.

The volumes conclude with a long account of Constantinople and its inhabitants, and of the Turkish policy and government; and with an Appendix, in which is a good account of the Expedition to the Dardanelles, exculpatory of the Ministry by whom that unsuccessful expedition was projected.

49. Habington's Castara, with a Preface and Notes, by Charles A. Elton. Small 8vo. pp. 404. Baldwin, Murray, &c.

"THE late Mr. Headley, in the 'Biographical Sketches' prefixed to his 'Select Beauties of antient English Poetry,' speaks of Habington, as a writer, 'some of whose pieces deserve being revived;' and Sir Egerton Brydges, in his 'Censura Literaria,' has given a critical analysis of the Castara. Mr. Chalmers has reprinted the work in his enlarged edition of 'The British Poets;' and has pointed out its distinguishing merits with elegance and precision. As the poems are now only accessible in the body of a voluminous Collection, owing to the scarceness of the original copies, it seems desirable that they should be republished in a separate form. The present edition is printed from that which bears date 1640."

The Volume is neatly printed; and, in a "Prefatory Essay" of 38 pages,
Mr.

Mr. Elton has not only given some good memoirs of William Habington, but has introduced a defence of the poetry of Pope against an insinuation "that a school of polished inanity has risen on the basis of his versification;" and an assertion of Cowper, that "Every whistler has his tune by heart."

"Whether Homeric or not," says Mr. Elton, "the Poem of Pope is warmed with original fire: and the readers who nod with cold approbation over the heavy, blank interpretation of Cowper, hasten to refresh their attention, and stimulate their feelings, by the dignified and animated oratory of Pope's Achilles. Yet all this, we are told, is the effect of a meretricious 'dazzle of diction,' and a 'clock-work construction of verse!' Surely some respect is due to the public voice; and where the many are pleased, it is, at least, possible that the few may be mistaken. — These remarks may be thought to occupy a disproportionate space in an Essay ostensibly devoted to the merits of Habington. But, in re-editing one of our earlier Poets, I was anxious to escape the imputation of that antiquarian bias, which can see merit nowhere but in that which is obsolete: and I was not sorry to embrace an occasion of saying something in defence of a Poet, who, in his day, was revered by the learned, and esteemed by the wise; but whom it is now the fashion to pity for the poverty of his genius."

50. *Remarks on the Calumnies, published in "The Quarterly Review," on the English Ship-builders.* 8vo. pp. 44. Richardson.

IN the capacity of *Reviewers*, neither on this nor on any other occasion have we the slightest inclination to break a lance with our *Professional Brethren*. This cool and dispassionate Pamphlet, therefore, is noticed merely on account of the vast importance of the subject discussed in it—a subject, we fondly hope, that will long continue dear to the heart of every Briton—the wooden walls of Old England. On this account we warmly recommend these pages to an attentive perusal; earnestly hoping, however, that the Writer is not accurate in stating that "the ruin of the Ship-builders seems to be contemplated with triumph, as an act of justice; rather than with compassion, as one of hardship. Their interests are too worthless to be weighed in the scale by those who decree their destruction;" since, to use his own emphatic words,

"However harsh this judgment may seem, the evil which will befall them will be wide-spreading and general. Their interests are connected with the interest, safety, and glory of the State; and the circumstances of the country demand that a strict and fostering attention should be paid to the well-being of a manufacture which cannot, without the most imminent danger, be suffered to languish in neglect, and fall into decay. Experience has shewn how important are the exertions of the private builders; the events which have already occurred, may be again produced by time and accident; and were Britain reduced to depend for her Navy on the supplies to be derived from distant settlements, and from artificers whose prompt exertions she could not ensure, an age not far distant might see her attempting in vain to raise the Trident she could no longer wield, and fruitlessly endeavouring to reanimate those energies which have hitherto astonished and controuled the world."

51. *Review of Mr. Gandolphy's First Letter to Dr. Marsh, and the Reply of the latter; including some dispassionate Remarks on the great Question now before the Publick, of Catholic Emancipation;* 8vo. pp. 16; printed by Law and Gilbert.

MR. Lefroy (see page 445.) could scarcely expect that we should copy the sixteen pages of his Pamphlet; but we shall point out their purport. The titles of the Works reviewed are,

1. "Congratulatory Letter to the Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, on his judicious Inquiry into the Consequences of neglecting to give the Prayer Book with the Bible; together with a Sermon on the inadequacy of the Bible to be an exclusive Rule of Faith; inscribed to the same. By the Rev. Peter Gandolphy, Priest of the Catholic Church, 1812."

2. "A Letter to the Rev. Peter Gandolphy, in confutation of the opinion that the vital Principle of the Reformation has been lately conceded to the Church of Rome: with a Postscript, containing Remarks on the Consequences which must result from the Concession of the Catholic Claims. By Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. Margaret Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, 1813."

"Four Questions," says Mr. Lefroy, "are suggested to my consideration by the publications before me:—1. Whether Mr. Gandolphy has fairly identified Dr. Marsh's sentiments with those of the Roman

Roman Catholic Church?—2. Whether such sentiments are the sentiments of the Church established in this country?

—3. Whether a Church established upon, or maintaining Roman Catholic principles, can ever form an integral part of, or be received into political connection with a free government without danger to the subjects of that government?—4. Whether the doctrines or pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church are tenable by that, or any other Church, as being founded in or warranted by revelation?

A few general remarks on each of these questions, notwithstanding their importance, is all that my time will allow."

The several Questions are then calmly and candidly discussed; and the Reviewer's conclusion is,

"That the investment of any branch of the Christian Church, with absolute and compulsory religious authority, is totally opposed to the scope, design, the letter and the spirit of the Gospel; that every member of that Church, that is, every individual believer, will 'stand or fall to his own Master,' and is not amenable for his spiritual opinions to the judgment of man, as the Roman Catholics have invariably made, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, still continue to make every one within their power. That God in the Christian dispensation is 'no respecter of persons,' or of outward and formal distinctions, and that the material part, that is, the external shape and constitution of a Christian Church, must be determined by every separate community, according to their respective circumstances, upon the ground of religious expediency only; and that the doctrines and pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church to spiritual superiority and divine authority, are as heterodox to revelation and truth, as they are essentially incompatible with, and decisively subversive of, both civil and religious liberty."

52. *Account of the General Institution established in Birmingham, for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children; including Rules of the Society, and a List of the Patrons, Officers, and Subscribers.* 12mo. pp. 45. J. Ferrall, Birmingham.

THIS is an interesting account of a most admirable Institution indeed; but the limits of our multifarious publication preclude us from entering fully upon the discussion of its immediate obvious merits, and the probability of the vast and incalculable National benefits to be derived from the

plan, when matured, as we doubt not it very soon will be, under the care of Mr. Thomas Braidwood, formerly of Hackney, Middlesex: a gentleman whose splendid talents as a skilful instructor are surpassed only by his humanity, patience, tenderness, and suavity of disposition.

The origin of the Society is affecting:

—In the Autumn of 1812, a Lecture was delivered in the rooms of the Birmingham Philosophical Institution, by Dr. De Lys, on the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. To illustrate some of the principles of this sublime art, and, at the same time, to afford an example of their efficacy in practice, the Lecturer introduced a deaf and dumb child, to whose instruction his friend Mr. Alex. Blair and himself had given considerable attention. The name of this child is Jane Williams. She was, at that time, eight years old, and has been deaf and dumb from her birth.—The audience at the Lecture were much interested by this little child. Her appearance was remarkably engaging. Her countenance was full of intelligence, and all her actions and attitudes in the highest degree animated and expressive; while the eagerness with which she watched the countenances of her instructors, and the delight with which she sprang forward to execute or rather to anticipate their wishes, afforded a most striking and pathetic spectacle. The Lecture, and especially the living exhibition, excited a very general and enthusiastic desire, that some means should be found of completing what had been so ably begun; and of extending similar advantages by a still more masterly process to numberless other children in the same unfortunate situation. Another more general meeting was, therefore, held on the 4th of December, 1812, at which the present glorious Institution was established.

Even when many very respectable candidates for the office of Teacher had offered themselves, the high reputation of Mr. Braidwood, grandson of the celebrated master of the same name (*the founder of the art*), and son of Mr. John B. of Hackney, was such, as to make the Gentlemen of the Committee extremely solicitous to ensure his zealous co-operation and commanding services. A correspondence arose, which terminated in success

cess. The liberal-minded Committee were not to be deterred from making their offer, by the certain prospect of incurring a greater expence than they had at first contemplated; they regarded Mr. B.'s acknowledged skill in the art which had been in the possession of his family for three generations; and they justly thought that if, by his agency, they could introduce it in an advanced state into the School, which would thus acquire at once a distinguished character, they should much better fulfil the intentions of their constituents, than by the more frugal appointment of an inexperienced person, who must undertake the same difficult task under infinite disadvantages, and with comparatively little probability of giving general satisfaction.

Among the "Rules and Regulations" established by the general meeting, held in Birmingham, on the 28th of January, 1814, we were glad to perceive one article that, we conceive, will completely obviate all the bustle and toil of election of children, so lamentably conspicuous at *The London Asylum* [where a very active and troublesome canvas is carried on; insomuch that, in many instances, the parents or friends of a child have been compelled to take the trouble to secure no less than three thousand votes!]

Art. X. orders,

"That so long as day-scholars only are admitted, the appointment of the children shall rest with the Committee; but that when the funds of the Institution will admit of receiving and supporting children in an Asylum provided for that purpose, the admission of objects for such Asylum shall be with the members of the Institution at large, by lot:—the Committee to decide, in all cases, upon their competence for admission."

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is President of this great National Establishment, giving one hundred guineas as a pledge of his cordial approbation. *Hæ tibi erunt artes.* May the blessing of the Almighty overshadow this good work of Man's device! and may its humane "Patrons, Officers, and Subscribers," find their sweet reward in the diligence and fidelity of their teacher, in the testimony of their own consciences, and in the favour of approving Heaven!

Mrs. Braidwood [mother of the worthy master] conducts an excellent private school for the *Deaf and Dumb* children of the opulent, at No. 7, Great Ormond-street, Queen's-square, London; whither preferably we recommend young Ladies to be consigned.
W. B. Chelsea.

53. Baily on *Life Annuities and Assurances*, &c. Continued from p. 964.

CHAP. XII. *Practical Questions to illustrate the Use of some of the preceding Problems.*—Our first remark on this chapter is, that Mr. Baily's Questions are proposed in the form of Problems.

Such a collection of questions as is here proposed, cannot be said to be unsuitable to *A Treatise of Life-Annuities*, in which the Author promises to give "all that is useful or interesting on the subject," although it can hardly be said to be necessary. For, the Algebraist, who understands the investigations of the theorems given in the preceding chapters of this book, will need no illustration of them by numerical examples; and the person who is not so qualified by mathematical learning is wholly unfit to undertake such calculations. But even if we allow the propriety of inserting such a collection of questions, still we must say that the Author has not paid due attention to what the Logicians call Method. To many of the rules, given in the preceding chapters, numerical examples are subjoined. For like examples of the use of other rules, the reader is referred to the XIIth Chapter!

It will hardly be imagined that we have leisure to examine all the arithmetical work which appears in 107 pages (the number occupied by this Chapter), or that we would so bestow our time if we could afford it; but, knowing by experience that Mr. B.'s pretensions to accuracy far exceed his performances, we have had the curiosity to examine some of them, and have discovered such errors in them, as must not be passed over in silence.

In page 361, Mr. Baily represents £5. per Centum per Annum, as the rate of compound interest which ought to be allowed to the purchasers of *Endowments of Children*. Now it is obvious that the rate of interest of money is governed by the price of the
Stocks,

Stocks, which varies almost every week: and it is not more than twenty years since the Consolidated Stock of the 8 per Cent. Annuities was nearly at *Par* (to use the Stock-Broker's phrase), or that the interest of money was but little more than £3. *per Centum per Annum*. It is evident also, that, whatever rate of interest is allowed by an Insurance Company in their agreement with the purchaser of an Endowment of a Child, by that rate will their property be affected till the expiration of the term agreed upon, or the death of the child; and that, therefore, they ought to look forward, and consider what the average rate of interest will be during that period (which, for young children, will not be less than twenty years), and take care not to allow a higher rate (nor indeed quite so high a rate) to their customers: otherwise, their capital will soon be diminished, and in time exhausted.

The average rate of interest, "one year with another, whether of war or peace," Mr. B. has fixed at £4. *per Cent*, as may be seen in p. 102 of his *Doctrine of Interest and Annuities*, published in 1808; yet, he now blames the *Globe Insurance Company*, and the *Provident Institution*, who have actually allowed the rate of £4. *per Cent* (compound interest), for not allowing £5 *per Cent*. to their customers!

In our remarks on the preceding Chapter, we observed that Mr. B. had taken the words *Deferred Annuity* sometimes in one sense and sometimes in another, in the theoretical part of his work; we here find that he has done the same in the practical part also, and has even used the term in both senses in the solution of the same problem; which confusion of ideas has occasioned considerable errors in the answers which he has given to several questions. We will point out a few places in this Chapter, where the different use of the term, and the confused use also, may be found. The VIth question is,

"To find the value of a *Deferred Annuity* on any single or joint lives." P. 376.

In the general solution which Mr. Bailly has given of this problem, he plainly takes the term *Deferred Annuity* in the sense in which Dr. Price and Baron Maseres had used it.

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His first example is as follows:

"A person, aged 20, wants to purchase an annuity for what may happen to remain of his life after the term of 30 years: what is the present value of the same, reckoning interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the probabilities of life as observed by *M. De Parcieux*?" P. 377.

And the answer which he gives to this question is 2.272, "the number of years purchase required:" which answer is true on the supposition that the first payment of the annuity is to be made at the end of the 31st year after the time of the purchase, or when the person, on whose life it is granted, has completed the 51st year of his age: and this also is the sense in which the term *Deferred Annuity* is used by Dr. Price and Baron Maseres.

His second example is,

"A man now aged 46 will, at the end of 10 years, come into possession of an annuity on his own life: what is the present value of the same, reckoning interest at 4 per cent, and the probabilities of living as observed in *Sweden*?" P. 377.

At the *Globe Insurance Office* this would be called an annuity deferred for 10 years; but by Dr. Price and Baron Maseres, it would be said to be deferred only 9 years.

The answer which Mr. B. gives to this question is 5.093, which is erroneous, this being the number of years purchase when the first payment of the annuity is not to be made till the end of the 11th year. The true answer is 5.6164, which exceeds 5.093 by 0.5234, or something more than the half of one year's payment, or about an eleventh-part of the whole.

The fourth example is,

"A man aged 46, together with his wife aged 40, are entitled to an annuity on their joint lives, to commence at the end of ten years: what is the value of their interest therein, taking the probabilities of life as observed in *Sweden*, and the rate of interest at 4 per cent?" P. 378.

Mr. B.'s answer to this question is 3.511, which is the number of years' purchase of an annuity, on the same joint lives, to commence at the end of 11 years. The true answer is 3.9577; and Mr. B.'s error is about 0.446 of a year's payment, or about a ninth-part of the whole.

In the answers which Mr. Bailly has given to all three of these questions, he has evidently taken the term *De-*

ferred

ferred Annuity to have the same meaning as it has in the writings of Dr. Price and Baron Maseres, although two of them plainly require that it should have the other meaning which we have explained above, and which is now more common in the *Annuity-offices*. Had Mr. B. discovered such errors in any other book, we believe he would not have hesitated to pronounce the Author of it so ignorant as not to understand his own questions.

In a *Scholium* to the *Solution* of the VIth question, Mr. B. proposes to shew what annual payment, during the term for which the annuity is deferred, (the first payment to be made at the time of the purchase, and the rest at the end of each succeeding year of that term, provided that the life on which it is granted continues so long) is equal to the present value of such deferred annuity; and gives the following rule for finding it:

"Divide the value of the annuity in a single payment, by unity added to the value of a similar temporary annuity for one year less than the given term: the quotient will be the annual payment required." P. 379.

Now this rule is true only in the case when the annuity commences at the end of the term for which it is said to be deferred; so that, in laying down this general rule, Mr. B. takes the words *Deferred Annuity* in the sense in which they are now commonly used at the *Annuity-offices*, and supposes the annuity to commence one year sooner than was meant by Dr. Price and Baron Maseres.

Mr. B. then gives examples, in which part of the calculation is made on one of the before-mentioned suppositions, and part on the other, and consequently his results are erroneous. We will produce a few of the examples, and correct the errors which we find in them. His first example is,

"A person aged 20, wants to purchase an annuity for what may happen to remain of his life after the term of 30 years: what sum ought he to give annually to the end of that term [if he should live so long] in order to have the same assured to him; reckoning interest at 4 per cent, and the probabilities of living as observed by *M. De Parcieux*?" P. 379.

The first part of the arithmetical work, in answer to this question, is made on a supposition that the annui-

ty is to commence at the end of the 31st year, after the time of purchase; the second part of it is made on a supposition that the annuity is to commence at the end of the 30th year after the time of purchase; so that the 30th term of the series, which expresses the value of the annuity on the life proposed, is wholly lost, and consequently Mr. B.'s answer, which is 0.150, is erroneous on either supposition. On the first supposition, the true answer is 0.1479; on the second supposition, the true answer is, 0.1624, for the value of the annual payment.

A similar confusion of ideas, contradiction of suppositions, and error in the result, is found in his calculation of the second example, which is as follows:

"A man aged 46, and his wife aged 40, are entitled to an annuity on their joint lives, to commence at the end of 10 years, but are willing to surrender their interest in the same, for an equivalent annuity (commencing immediately) during such term: what ought that equivalent annuity to be, reckoning interest at 4 per cent, and the probabilities of living as observed in *Sweden*?" P. 380.

Mr. B.'s answer to this question is 0.479; the true answer is 0.5401, which is the value of the annual payment.

We have observed other errors in Mr. Baily's calculations; but those which we have already pointed out may be sufficient.

CHAP. XIII. *On Schemes for providing Annuities for the Benefit of Old Age, and of Widows.*—On this part of the *Doctrine of Life Annuities* little can be said after Dr. Price and Baron Maseres. Mr. Baily therefore has, very properly, given extracts from their writings, together with his own observations, which will afford useful information to those who are desirous to make provision either for themselves in old age, or for their widows, or for any other person after their decease.

CHAP. XIV. *An Account of the several Companies, established in London, for Life Assurances, &c.*—This Chapter seems to have been written chiefly for these three purposes:—1. To increase the bulk and price of the book. 2. To serve, when published separately, (as it was before the rest of the work) with an arrogant preface and

and puffing advertisement, to promote the sale of the book. 3. To afford the Author an opportunity of gratifying his malevolence to some of the Insurance Companies.

We are no advocates for or against any of those Companies; nor have we much more knowledge of their plans and funds than may be had from their printed proposals, and the acts of parliament which some of them have obtained: and it appears not that Mr. Baily's information on these points is more extensive. The printed proposals of those Companies may be had *gratis* at their offices, and each of the acts of parliament for a few pence; so that they who desire this information may easily get it. It should be remarked, however, that, although some of those Companies pretend, in their advertisements, that they have very large *Capitals*, we have reason to think that the *Globe Insurance Company* is the only one which actually has *One Million Pounds Sterling*. Mr. B. seems to be of the same opinion; yet this very Company appears to be an object of his malevolence.

Mr. Baily is wholly unknown to us by any thing but his writings, and has given us no other cause of favour or displeasure than we find therein. We therefore feel ourselves unbiassed by any partiality, while we point out a few more inaccuracies.

Mr. Baily, speaking of the *Tables of the Rates of Insurance on Lives*, published by the several Companies, has these words:

"These rates are all deduced from the *Northampton* observations, and at the rate of *three* per cent. interest. By thus computing the values from the *lowest* probabilities of life, and at the lowest rate of interest, the rates become, in most cases, full a *third* more than they ought to be when calculated from the more correct tables of the probabilities of life as observed in *Sweden*, at the rate of *four* per cent. interest; and still more do they differ from the true value as deduced from the probabilities of life as observed by *M. De Parcieux*, at the same rate of interest." P. 508 of the Book, and p. 30 of the Pamphlet.

On this passage we have to remark: 1. That Mr. B. here represents the *Northampton* table as that which shews the *lowest probabilities of life*; yet it appears, from p. 522 to 527, of this very book, that there are several

other tables which shew a *lower probability of life* than the *Northampton* table. And this false assertion concerning the *Northampton* table (and thus contradicted by himself,) is repeated more than once in this Chapter!—2. That there is no proof that the *Swedish* table shews the true measure of human life in this Island.—3. That no Insurance Company can alter their rates of insurance so often as the interest of money varies. If, therefore, they allow 4 per cent. to their customers, while they can make but little more than 3 per cent. themselves, their Stock (even without the charges of the rent of offices, and the salaries of clerks) must soon be diminished.—4. That the probabilities of the duration of human life, as shown by *De Parcieux's* table, are too high for the inhabitants of this Island; and, consequently, if the rates of insurance were grounded upon that table, and interest of money at 4 per cent were allowed, while the insurers themselves could make no more of it, (and that is the highest average rate of interest which Mr. B. will allow, as we have already noticed) their ruin must ensue:—and with it the ruin of many widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers had purchased Annuities and Endowments for them.

And higher up, in the same pages, (508 of the Book, and 30 of the Pamphlet) Mr. B. censures the Insurance Companies for not making the same allowance to their customers as they do to their agents in different parts of this Island, which he states at $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent on all insurances. He says, "If the Company can afford to allow it to the agent, it surely can afford to allow it to the principal"——

We think it may be doubted whether the allowance to agents be so large as is here stated. But, whatever it is, if it be as much as their employers can afford, and if the whole of it be given to the customers, surely Mr. B. can calculate, *without any error*, that nothing will remain for the agent, except the honour of the name!

In this Chapter also (p. 512 and 513 of the Book, and 34 and 35 of the Pamphlet) Mr. Baily represents Table XL. in the second Vol. of *Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments*, (the sixth edition) as computed by Simpson's approximation, and not by a rule

a rule which he supposes to be true. But, upon examining some of the numbers in this table, (the examination of the whole requiring more time than we could bestow upon it) we have reason to think it was computed by a rule given by Mr. Morgan, in a note, in p. 40 and 41 of the first Vol. of Price's *Observations* above-mentioned; by which rule the same results are obtained as by Mr. B.'s own theorem in p. 185 of the Book which lies now before us; which theorem, however, is not true, but (for the reason given by us, in our remarks on the Xth Chapter of this Book) always gives a result which is too little, and differs from the truth in the ratio of 2 to 2+ $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly, or, taking Mr. B.'s own standard rate of interest, near $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or a fiftieth-part of the whole!

Mr. B. then proceeds to assert, in p. 513 of the Book, and p. 55 of the Pamphlet, that "Simpson's approximation" (which is well known to be inaccurate) "is the only rule now in use by the Assurance offices,"—although Mr. Harding's theorem (before referred to) had appeared in the *Mathematical Repository* at least 12 months before the publication of this Pamphlet!!

In our remarks on the XIIth Chapter, we noticed a paragraph in which Mr. B., with great inconsistency with himself, insinuates that 5 per cent. interest of money, ought to be allowed to the purchasers of *Endowments of Children*. His ill-will to the two Insurance Companies there mentioned appears, in that he has caused the same paragraph to be transferred from p. 361 of the body of the work, to p. 37 of the Pamphlet.

The like inconsistency appears in what is said of the rates for *Deferred Annuities*, in p. 515 of the Book, and p. 38 of the Pamphlet.

But, notwithstanding these faults, and others which may be found in this Chapter, there are in it some things which deserve the attention of the publick. Such are his remarks on the delusive schemes of several Annuity Societies which were formed in London between forty and fifty years ago, and which have long since fallen into contempt and ruin,—but not till they had distressed and ruined many incautious persons. Such also is his exposure of the artifice of several Companies, of a similar denomination, which,

(like mushrooms, have sprung up within the last ten years, in the Metropolis, and) pretend to have very large Capitals, while it appears not that they are in the actual possession of more than one-tenth of those nominal sums of money.

The Tables at the end of this Book render it more useful. Their number is LIX. Of this number, however, no more than two are claimed by Mr. Baily as his own; the rest are taken from other books, and no small part of them from the 2d Vol. of Price's *Observations on Reversionary Payments*, which, considering that Mr. Morgan, the near relation of the Doctor, and Editor of that work, was the calculator of several of those tables, and is still living, and that his consent to the insertion of them in this book appears not to have been obtained, is like a man's reaping where he has not sown.

What degree of accuracy these tables possess, since they occupy no less than one hundred pages, it cannot reasonably be expected that we should ascertain; but they are well printed, as indeed is the whole work.

While we were examining this work, we experienced a considerable waste of time in turning to passages according to Mr. B.'s references, some of them directing us to prior, and others to posterior sections; some to notes at the bottoms of pages, and these again to a number of other books. And of the notes themselves we observed, that some were frivolous, and that the matter contained in others ought to have had a different place. In this confused collocation of his matter, as in some other oddities, Mr. Baily seems to have imitated the late Dr. Price, whose *Observations on Reversionary Payments* Sir Frederick Morton Eden did not scruple to call

Rudis indigestaque moles.

We have already, *en passant*, noted some of the faults in the style of this book; and shall now produce a few glaring instances of an improper use of words.

In the preface, and in other places, Mr. B. calls the Doctrine of Annuities on Lives a "*Science*." Yet it is no more than the application of *Universal Arithmetic* to a particular purpose. And if every distinct branch of any one of the Liberal Arts, or every application of such art to any particular

use, is to be called a *Science*, it will not be long before the *Seven Sciences* (the good old number) will be split into *seventy times seven*.

An annuity granted on a life for a certain number of years only, has commonly, and properly, been called a *Short Annuity*, to distinguish it from an annuity granted for the whole continuance of such a life; but Mr. B. chuses to call it a "*Temporary Annuity*," which definition does not well distinguish it from that which is granted for the whole duration of life, since even that is but *temporary*.

In page 489, Mr. B. speaks of a year which has "*transpired*."

Instead of the good Old-English idiom, "*this, and that*," Mr. B. commonly uses the Gallicism, "*this, and the one*." And, in many places, instead of the word *multiplier*, he uses the word "*multiple*."

Such is the work before us. Yet, being a compilation from a number of books which have been published on the same subject, it contains a considerable quantity of good matter: and if the Author, taking to his assistance some friend capable of just composition, would give a new edition of it, in which its redundancies were retrenched, its deficiencies supplied, its errors corrected, and its blemishes removed, he would merit our commendation and the thanks of the publick.

54. *The King (on the Prosecution of Viscount and Viscountess Perceval) against John Mitford, Esq. for Perjury: A correct Report of this interesting and extraordinary Trial, which took place in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, on Thursday, the 24th February, 1814, before the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough. Together with Notes, Observations, and original Letters, addressed by Mr. and Mrs. Mitford, to Viscountess Perceval, materially elucidating the Origin of this Prosecution.* 8vo. pp. 166. Stockdale.

TO have given the Title of this pamphlet will probably be thought sufficient. We wish not to revive so unpleasant a subject. The Defendant was found not guilty.

54. *Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.* 8vo. pp. 17. Murray.

"THE Emperor Nepos was acknowledged by the *Senate*, by the *Italians*, and by the *Provincials of Gaul*: his moral virtues, and military talents, were loudly celebrated; and those who derived

any private benefit from his government, announced in prophetic strains the restoration of public felicity. * * * * By this shameful abdication, he protracted his life a few years, in a very ambiguous state, between an Emperor and an Exile, till"

Gibbon's Decline and Fall, vol. VI. p. 220.

Common rumour and strong internal evidence attribute this anonymous Poem (which has already reached a Fifth Edition) to Lord Byron; and this supposition is not derogatory to his acknowledged talents.

To extract the sublime passages would be to copy the whole Ode; but we must borrow a few detached lines:

"Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind,
Who bow'd so low the knee?
By gazing on thyself grown blind,
Thou taught'st the rest to see.
With might unquestion'd, — power to
save—

Thine only gift hath been the grave
To those that worship'd thee;
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than littleness!"
"He who of old would rend the oak,
Dream'd not of the rebound;
Chain'd by the trunk he vainly broke—
Alone—how look'd he round?
Thou in the sternness of thy strength
An equal deed hast done at length,
And darker fate hast found:

He fell, the forest-prowl'ers' prey;
But thou must eat thy heart away!"

"Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain—
If thou hadst died as Honour dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again—
But who would soar the solar height
To set in such a starless night?"

"And she, proud Austria's mournful
flower,

Thy still imperial bride;
How bears her breast the torturing hour?
Still clings she to thy side?
Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou throneless Homicide?
If still she loves thee, hoard that gem,
'Tis worth thy vanish'd diadem."

55. *Buonaparte. A Poem.* 8vo. pp. 15. Murray.

THIS Poem, anonymous also, is by no ordinary Writer. After tracing the dastardly Tyrant to his final degradation, the Poet proceeds:

"Well has thy course the high intent
fulfill'd! [that will'd.
E'en Atheists own 'twas more than man
Blood

Blood has not stream'd, nor nations wept,
in vain:

The great example pays an age of pain!
Mean as thou wert on Egypt's burning
strand,

The false deserter of thy helpless band;
And meaner still, when Russia saw thee fly,
With quivering lip, and fear-dejected eye,
Glad to betray, at Fortune's earliest frown,
The lives of myriads to redeem thy own;
Yet could not hate itself conceive a close,
So lost, so abject as thy baseness chose."

... "Had wisdom's better voice pre-
vail'd, [hail'd!

What grateful millions had the triumph
A world's applause had cheer'd the War-
rior's way; [sway.

And Virtue's self approv'd his healing
But no!—To soothe the sorrows of an age,
The pangs of bleeding empires to assuage,
To share with Heaven the blessings of
mankind,

He deem'd a task to feeble souls assign'd;
Enough for Him, that strength was in his
hand, [planu'd.

And Fortune sanction'd what Ambition
For other brows the laurel-wreath pre-
pare! [the air!

Bring every sweetest flow'r that scents
To worthier names the meed of praise
belongs;

Unfading garlands, and triumphal songs.
Yes! god-like Chiefs! If perils wisely
brav'd, [sav'd,

If rights redeem'd, and realms by valour
Justice appeas'd — nor mercy claim'd in
vain— [stain—

Firmness to win — and greatness to ab-
liss these to worth a lasting date can give,
Your deeds of glory shall for ever live.

Ye too, much-injur'd band! whose duty
ous love [move:

Not death could daunt, nor years of exile
Illustrious remnant of the faithful few!
Take the high meed to suff'ring patience
due.

Let Glory's trump with loudest note pro-
claim

Each secret act, and long-neglected name;
O'er Earth's wide bounds the welcome
blast shall roll,

And Time record it in his deathless scroll.
But thou, blest Land! whom grateful
foes revere:

First in the sacred cause, to virtue dear!
Thou Ark of Safety in the shoreless sea!
With what fond rapture turns my soul to
thee!; [Palladium! say,

Friend of th' oppress'd! thou world's
What peerless guerdon shall thy toils re-
pay? [no more;

Not Fame—for bankrupt Fame can yield
And wealth and liberty were thine before.
But love unstrain'd, and many a cheek
bedew'd

With the pure tear of speechless gratitude;

The proud remembrance of surmounted
ills;*

The heart at others' bliss that nobly thrills;
The sense of pow'r well-us'd, and con-
scious worth,—

These are thy joys, and of celestial birth!"

56. *Ode on the Deliverance of Europe.*
By J. H. Merivale, Esq. 8vo. pp. 12:
Murray.

ANOTHER, and another strain
succeeds. This Ode is elegant and
appropriate.

"The hour of blood is past,
Blown the last trumpet's blast, [line:
Peal'd the last thunders of the embattled
From hostile shore to shore

'The bale-fires gleam no more *,'
But friendly beacons o'er the billows
shine,

To light, as to their common home,
The prows of every port that cut the salt
sea-foam."

"Ye tenants of the grave,
Whom unseen Wisdom gave
To watch the shapeless mist o'er earth
extending,

Yet will'd to snatch away
Before the appointed day
Of light renew'd, and clouds and dark-
ness ending,

Oh! might ye now permitted rise,
Cast o'er this wond'rous scene your un-
obstructed eyes,

And say,—oh thou, whose might,
Bulwark of England's right,
Stood forth—the might of Chatham's
lordly son;

Thou 'on whose burning tongue
Truth, Peace, and Freedom hung†,'
When Freedom's latest sand had almost
run;—

To the deliver'd World declare
That each hath seen fulfill'd his latest,
earliest prayer!"

57. *The Exile of Elba: A Poem, on the
Downfall of Buonaparte and his Dy-
nasty; with The Deliverance: an Ode,
pourtraying the principal Events of the
Year 1814.* By John Gwilliam, Au-
thor of the *Battles of the Danube and
the Barossa.* 8vo. pp. 48. Jennings.

"HAD prudence mark'd his reign—had
justice thrown [throne—
Her hallow'd symbols round about his
Had he on Freedom's side as bravely stood,
As when he fought for Tyranny in blood,
The world had wept at such a monarch's
fall,

And sorrow mark'd the features of us all."

* Lay of the Last Minstrel.

† Moore's Irish Melodies.

"Where

"Where is the man," asks [Mr. Gwilliam,]
 "whom millions late obey'd?
 He who confounded Europe at a breath,
 And smote her children with continual
 death,
 Whose footsteps shook the world—made
 Sov'reigns own,
 And tremble at, the power of his Throne—
 Who put to flight all Prussia's marshal'd
 force, [course,—
 Nor stopt till Russia trembled at his
 Whose dauntless spirit—whose ambitious
 mind— [bin'd,
 Not Europe, in one mighty league com-
 Could awe,—or from its deadly purpose
 win, [in?
 Till base Desertion made the wretch give
 Where is he now? and whither does he
 go—
 This wretched man—this universal foe?"
 "Louis! the day is your's—to you alone
 And your descendants France decrees the
 Throne!
 Your native virtues make our fears de-
 part, [heart;
 And give delight to every Frenchman's
 Long may you live to justify her cause,
 To share her glory and her warm ap-
 plause,
 To be her rallying point, should need re-
 quire,
 And give fresh vigour to her martial fire.
 Heav'n speed thee well to her delightful
 shore, [no more;
 Where pleasure reigns, and terror breathes
 May holy spirits round thy barque attend,
 The winds—the waves—thy joyous course
 befriend,
 Till thousands hail thee on thy native
 land, [right hand,
 And France salute thee with her own
 Blessing the day that gives thee to her
 arms, [alarms!"
 Free from the Tyrant and his curst
 "The Deliverance," after pour-
 traying the wonderful events of the
 last four months, thus concludes:
 "Thy bonds are broken, Gaul! thy days
 of Peace [increase,
 Shall smile again, and with thy strength
 Four mighty Nations o'er thy sufferings
 bend— [friend,
 Four mighty Monarchs all thy wrongs be-
 O'er thy bright hills, and down thy silver
 streams.
 The glorious lily beautifully gleams,
 All Nations leap with joy to hear thy
 fate—
 And rush to succour thy dismantled state,
 Aiming the restoration of thy throne,
 And not the pomp and splendour of their
 own,
 Proud to assert thy exil'd Bourbon's
 claim, [shame!"
 And drive the Usurper to his haunt of

58. *The Ordeal; a Novel. In Three Volumes small 8vo. pp. 728. Gale and Co.*

THIS is a well-written Tale; though rather of a melancholy cast, describing the vicissitudes of life, as the Ordeal we are doomed to pass. Lady Merton had at an early age been induced by the artifices of a Governess, to reject a worthy Character she was about to marry, and to elope with Sir James Merton, who continues openly to carry on an Intrigue with this fascinating Governess, Clara Porter. Lady Merton becomes the mother of two children, Edward and Laura; she is at length separated from her husband, but is entrusted with her daughter Laura, whose mind she unremittingly endeavours to cultivate and strengthen, without, however, making her acquainted with the history of her family: this she commits to paper, to be given to Laura after her death. The Story opens with the death-bed of Lady Merton, who appears to be the victim of a broken heart: Laura, with perturbation and dismay, attends the summons of her Father, whom she had never known; and whom she considers as cold and unfeeling; but she has the happiness to render herself agreeable to him, and by her virtue, which is of the most rigid kind, over-awes, or conciliates all with whom she is concerned. A rapid decline early terminates her earthly career, after a few short years passed in continual exercises of self-command and resolution.

59. *A Catalogue of the Books, relating to British Topography, and Saxon and Northern Literature, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, in the Year 1799. By Richard Gough, Esq. F.S.A. Printed at the Clarendon Press, 1814. 4to. pp. 459. Payne & Foss.*

THIS well-compiled and handsomely printed Volume is equally creditable to the Delegates of the Oxford Press, to their intelligent Librarian, and to the munificent Benefactor, from whose Will the following Clause is extracted as an Introductory Preface.

"Also I give and bequeath to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford my printed Books and Manuscripts on Saxon and Northern Literature mentioned in a Catalogue of the same for the Use of the Saxon professor in the said University when he shall

^shall have occasion to consult them with liberty to take them to his Apartments on condition of faithfully returning them. Also I give and bequeath to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford all my Manuscripts printed Books and Pamphlets Prints and Drawings Maps and Copper Plates relating to British Topography marked in the title-page or elsewhere with the Letters B. T. 1. 2. of which I have drawn out a Catalogue printed in one or written in more quarto Volumes together with my topographical drawings Prints and Maps* in or more folio Volumes bound in Russia Leather or with Russia Leather

backs or in any other binding and lettered on the back by the names of the respective Counties or Districts to which such Drawings Prints or Maps respectively belong together with other Books Antiquities Copper Plates† or other articles relative to the subject of Antiquities specified in the Catalogue or Catalogues aforesaid or in any other that shall or may be written or printed. Also my interleaved Copies of the British Topography‡ in two and in four Volumes quarto; my interleaved Copies of Camden's Britannia§ in five Volumes folio and my interleaved Copies of the Sepulchral Monuments§ of Great Britain in

* Amongst these were, 'Three large Portions of the Tapestry Maps which formerly lined the Hall at Weston in Warwickshire, the seat of William Sheldon, esq. in the reign of Henry VIII. who first introduced Tapestry-weaving into England; of which those three large maps were the earliest specimen. These fragments contain a Section of the Centre of the Kingdom, including the Counties of Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Gloucester, and Oxford, with the North part of Berks. Two of them are eight yards, by one and a quarter; the third smaller.—They were purchased by the late Earl of Orford, who presented them to Earl Harcourt; by whom they were given to Mr. Gough.

† The Plates of Simon's "Medals, Coins, and Great Seals," with a few others, were the joint property of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols; but, agreeably to the wishes of his Friend, Mr. N. transmitted them to Oxford.

‡ To have re-published this useful work would have been to Mr. Gough an event of the highest gratification. A *third* Edition, begun at the press in 1806, was rapidly advancing, when the destructive fire of Feb. 8, 1808, and the then declining state of Mr. Gough's health, which for more than two years had been gradually impaired by repeated fits of epilepsy, interrupted an undertaking, which neither the Author nor his Printer had sufficient spirits to resume.—This work had been consigned to the Bodleian Library by Mr. Gough's Will; but he subsequently gave the corrected copy, with the Plates, to Mr. Nichols; who has since relinquished his right, having been reimbursed the expences which had been incurred; and it is earnestly to be hoped that, by the liberality of the University, the Publick may still be indulged with an improved Edition of this useful and interesting Work.

§ Whatever incorrectness may appear in this laborious and extensive undertaking, no trouble or expence was spared by the learned Editor in obtaining information. Added to his own personal visitation of every County, proof-sheets of each were forwarded to those who were likely to be most actively useful.—Mr. Gough superintended the *first* Volume of a new Edition; but, March 14, 1806, thus publicly disclaimed any connexion with the succeeding Volumes: "The Copy-right of the Britannia having devolved, by purchase, from Messrs. Robinsons to Mr. Stockdale, when the first Volume of a second Edition was far advanced in the press; Mr. Gough, finding it of importance to his health that he should suspend such pursuits, considers himself at full liberty to decline proceeding any further than to complete the Volume which Messrs. Robinsons had begun to print." His *corrected copy* is deposited in the Bodleian Library.

§ This truly magnificent Work would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate the Author's fame, and the credit of the Arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared. The independent master of an ample fortune, he was in all respects pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an Antiquary; the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. This magnificent Work must long ago have convinced the world, that he possessed not only the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expence could possibly deter.—One great object of his wishes was, to prepare the "Sepulchral Monuments" for a new Edition. With this constantly in view, he spared neither trouble nor expence in obtaining an ample store of new and accurate drawings by the first Artists; all which, with the numerous and beautiful plates already engraved, principally by the Basires, form part of his noble bequest to the University of Oxford; and the Curators of the Press will doubtless have great pleasure in fulfilling the wishes of so generous a Benefactor, by an improved Edition.—We shall close

two or more Volumes folio with all the Drawings relative to the latter Work in two or more folio Volumes bound in Russia Leather or other bindings together with such impressions of the Plates as may be in the said Volumes and all the Copper Plates of the said Work which may be in the hands of Mr. James Basire Engraver who engraved them or deposited elsewhere at the time of my decease and also all the Copper Plates belonging to the British Topography. And likewise fourteen Volumes handsomely bound in folio and two others in folio in yellowish boards of Drawings of Sepulchral and other monuments in France. And it is my will and desire that the whole of the said Articles matters and things shall be placed in the Bodleian Library in a building adjoining to the Picture Gallery called or known by the name of the Antiquaries Closet erected for keeping Manuscripts printed Books and other Articles relating to British Topography and of such Articles and Collections of this kind as have been removed from the said Gallery or other parts of the said Library so that all together they may form one uniform body of British Antiquities. And it is my particular desire that Mr. John Nichols of Red Lion Passage Fleet Street Printer or in case of his death his Son John-Bowyer Nichols do assist my Executors herein after named in selecting the said Articles so given to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of Oxford and in transmitting them to the said University."

"It only remains to be stated, that the present Catalogue* has been formed as nearly as possible on the plan adopted by Mr. Gough himself in his *British Topography*. The Books are arranged according to Counties, and, where it was practicable, chronologically. A very full and perfect Index of Names will be found at the end; so that it is hoped the present attempt will possess the advantages both of an alphabetical and a classed Catalogue. B. BANDINEL.

Bodleian Library, Feb. 15, 1814."

60. *Anecdotes of the English Language; chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of*

London and its Environs; whence it will appear that the Natives of the Metropolis, and its Vicinities, have not Corrupted the Language of their Ancestors. In a Letter from Samuel Pegge, Esq. F. S. A. to an Old Acquaintance, and Co-Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London. The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. To which is added, A Supplement to the Provincial Glossary of Francis Grose, Esq. 8vo. pp. 418. J. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

"THE little Essay here presented to the Publick was found among the Papers of its deceased Author; who seems to have made it the amusement of a leisure hour; and probably laid aside or resumed his pen as his health and spirits ebbed and flowed. Such as it is, the Editor presumes it will be taken in good part, and create good-humour in its Readers; who cannot but be aware of the difficulty of reducing *Language or Taste* to a common standard. — The former Edition was submitted to the Publick under an express injunction in the last Will of its worthy and learned Author; and its reception was such as would have fully gratified him could he have witnessed it. At its first appearance, the Editor did not feel himself at liberty to make any material alterations in Mr. Pegge's original arrangement; but, amidst a large mass of Papers connected with this and other subjects entrusted to his revision, were many nearly finished articles congenial to the present enquiry, which have furnished the Additions and Corrections in the present Edition; which is improved by a very copious Index. — The Provincial Glossary also is an appendage which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the Philologist; and is printed separately, for the accommodation of former purchasers, either of Mr. Pegge's '*Anecdotes of the English Language*,' or of Mr. Grose's '*Provincial Glossary*.'"

For Mr. Gough's opinion of the former Edition of this volume we refer to his Review of it in our vol. LXXIII. p. 145; and shall now content ourselves with quoting the reports of our Reviewing Brethren.

close this Note by observing that Mr. Gough gave his valuable copies of Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and of Kennett's "*Parochial Antiquities*," to his highly-valued friend Mr. Archdeacon Churton. Of the notes in the "*Athenæ*," a proper use is making in the laudable re-publication by Mr. Bliss; and it would be highly gratifying to the learned world, if the worthy Archdeacon, under the auspices of his Alma Mater, would undertake an Edition of the "*Parochial Antiquities*."

* Mr. Gough had himself prepared, and had nearly completed at the press, a Catalogue of this portion of his rich Library; but the whole impression, with the exception of two imperfect copies, was unfortunately burnt.

GENT. MAG. May, 1814.

"Philology

"Philology offers few subjects more curious than the history of the English Language; which has been derived from various sources, has received numerous admixtures in its progress, has been the sport of whim and caprice, and is at present far from being completely grammaticized. The late ingenious Mr. Pegge amused himself, and will doubtless amuse his Readers, while, under a feigned zeal for the credit of the common London or Cockney dialect, he discussed the awkward state of our Language at a period not very remote from the present day, and adduced written authorities, of no mean rank, to justify expressions which are now regarded as evidences of vulgarity and want of education. With much grave humour, he pleads the cause of 'old, unfortunate, and discarded Words and Expressions, which are now turned out to the world at large by persons of education (without the smallest protection), and acknowledged only by the humbler orders of mankind; who seem charitably to respect them as decayed Gentlefolks that have known better days.'

—Mr. Pegge has so managed his defence of *Londonisms*, as not to controvert Quintilian's principle respecting language,—*Consuetudo sermonis est consensus eruditiorum*.—In the *Addimenta*, are some judicious strictures on the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson; who, it is truly observed, not aware of the authenticity of dialectical expressions, has been guilty of many omissions, and blundered in his etymologies. Mr. Pegge is induced to believe that more may be said in support of the *Pottery* of the Cockney, than the *Apothecary* of the learned and fashionable world, which has usurped its place.—Whether the Fashionable World will take the hints here given by our deceased Antiquary, to correct their expressions, and to guard against the perversion of grammar, we cannot pretend to say: but of this we are confident, that, if they read his Essay, they will be amused by the playfulness of his verbal criticisms, and by the various anecdotes with which he has enlivened his pages."

Monthly Review, 1805, XLVII. 242.

"This Author professes to undertake the defence of Cockney dialect, as it is called; and shows, in fact, that the chief part of the peculiarities which characterize that dialect are not so properly corruptions, as the remains of a more ancient mode of speaking, now in general disused. He sets out with a sort of genealogy of our Language, which is so well deduced, that it deserves a place in this account of the book:

'I do not, Sir, contend for the strict legitimacy of our language; for the pro-

vincial branches of it are not all by one common parent. Thus, for instance, if you would seek for the terms and expressions of the Northern people of England, it will be in vain to ransack the British tongue, which fled with the Natives into the fastnesses of Wales: for the Northern dialect (Scotland included) is for the most part *Saxon*. On the other hand, it would be as fruitless to search in the Saxon forests of the North for the language of the Western counties of England, which (except by transplantation) is of British growth. In Kent and Sussex, and the immediate Southern counties (coast-wise at least), our pursuit may be directed in a great degree to *Gallicisms*, in point of idiom as well as words: and lastly, in London (the great Babel of them all) every language will be found incorporated; though that of the true Cockney is, for the most part, composed of *Saxonisms*. The Danes left us some traces of their language, though it is but a dialect of that extensive tongue, which, under the different names of Teutonick, Gothick, Celtick, &c. &c. was known in every region of what is called the North of Europe. As to the irruption of words from the Southern parts of the Continent, we have the French which came in with the Conqueror, and continued in full force, so long as our Law Pleadings ran in that language, and our Statutes were penn'd in it. From Italy we have gathered a few words (not a great many), introduced perhaps first by the Lombards, then by Nuncios who came hither from the Pope, and by Ecclesiasticks who were perpetually scampering to Rome before the Reformation; to which may be added other words imported by our merchants trading to Italy and the Levant.—Of modern date we have a few more, that have been smuggled over by our fine travelled Gentlemen, or which have made their *entrées* with the Singers, Fiddlers, and Dancers at the Opera.—The Spanish language will afford more adopted words (especially in the military branch) than the Italian; a circumstance perhaps to be attributed to our Royal intermarriages. Katharine of Arragon lived here many years, even after her divorce; in whose suite were probably many Spaniards; and King Philip must have contributed a large reinforcement of Spanish words and phrases, as he had an hundred Spanish body-guards in daily pay. Katharine, the Queen of King Charles II. may be supposed to have introduced a few Portuguese terms; but those are so nearly allied to the Spanish, as to be scarcely discernible from them.—Many Flemish and Dutch words might also be imported

imported by Emigrants, who fled hither from persecution on the score of Religion at different periods.'

"On the whole, we have never seen a book of philological amusement put together in so original a style, or containing more unexpected, yet apposite remarks, and authorities from a variety of books. The Author chats with his Reader, but his chat is always agreeable; it is the *garrula senectus*, but the garrulity is full of humour and original pleasantry; and we regret when it is at length silenced by the awful word *Finis*."

British Critic, 1803, vol. XXI. p. 418.

"This posthumous Letter is written with singular spirit and humour. Its object is to show that the dialect of London is the only uncorrupted English; or, if corrupted, that its corruptions have merely risen from an attempt to render it more musical, or from the accidental changes inseparable from an oral tongue. —Mr. Pegge labours to discover the

derivation of the word *Cockney*, which he thinks is from the participle of the verb *coqueline*, to fondle or pamper: *coqueliné* may be softened by pronunciation to *coquené*. 'The king of Cockney,' in the old ballad, evidently meant the Lord Mayor of London, not the King of England.—We should with much pleasure enlarge on this Letter, which has greatly entertained us, and affords many valuable remarks on the old English Language, were not various works, that equally claim our attention, in arrear."

Critical Review, 1804, vol. II. p. 214.

"Mr. Pegge has defended the *Cockney* dialect from the charge of baseness and corruption, by endeavouring to shew that its peculiarities are rather the remains of an antient legitimate mode of speaking, than sheer unauthorised vulgarisms. Mr. Pegge displays a great deal of odd out-of-the-way knowledge; and his work is extremely amusing."

Monthly Mag. 1803, vol. XV. p. 617.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Even practical perfection in musick requires so much intense and laborious application, such a minute accuracy of perception, and so rapid an association of various sensitive ideas, with other ideas and mechanical motions, that it is inconceivable how men, who have no appearance of superior brilliancy in any other accomplishment, should be able to attain a conception and execution in musick, which seem almost to require the faculties of a superior order of beings." Dr. YOUNG.

14. A Treatise on Pianoforte Expression, containing the Principles of Fine Playing on that Instrument; by W. S. Stevens. To which is added, *An Exercise, composed expressly for this Work, by Mr. Samuel Wesley; and a Sonata, by the Author.* London, 1811. fol. pp. 18 and 22 Music-plates, 15s.

SO differently are we all constituted, that scarcely two persons will be found to feel and act in exactly the same manner, though placed in similar circumstances; yet, from the general propensity to imitation, it sometimes requires a habit of observation to distinguish characteristic differences. Passed a certain point of practice, all performers have equal powers in the judgment of the un instructed. We have heard a person, fond of musick, declare that he could not even discern the difference between Pianoforté concertos. They are all, said he, nothing but runs up and down the keys as quick as fingers can move, interrupted in a few places by the band. On the other hand, the experienced musician will discover very

different effects from the same composition, arising from what some German writers call "the delivery" of different performers. Regarding musick, it is then of great importance to study and imitate those modes of expression which are most generally approved. Among these we do not reckon swinging the body, nodding the head, distorting the countenance, nor pawing the air. We know there are people of a different opinion, but we care not for that. Some, as Bach observes, catch up their fingers in playing as though the keys were red hot; others have the opposite fault; and some mix with their musick a rattling of the nails, as though they were "playing in thimbles." The chief means of expression, as far as regards the performer on the pianoforte, independent of the pedals, consist in varying the force of the stroke or pressure on the finger-keys, and in playing the notes with, or without, intervening rests. To ornament or flourish some parts of a piece is a secondary consideration in general, the composer for

for this instrument will write what is sufficient; and the performer must exalt his own judgment and fancy above the composer's, to alter materially what is written. It is in making those attempts that bad players are sure to be discovered. From what has been said, the reader may conjecture that we are preparing to commend Mr. Stevens's "original system of expression." Indeed, if it were tolerably well executed, it would be a pleasure to recommend it; but, in truth, it is far otherwise. It contains certainly much unoriginal matter that may be useful; but a work of this magnitude might contain much more—perhaps all that would be necessary on the subject—if well-arranged, and well-written. The divisions of the work before us are thus entitled: 1. of *Legato*; 2. of *Staccato*; 3. of mixed expression; 4. of *Legato* partial; 5. *Staccato* forced; 6. *Staccato* for time; 7. *Staccato* for expression.—Appendix: of cross-hand passages, of pressure, of *tenute*, of the left hand, of taste; vocabulary, relating to expression,—relating to time, style, character, &c.

"The application of the fingers to the keys of the pianoforte, is technically termed the *touch*, and the manner in which they are applied produces a good or bad, or any specific possible effect that the power of the instrument can yield. Of the touch there are two sorts, called the *legato*, and the *staccato*; which, in their varieties of manner, separately and in combination, as principals and subordinates, will make heads or articles of expression, and may be stated as follows: *Legato*, *staccato*,—principals; mixed expression, *legato* partial, *staccato* forced, ditto for time, ditto for expression,—subordinates. The *Legato* implies such an impulse and succession of fingers on the keys of the instrument as shall produce the most smooth and connected series of sounds, at all distances within the reach or span of the hand, or as far as one finger can extend without another quitting the last struck key, which must not be done until the former finger makes its blow at the reached, or new-felt key. In this manner, in all *legato* passages properly executed, one or other of the fingers always *feels* a key, and between every two successive sounds, two fingers feel each

a key, and at the moment the impulse is made to produce a new sound the former finger quits its key, and is in readiness for fresh application, or is preparing for some succeeding key. All music that has not a contrary sign for particular expression, is to be played *legato* if possible, and this is strictly to be kept up between the two hands, as well as between the fingers of the same hand, although there is no slur or tie to denote it. To give examples of all *legato*-passages that occur, would be to copy half the pianoforte music that has been written; it may be sufficient to repeat what has before been observed, that all music in such passages that are capable of it, that has not a sign for other expression, should be played in the manner here directed for *legato*; with this additional remark, that it should be held as a maxim in pianoforte playing, that from the commencement of a piece of music the finger or fingers should never quit the keys but by necessity, for expression, by the operation of rests, or at the end (p. 2.)—The *Staccato*, in its simple acceptation, signifies a short or sudden touch of a key as if struck with a stick, and may be executed by one finger on any succession of keys, or by the same fingers as would have played the same passages *legato*, but in such a manner as shall produce the *staccato* effect: this is done by absolutely disengaging each finger from the key it has struck before the next shall feel that which is to be struck by it. *Staccato* is not intended to be produced much on long notes, nor in slow measures (movements!):—moderate and quick motion, and short notes, are most suited for its effect. It is from necessity that half or more of the *staccato* touches arise, in pianoforte playing, and is a cause of mixed expression. The notes that are played *staccato* for time, or touched notes as they are called, should always be given a little *more fortè* than those preceding, lest, the vibration of the strings being so instantly stopped by the removal of the finger, &c. from the key, they should not be heard at all. Indeed this should be a general rule for all *staccato* notes, with very little exception.—To play all *allegro* passages with a strong finger or pressure, is good practice: it serves to strengthen the former, and gives a certitude

certitude of touch, the *forte* and precision acquired by it being easily relinquished but not so readily gained." Having now presented our Readers with unquestionably the best parts of this treatise, we shall add only that if "this work is to describe every thing, and all, the hand can do from choice, or from any cause whatever, to produce a good effect," the Author has completely failed. In future let him form a truer estimate of his own abilities. The work is extremely ungrammatical, and contains many examples of false spelling. In the vocabulary we have *pendendosi*, *calendo*, *affetuaso*, *contabile*, *pia tosto*, *temps di ballo*, &c. The musick at the end is pretty enough. A great part of it has been published in a separate form; see *Le Reveil de Diane*.

15. *A Selection of the most popular Melodies of the Tyne and the Wear, consisting of 24 original Airs peculiar to the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, three of which are harmonized, with appropriate Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments, and the remainder variously arranged for the Piano-forte.* By Robert Topliff. 1814. pp. 42. fol. 15s.

THE contents of this Volume form light amusing practice, for such as have attained no great proficiency;

but the curious airs, which resemble some of those in the first volume of Crotch's Specimens, will most interest persons who have associated them with the scenes and pleasures of infancy. The arrangements are simple and appropriate; and the original words are given on a leaf at the end. The harmonized air on page 25 is very much in the style of Mazzinghi.

16. "Let India boast her Plants!" *A Glee, composed and inscribed to Thomas Greatorex, Esq. by Samuel Webb, Junior.* pp. 6. Birchall. 2s.

WE admire this glee exceedingly. No part of it is insignificant, but all bespeak the master in this line of composition. The voices are *alto*, *tenore*, *tenore secondo*, and *basso*. The alto goes up to C. On page 5, in the third measure the tenor and bass make consecutive octaves, in the similar motion, probably by an oversight of the writer. On page 3, just before modulating from C, the original key, to G, is an instance of a discord being prepared in one part and resolved in another.

Mr. BENJ. BLAKE intends publishing, by subscription, a miscellaneous Collection of Vocal Musick, of his own composition.

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG, IN ARIADNE; A POEM.

By LORD THURLOW.

SWEET thy breath, as violets are,
When the balmy South wind blows;
And like ruddy corn thy hair,
That no band or cincture knows,
Save one ribband, simply round,
From the which depends a pearl;
Kings, then, to this port be bound,
To admire this lovely girl.

And her eyes are like the star,
That in dewy morn is set,
Ere Aurora's saffron car
With the Indian wave is wet;
And her bosom, spicy sweet,
Like the Parian marble, swells;
Kings, then, at this centre meet,
For Love here has plac'd his spells.

And her waist is taper, fine
As the chalice, silver-wrought,
To contain the sacred wine.
But, O stay, my daring thought;
Let no tongue profane the sweets,
That in this fair temple be;
'Tis enough, in Flora meets
Love and Immortality.

When she walks in female state,
Like Diana, O my soul,
Shall I die, or bless my fate,
That have liv'd in her controul?
Were my empire from the morn,
To where chaste Apollo dips,
That fine empire I would scorn,
But to die upon her lips.

ARIEL'S SONG;

IN THE SAME.

I DANCE upon the curled sea;
Come, follow me,
Ye tripping elves, and fairy hands,
Sporting on the chequer'd sands;
In the Moon's brave sphere I ride,
Laughing at the fickle tide,
Or on beds of sea-weed lie,
By king Neptune's courtesy.

Come, follow me,
And we will sweet inoppets be,
With the sea-duck we will dive,
With the Queen-bee we will hive;
And when Sol is in the West,
And the May-bird gone to rest,
With the Cuckoo we will nest.

• Come

Come, follow me,
O'er the bright and curved sea,
Ye, that elves and fairies be,
After Summer merrily.

THE TYRANT'S DOWNFALL;
An Address for the Anniversary of the
LITERARY FUND, at Freemasons Hall,
May 5, 1814. Written and recited by
WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.*

THE Tyrant's downfall is the world's re-
lease, [Peace!
And panting Europe breathes once more in
Thus when tremendous whirlwinds rage on
high,

And thunders roll terrific in the sky,
The tempest pass'd—serener days appear,
And richer harvests crown the smiling year!
While here the Bard a willing tribute brings,
To faith unshaken in the League of Kings;
A cause more holy, and more noble far,
Than ever bound confederates in war!
Shall he not celebrate his Country's part?
England, of all that league the head and
heart!

England! whose sons, with matchless pa-
tience, bore [more!

The weight of war for twenty years, and
Whose glorious Here, with triumphant hand,
The British standard fix'd in Gallia's land;
And after saving Portugal, and Spain,
Prepared the way for Royal Bourbon's
reign;

To rising loyalty sent timely aid,
And hail'd on Bourdeaux' walls the White
Cockade!

Then to immortalize his honour'd name
Rescued Toulouse from War's devouring
flame;

And thus completed his victorious part,
By the best triumph—o'er the grateful
heart!

This act shall raise, to Time's remotest date
Trophies of fame to Wellington the Great!
Still shall the Bard proclaim his Country's
pride,

Wellesley on land, and Nelson on the tide!
Nor will a Nation's gratitude omit
Praise to the counsels of Immortal Pitt!
What land that felt the Tyrant's deadly
hate, [State,

What ruin'd Province, or what plunder'd
Did not to England raise the suppliant eye?
And when did Britons the appeal deny?
Yet while your bounty like the flowing tide
Distributes happiness on every side;
And wafts relief, with energy divine,
From Thames's banks to Neva and the
Rhine!

While suffer'd Europe feels your mighty
power,
And owes to you the blessings of this hour;

* Being the Eighteenth Anniversary
Poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for this
Society.

Shall native Genius in this glorious land
Sink to the earth, and want your foster-
ring hand?

Shall Learning's sons, in many a prison's
gloom [tomb?

While living prove the oblivion of the
Martyrs of mind! condemn'd through life
to see

Themselves the Helots of a people free!
When want, and cold neglect around them
throws

An endless winter, worse than polar snows:
Lab'ring through years of toil for scanty
bread, [dead!

And only paid with barren praise when
Such foul reproach will surely never stain
A liberal Nation, and a glorious Reign!
Nor Hist'ry write—and blot with tears the
page,—

That Genius found few Patrons in our age;
And, while the wants of Europe were sup-
plied,

That British Talent unprotected died!
On this auspicious day your presence here,
Forbids the Muse to harbour such a fear;
The Founder's Plan shall flourish! not de-
cay,— [day;

That thought will gild the evening of his
On the sick couch assuage the sense of
pain, [vain!

And make him think he has not liv'd in
Since by your aid, and his unceasing care,
The balm of Hope will antidote Despair;
Nor shall a future race of learned men,
Drop in the Grave—the victims of the Pen!

The World's Oppressor triumph'd in our
times,

And upon crimes accumulated crimes!
Still on his steps did Desolation wait,
And trembling Nations thought his frown
was fate!

But Heaven resolv'd that France should
rue the hour

That gave the Corsican imperial power;
And those who made his hated cause their
care,

Humbled in dust—the retribution share!
The Tyrant's hopes of Universal sway,
Perish'd in blood on Leipsic's awful day!

Baffled, and beaten, the Usurper flies
Before the veteran Blücher's Eagle eyes!
Th' invaded Russians, in their turn, invade,
T' avenge their burning towns in ashes laid;
Like rolling billows on the raging main,
The flames of Moscow reach the banks of
Seine;

And France has learn'd, in bitterness of woe,
What fatal ills from mad Ambition flow!
Compell'd, while vengeance laid her Cities
waste, [taste!

The poison cup she drugg'd—to more than
For all the tears that mourning Nations
shed,

Have been aveng'd upon her guilty head.
Though, from the battle's rage, the German
glows

To visit years of sufferings on his foes,
Though

Though loud for vengeance every Russian
cries, [eyes!
The Kremlin's flames still glaring in his
From Northern climes th' Imperial Hero
came, [Name!
To join the Christian's to the Conqueror's
Mercy, inherent in the truly brave,
Taught Alexander in his strength to save—
And prostrate Paris in the Victor found
A hand to raise — not spurn her to the
ground:

Slowly she rose; she heard the Monarch
sigh,
And saw compassion beaming in his eye;
'Twas Pity's drop divine! to mortals dear,
The liquid di'mond of an Angel's tear!
Above all price! it shines the brightest gem
In glorious Alexander's Diadem!

Too base to act a noble Despot's part,
Napoleon shew'd, at last, a Coward's heart;
Strip'd of his gaudy plumes by flattery
dress'd, [fess'd!
The odious, low-born Tyrant stands con-
Had he one spark of those celestial fires,
That daring courage in the worst inspires;
As all his power was built on abject fear,
His Iron Sceptre should have been his spear!
Renounc'd by Fortune—hemm'd with Foes
around, [ground;

He should have fought for every inch of
Fought to the last — and, with his latest
breath, [death!
Have grasp'd the Crown in agonies of
Though crimes unnumber'd stain'd the
Tyrant's name, [shame;
His warlike end had been exempt from
The world had call'd his reign a Meteor's
track— [back *!"]

But own'd he "died with harness on his
Strange! that we find in these capricious
times,

Some who excuse the Tyrant and his crimes:
Who call a wretch all nations ought to hate,
That which is Virtue's bright reward—the
Great!

Gloss o'er his life, that never yet could
plead,

The aberration of one generous deed!
A slave to every vice—without a heart,
Who acted Attila's and Nero's part!
These, with affected candour, dare to blame
Men, who to murder, add the murderer's
name!

And load with obloquy the hearts that glow
With honest hatred of all Europe's foe;
Men who, devoted to their Country's cause,
Revere their Monarch, venerate his laws;
The memory of his virtues hold most dear,
And his misfortunes hallow with a tear!
Who view with grateful minds, his Son
maintain

The glorious objects of his Father's reign:
Still may he prove a Guardian to the
Throne,

And make that Father's virtues all his own!

* Macbeth.

Unsway'd by Party, and unaw'd by Fear,
Such are the strains I long have ventur'd
here;
From earliest youth these feelings warm'd
my breast, [press'd!
And such, while life remains, shall be ex-
Superior Bards may strike the tuneful lyre,
But none who holds more dear the Patriot
fire!

Sublimar strains their happier Muse may
bring,
But none a purer zeal for England's King!
None who more joys to see destruction end,
And Rival Nations call each other Friend.
The Muse's prophecies, at last, prevail,
The Tyrant's life becomes a Moral Tale †!
Thy shade, most injured Louis, now may
rest: [redress'd!

Thy Brother reigns! thy wrongs are half
The Bard, who mourn'd thy fate, has liv'd
to see [Tree
The Lilies spring where stood that fatal
Which whelm'd all Europe in a sea of blood,
A dreary, wasting, melancholy flood!
The waves subside!—The Deluge is no
more,
The Ark of Peace has rested on our shore ‡
** Mr. BIRCH in our next.

AN EXTRACT from St. GREGORY NAZIAN-
ZEN's Poem De Vita sua; translated
from the Greek, by H. S. BOYD.

[He is relating the incidents which befel
him in his Youth, when he was travelling
about to study at the different Universities.]

FROM Alexandria, in whose classic
bowers

I also cull'd the fruit which learning yields,
I sail'd, and instant plough'd the sea of
Greece, [winds

By Cyprus coasting; there conflicting
Convuls'd our bark, and universal night
Enwrapt the Earth, the Sea, the Air, the
Heav'ns. [blaz'd;

Loud roar'd the thunder, wide the lightning
The swelling sails were fill'd; the cordage
crack'd; [hand

The mast gave way, and from the Pilots'
The rudder flew, in quiv'ring fragments
riven. [roll'd;

High o'er the deck the sweeping billows
And sad and wild a mingled mormur rose
Of Sailors, Boatswains, Rowers, Masters,
Pilots,

Invoking Christ with voice symphonious;
And these were men who knew not God be-
fore,

For Fear is oft a teacher sapient.

† "To point a Moral, or adorn a Tale." JOHNSON.

‡ The Author's "Tribute of an humble
Muse to an unfortunate Captive Queen,"
published 1793 — and his "Lines on The
Murder of the Queen of France," published
1794.

No water now, ah! worst of ills, our ship
Contain'd; for when at first the shatter'd
bark
Was whirl'd around, in the devouring deep
The cistern fell which held that treasure
sweet. [strove,
Now famine, waves, and storms, contending
Which most should triumph in Destruction's work.
God view'd with pity, and the first of these
Dispell'd: some Merchants from Phœnicia's
coast [they learn'd
Instant appear'd: when from our cries
Our deep distress, though fearing for themselves,
Wielding with potent arm their flying oars,
They reach and aid us: we were little more
Than corves floating on a wat'ry bier,
Or fishes left to gasp upon the beach,
Or lamps expiring when their oil is wasted.
But louder yet th' infuriate tempest howl'd,
And more and more the maddening billows
rag'd!
No friendly haven open'd on our view,
And from the skies no bright salvation
beam'd. [fear'd,
Whilst all the rest one common danger
A thought more dreadful chill'd my fainting
soul.
For me no wave baptismal yet had flow'd,
Me, now encompass'd by the waves of
death. [wreck;
This, this was ruin, this to me was ship-
At this I wept; for this I wrung my hands,
In mournful concert with the deep below;
Reading my garments, prostrate, comfort-
less. [most true,
And what most strange may seem, altho'
Forgetful of their own disastrous state,
All wept with me; with me they rais'd their
voice;
With me in that extremity they pray'd,
So much in my distress they sympathiz'd.
Thou wert, O Christ, my great deliverer
then, [life.
Who now preserv'st me from the waves of
For when no dawn of glimmering hope ap-
pear'd,
No island, continent, or mountain's brow
Was seen; no beacon gleam'd, no pitying
star [ner;
Look'd forth to guide the woe-worn Mari-
In that dread hour what was my high re-
solve?
How did I shun the gloomy gates of Death?
Renouncing earthly aid, to Thee I look,
My life, my breath, my light, my strength,
my safety;
At once appalling, thrilling, smiling, heal-
ing, [balm!
With Misery's cup commingling Comfort's
Recounting then the wondrous deeds of old,
In which thy mighty hand we recognize;
The waters cleft, the march of Israel's host,
An army vanquish'd by a Prophet's hands
High rais'd, Egypt beneath the dreadful
scourge

Brais'd with her chiefs; Creation's laws
led captive;
A City level'd at the trumpet's blast;
And then connecting with those mighty
deeds
My own portentous destiny, I said;
Thine have I been, O Lord, and yet art
thine: [gift,
May'st Thou receive me twice, an honour'd
Of Earth, and Sea the offering, render'd
pure [fear.
Both by my Mother's vow, and chastening
O should I now escape, to Thee I'll live;
If Thou reject'st me, Thou wilt lose a votary.
E'en now thy lov'd disciple on the deep
Sits trembling: O awake, or walk the wave
And bid the tempest cease!—I spake, and
lo! [grew calm,
The winds were hush'd, the roaring waves
And light and swift the gliding vessel
mov'd.
Another blessing from the far'ring Heav'n
My prayer drew down; for all who with
me sail'd [name,
Believ'd on Jesus, hymn'd his glorious
And own'd the God who thus had doubly
sav'd them. [blow,
Light o'er the charmed wave the breezes
And, passing Rhodes, we anchor'd in the
port
Of Ægina, from whence the vessel came.
Then Athens: then my studies: but of
these
Let others tell; how in the fear of God
I liv'd, and stood among the foremost first;
How, 'mid the crowd of gay licentious
youth,
'Mid the full harvest of unhallow'd deeds,
My life so calm and so untainted flow'd,
I seem'd that Fountain, through the bring-
waves
For ever gliding sweet, as men believe:
Allur'd by no deceptive deadly snare,
I lured my friends to things of higher worth;
And here again th' Almighty Parent blest
me:
Me to the wisest of mankind He join'd,
Alone surpassing all in life and doctrine:
Ask ye his name? ye might have known
his name!
'Twas Basil, my support, my blessing now,
He was the sharer of my thoughts, my
studies, [say,
My humble roof; and might I boast, I
We were a pair whom Greece did not de-
spise. [soul
With us all things were common, and one
Connected, moved, and animated both.

EPIGRAM

Supposed to be spoken by VENUS on seeing
her Statue by PRAXITELES.

MY naked charms! the Phrygian swain
And Dardan boy—to those I've shown
And only those of mortal strain; [them,
How could Praxiteles have known
them?

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, March 19. Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Col. Lowe.

Head-quarters of the Combined Army, Laon, March 11.

My Lord, I addressed a letter to your Lordship this morning, enclosing the duplicate of a report to Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Stewart, relating the successes which had been obtained over the main body of the Enemy's army, under Buonaparte in person, during an attack made by him for two successive days, the 9th and 10th inst. on the positions occupied by Field Marshal Blücher's army, in this town and in the plain below it. Forty-eight pieces of cannon, and between 5 and 6000 prisoners, have been taken. The Enemy is in retreat from all points, and the cavalry of the Allied Army in pursuit of him. He is retiring in the direction of Soissons, where it is possible he may make a stand. The principal advantages were gained by the corps of Gen. D'York, supported by Gen. Baron Sacken. The whole of the artillery were taken by it, and the greater number of the prisoners. Marshal Marmont and Gen. Arrighi were the Commanders opposed. They had advanced from Rheims against the left of the Marshal's position. Buonaparte in the mean time, with the old and young guard, with two divisions that had arrived from Spain, and with a large body of cavalry, was carrying on his attack against the right and centre. Yesterday evening the contest terminated, and during the night his retreat commenced.

H. Lowe, Col.

[Dispatches have been received from Lieut.-Col. Cooke, who is attached to the army of Gen. Winzingerode, dated Laon, 8th and 11th inst. They contain accounts of the actions in which Marshal Blücher's army had been engaged, similar to those received from Col. Lowe. Lieut.-Col. Cooke's second dispatch appears to have been written during the night of the 11th, and on the morning of the 12th inst. It concludes as follows:—"At nine o'clock at night Napoleon appears to have withdrawn his head-quarters to Chavignon, at which time the whole of the French army were in full retreat. They are followed by the Cossacks and cavalry, and ten more guns have been already taken.

"P. S. *March 12.*—800 prisoners have been sent in by the Cossacks of General Chernicheff. The Enemy are pressed so hard, that much baggage is taken from them, among which is that of their General of cavalry, Desnouettes. The road is covered with their killed and wounded."

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, March 20. Major Freemantle has brought the following dispatch.

GENT. MAG. May, 1814.

Q

patches from the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, March 1.

My Lord, I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and Gen. Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irro, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.—I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mouleou, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived. On the 24th, Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave, with the light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-general C. Baron Alten, Lieut.-gen. Sir W. Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor; while Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas, and Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the Enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the Enemy to blow up the bridge. Marischal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo drove in the Enemy's posts near Naverrons, and blockaded that place. Field-Marshal Sir W. Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir R. Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Col. Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the Enemy on the 23d in their fortified posts at Hastings and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the *tele de pont* at Peyrehorade. Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir R. Hill and Sir H. Clinton moved towards Orthes, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the Enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river. The right, and the right of the centre, of the army assembled opposite Orthes; Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton, were near the destroyed bridge of Bereus, and Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieut.-gen. Sir L. Cole, and Major-gen. Walker, and Col. Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron. The troops opposed to the Marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade

horade towards Orthes, on the Enemy's right. As he approached, Sir S. Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Sir T. Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Bereus; and I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point, and Sir R. Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre. The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th at day-light, and we found the Enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.—The course of the heights on which the Enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks. I ordered Sir W. Beresford to turn, and attack the Enemy's right with the 4th division under Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under Major-gen. Walker and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the Enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions, supported by Sir S. Cotton with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major-gen. C. Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Sir R. Hill to cross the Gave and to turn, and to attack the Enemy's left. Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Sir L. Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the Enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-gen. Ross and Brigadier-gen. Vasconcello's Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn the Enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.—I therefore so far altered the plan of the action, as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Col. Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the height on which the Enemy's right stood.—This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieut.-col. Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-gen. Brisbane's and Col. Kean's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-gen. Auson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Sir T. Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Sir H. Clinton, dislodged the Enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.—In the mean time Sir R. Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state

of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Sir W. Stewart, and Major-gen. Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the Enemy's left. The Enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.—Sir S. Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Lord Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the Enemy had been driven from the high road by Sir R. Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.—We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.—I cannot estimate the extent of the Enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners; the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense. We followed the Enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour; Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, with the light division, and Col. Vivian's brigade, upon Mont de Marsau, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions.—Sir R. Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Caseres.—The Enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bourdeaux. While the operations of which I have above given the report, were carrying on on the right of the army, Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d Feb. to cross the Adour, below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge, could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous, operation of bringing them in was effected, with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Sir John Hope particularly mentions Capt. O'Reilly, and Lieuts. Cheshire, Douglass, and Collins, R. N. and also Lieut. Debenham, agent for transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear-Adm. Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Sir John

John Hope in carrying it into execution. The Enemy conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of 600 of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major-gen. the Hon. E. Stopford, who repulsed the Enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion. Three of the Enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of 18-pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge. Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieut.-gen. Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the 4th Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the Enemy; and his posts are now within 900 yards of the outworks of the place.—The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested; and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the Enemy and taken their magazines. [Here follows a warm eulogium on the services rendered in the preceding operations, by Sir W. Beresford, Sir R. Hill, Sir J. Hope, Sir S. Cotton, Sir G. Murray, Sir E. Pakenham, Lord F. Somerset, and all the British and Portuguese officers and troops employed; particularly distinguishing the 4th division, under Sir L. Cole, for its attack of St. Boes, likewise the 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under Sir T. Picton, Sir H. Clinton, and Baron Alten, and the 7th division, under Major-gen. Walker, and the charge of the 7th hussars, under Lord Somerset.]—The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French commanders of the garrisons of Lerida, Mequinenza, and Manzon, had been induced to evacuate those places, by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession.—The troops composing these garrisons having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the first Spanish army. Lieut.-gen. Copons allowed them to capitulate.

It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear here that he is to join Marshal Soult. I send this dispatch by Major Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. WELLINGTON.

Officers Killed and Wounded from the 14th to the 17th of February.

British Killed.—Feb. 15. R. Art. Lieut. G. Moore.

British Wounded.—Feb. 14. 3d ft. 1st bat. Capt. C. Cameron (Maj.) severely. 50th ft. 1st bat. Capt. W. A. Gordon (Lt. Col.) Lieuts. A. Pigot, Brown, sl.—60th ft. 5th bat. Capt. F. P. Blassiere, sev.—92d ft. 1st bat. Lieut. R. McDonnell, sl.—Feb. 15. Gen. Staff, Maj.-gen. W. H. Pringle, sev.—3d gds. Capt. W. Clitherow, Aid-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Byng, sev. (since dead.) 28th ft. 1st bat. Capt. A. Gale, sev. Lt. S. Gordon, sl.—31st ft. 2d bat. Capt. E. Knox, sev.—39th ft. 1st bat. Major C. Bruce, sev.—50th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. R. Jones, Adj. J. Myles, sev.—60th ft. 5th bat. Lieut. Got Lerche, sev. (left arm amputated.)—66th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. S. St. George, sev.—92d ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Seton, sev.—Feb. 16. 66 h ft. 2d bat. Lieut. J. Lambrecht, sl.—Feb. 17. 50th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. C. Brown, severely.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 23d to the 26th February.

British Killed.—Feb. 23. Roy. Engin. Capt. T. Pitts.—68th ft. Capt. J. W. M. Leith.—Feb. 24. 94th ft. Ensign R. Topp.

British Wounded.—Feb. 23. 68th ft. Lieut. H. Stapylton, sev. (since dead.)—Feb. 24. 5th ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Culley, sev. Lieut. R. Pennington, sev.—87th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. J. Barry, sev. Lieut. W. W. Lamphier, slightly.

British Missing.—Feb. 24. 87th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. G. Jackson.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 27th of February.

British Killed.—Royal Germ. Art. Capt. F. Lympher (Maj.)—Roy. Engineers, Capt. Parker.—5th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. H. L. Hopkins.—6th ft. 1st bat. Lieuts. W. Pattulo and H. Scott.—20th ft. Maj. J. Bent, Capt. J. de St. Aurin.—42d ft. 1st bat. Adj. Lieut. J. W. Innes.—45th ft. 1st bat. Lt. J. Metcalf.—87th ft. 2d bat. Lieut. J. Fitzgerald.—88th ft. 1st bat. Capt. H. McDermott, Lieut. J. Moriarty.—Chass. Britanniques, Capt. C. Millins.—Brunswick Light Inf. Capt. Ernest de Brexiem, Lieut. Ernest Koshenahr.

Portuguese Killed.—21st Regt. of the Line, Capt. S. Germin.—11th Caçadores, Lieut.-col. Kilshaw.

British Wounded.—Gen. Staff, Maj.-gen. G. Walker, sl.; Maj.-gen. R. Ross, sev.—6th ft. Brigade-Maj. Capt. E. Fitzgerald, sev.—77th ft. Brigade-Maj. Capt. G. J. Westcott,

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Westcott, sev.—58th ft. Captain Brook, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, sev.—1st Hussars, King's Germ. Leg. Capt. G. Dukin, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, sev.—7th Hussars, Major W. Thornhill, sev.; Capt. P. A. Heyliger, sev.; Lieut. R. Douglas, sl.—13th Light Drag. Lieut. R. Nesbitt, sl.—6th ft. 1st bat. Capt. H. Rodgers, sl.; Capt. J. Thompson, sev.; Capt. S. de la Chevois Smith, sl.; Lieut. A. Jones, sev.; Lieuts. M. W. Gelder, and J. Crawford, sl.; Ens. T. Blood, sev.; Ens. H. de Chain, sl.—7th ft. 1st bat. Lieuts. P. Burke, R. Nantes, C. Lorentz, and D. Cameron, sl.—20th ft. Capt. J. Murray (Major), Capt. R. Tilford and D. A. Smith, Lieut. C. Connor, sev.; Lieut. E. L. Godfrey, sl.; Lt. J. Murray, sev.—23d ft. 1st bat. Capt. H. Wynne, C. Joliffe, and Lieut. W. Harris, sev.—24th ft. 2d bat. Capt. W. Le Mesurier, sl.; Capt. J. Ingram, and Lt. G. Stack, sev.—27th ft. 3d bat. Lieut. A. Nixon, sl.—42d ft. 1st bat. Maj. W. Cowell, sev.; Capt. J. Walker, sl.; Lieut. D. Stewart, sev.; Lieut. J. Brander, sl.—45th ft. 1st bat. Lieut.-col. T. Forbes, and Major L. Greenwell, (Lt. Col.) sl.; Capt. J. Lester, Lieuts. J. Macpherson, P. S. Cosby, J. Coghlan, R. Stewart, sev.; Lieut. H. Hamilton, sl.; Ens. A. Lowry, sev.—52d ft. 1st bat. Capt. P. Campbell (Maj.) sl.; Capt. Charles the Earl of March, and C. York, sev.; Lieut. J. P. Holford, sl.; Lieuts. W. R. Nixon, and J. Leaf, sev.—58th ft. 2d bat. Capt. J. C. Wood and Ens. N. Wood, sev.; Ens. C. A. McDonnell, sl.—60th ft. 5th bat. Capt. Ignace Franchini, and Lieut. J. Carrie, sl.—68th ft. Ens. T. Sheddon, sev.—74th ft. Capt. G. Lester, Lieut. D. Ewing, sev.; Lieut. G. E. Ironside, sl. Ens. T. Shore, sev.; Ens. J. Luttrell, sl.—82d ft. 1st bat. Major C. E. Conyers, Lieut. J. McGregor Drummond, sev.—83d ft. 2d bat. Major W. H. Carr (Lieut.-col.) sev.; Major J. Blaquiére, sl.; Capt. G. Elliott, Lieut. J. Baldwin, sev.; Lieut. A. Stevenson, sl.; Ens. P. Nugent, sev.; Adj. and Lieut. J. Swinburn, sl.—87th ft. 2d bat. Major Jos. Feé. Desbarres, Lts. W. Montgarrett and J. D. Thompson, sev.; Lieuts. R. Greedy and W. Magianis, sl.—88th ft. 1st bat. Lieut.-col. J. Taylor (Col.) Capt. J. Oates, sev.; Capt. R. Bunworth, sl.; Lieuts. — Fitzpatrick, J. Devern, G. Faries, G. Cresswell, R. Holland, C. G. Stewart, Ens. B. Reynolds, sev.; Ens. D. McIntosh, sl.; Adj. Lieut. Mitchell, sev.—91st ft. 1st bat. Capt. W. Gunn, sev.; Lieuts. A. Campbell (1) and J. Marshall, sev.; Ens. J. Taylor, sev.—94th ft. Lieut. A. Robertson, sl.—Chass. Britanniques, Capt. F. Prevost and Charles de Cuéille, sev.; Lieut. C. Duplatel, sl.; Ens. J. Geulanis and A. Dalton, sev.—Brunswick Light Inf. Capt. C. Schoenfeld, sev.; Lieut. C. Thiete, sl.; Ens. L. Bran-

der, sev.; Lieut. Otto Broeemben, sl.—88th ft. 1st bat. Volunt. — Walpole, sev.

British Missing.—90th ft. Capt. George Tovey.

Portuguese Wounded.—11th reg. of the line Maj. (Lieut.-col.) D. Donohue, sev. 21st regt. of the line, Lieut. W. Galbraith, sl.—23d reg. of the line, Capt. J. G. King, sev.—1st Cacadores, Lieut.-col. K. Snodgrass, severely.

Officers Wounded in the Supplementary Return of the 27th February.

50th ft. 1st bat. Ens. J. Sweeney, sl.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. G. W. Horton, sl.

[Here follows a Dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated St. Sever, March 4, stating, that the rain which fell on the 1st having swelled the Adour, had impeded the further progress of the army until the bridges destroyed by the Enemy could be repaired. A corps collected at Ayre, to protect the evacuation of a magazine, was attacked on the 2d by Sir R. Hill, who drove them from their post, and took possession of the town and magazines. The death of Lieut.-col. W. Hood, an officer of great merit and promise, is particularly regretted.]

Ayre, March 3.

My Lord, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour. Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the Enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place.—Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the second division under Sir W. Stewart (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the Enemy's extreme right), and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brig.-gen. La Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the Enemy at about the centre of his position. The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the Enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2d division under Sir W. Stewart, who having previously beaten back the Enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the 1st brigade of the 2d division, which, led by Major-gen. Barnes, charged the Enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion. The Enemy made various attempts to regain the ground; but Sir W. Stewart having now been joined by Major-

gen. Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town. By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the Enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above one hundred prisoners. The Enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with exception of some part of their force, which being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion, in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction. [Sir Rowland Hill concludes by praising the gallantry and unremitting exertions of Sir W. Stewart, the general and other officers of the 2d division; of Maj.-general Faue's brigade of cavalry, Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, Lieut.-cols. Harrison and Cameron, Brigade-major Wemyss, and Capt. Hamilton; Major-gen. Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major-gen. Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day. Capt. Macdonald attempted to rally the Portuguese troops. Lieut.-col. Hood, a valuable officer, was killed in the contest.]

R. HILL, Lieut.-gen.

Officers Killed and Wounded from the 28th Feb. to the 2d March.

*Killed, March 2.—*3d Gds. Lieut.-col. Hon. F. W. Hood, A. A. G.—50th ft. 1st bat. Lieut. D. McDonnell.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. J. Anderson.

*Wounded, Feb. 28.—*10th Hussars, Capt. B. Harding, severely.

*Wounded, March 2.—*Gen. Staff, Major-gen. E. Barnes, sl.—3d ft. 1st bat. Lieut. W. Woods, sl.—50th ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Wm. Henderson, and V. R. Lovett, sev.; Lieuts. H. Custance and H. T. Jauncey, sl.—66th ft. 2d bat. Major D. Dodgen, (Lieut.-col.) sev.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. H. Monro, sl.; Lieut. T. Lockyer, sev. 92d ft. 1st bat. Capt. W. Fyfe, sev.; Lieuts. A. Durie, and R. McDonnell, sl.

Abstract of total loss of British and Portuguese, in the different actions between the 14th Feb. and 2d March, 1814—25 officers, and 324 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 183 officers, and 2,205 non-commissioned officers and men wounded; 2 officers, and 138 non-commissioned officers and men missing.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, March 22. Extracts of Dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington. *Ayre, March 12.*

The excessive bad weather and violent fall of rain, in the beginning of the month, having swelled, to an extraordinary degree, all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges, which the Enemy had destroyed

in their retreat; and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other; I was obliged to halt.—The Enemy retired, after the affair with Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill on the 2d, by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachments from Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.—In the mean time I sent, on the 7th, a detachment, under Major-gen. Faue, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, under Marshal Sir W. Beresford, to take possession of Bourdeaux.—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Marshal arrived there yesterday (the small force which was there having in the preceding evening retired across the Garonne), and that this important city is in our possession.—Lieut.-gen. Don M. Frere joined the army this day, with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command; and I expect that Major-gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow. I learn from Major-gen. Faue, who commands Sir R. Hill's out-posts, that the Enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Couchez, and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which it is reported, amounts to 10,000 men.

Ayre, March 14.

I enclose Marshal Sir W. Beresford's private letter to me, written after his arrival at Bourdeaux, from which you will see that the Mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon.

[Sir W. Beresford's private letter, to which Lord Wellington's dispatch refers, is dated Bourdeaux, 12th March 1814.—It states in substance, that he entered the city on that day. That he was met, a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, and was received in the city with every demonstration of joy. The magistrates and the city guards took off the eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bourdeaux.—Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and an hundred boxes of secreted arms had been produced already.]

Admiralty office, March 22. [This Gazette contains two letters from Captains Otway and Tobin, of the Ajax and Andromache frigates, stating the capture of the French brig of war L'Alcyon, of 16 guns and 120 men, and La Comete privateer, of 14 guns and 65 men; and also, in addition to the Regimental returns of Lord Wellington's Army from February 14 to March 22, the following return of Casualties.]

Casualties in the passage of the Bar of the Adour:—H. M. brig *Martial*; Capt. Elliott, and four seamen, drowned, and Mr. Norman, surgeon, killed; *Lyra* brig, H. Bloye, master's mate, leaving the passage of the Bar, and five seamen, drowned; *Porcupine*, two seamen drowned; the crews of three transport boats lost, and of one Spanish *chasse-maree*.]

Admiralty-office, March 26. Extract of a Letter from Sir E. Pellew, Bart. dated on board the *Caledonia*, off Toulon, Feb. 13.

A few minutes after day-light this morning, a detachment of three sail of the line and three frigates, under a Rear-Admiral's flag, was discovered, under all sail, standing to the Southward, to which general chase was given. A little after eight a.m. they tacked together, and stood towards *Porquerolle*, with a strong wind at East, just then sprung up: half an hour after, the fleet tacked also. The Enemy, then visible from our tops, was pressing to get within the islands through the *Grand* and *Petit Passes* to Toulon. The fleet crowded all sail to cut them off.—The *Boyne* leading in the most handsome manner, followed by the *Caledonia*, could only with every exertion bring the *Romulus*, the sternmost of the line of battle ships, to action; which she closely engaged in a very superior style, receiving the fire of the other ships crossing her a-head. The Enemy was running before the wind at the rate of ten knots, and so close to the rocks that perceiving he could not be stopped, without the inevitable loss of the *Boyne* and *Caledonia*, I waved to Captain *Burlton* to haul to the wind, deeply mortified that his persevering gallantry could not be rewarded. The fire of the *Romulus* had been repeatedly silenced, and in her disabled state was evidently much pressed. The able manner in which the *Boyne* was handled, in a very critical position, called from me a public expression of my approbation.

[Here follows a list of the names of two seamen killed, and 40 others wounded, on board the *Boyne*, including *Saml. Saunders*, midshipman.]

This Gazette also announces the capture of the *Bunker's-hill*, an American privateer, of 14 guns and 86 men, formerly his Majesty's brig *Linnæa*, by H.M. ship *Pomone*, Capt. *Carteret*, in company with the *Cydus*.

Admiralty-office, March 29. Letter to Adm. Sir R. Bickerton, Bart.

H. M. S. Hannibal, at Sea, March 27.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you of the capture of *La Sultane* French frigate, of 44 guns and 330 men, at a quarter past three P. M. yesterday, after an ineffectual endeavour to disable this ship. When spread on the look-out from

the *Hebrus* at ten A. M. *Isle de Bas S. E.* twelve leagues, with a light breeze from the S. W. it came very thick weather, and guns were heard in the N. N. E. and on its clearing up, proceeding under all sail, I found the *Hebrus* near me, the *Sparrow* in the N. W. and two Enemy's frigates E. by N. five or six miles distant, one with jury-topmasts and sails, and the other with double-reefed topsails, apparently having suffered from tempest or action. We neared them fast, but on the wind's changing at eleven to the N. N. W. very fresh, one hauled S. E. and the other E. by N. and I directed the *Hebrus*, as the best sailing ship, and the *Sparrow*, to pursue the seemingly most perfect frigate; and I lost sight of them, going above ten knots at two P. M. when the *Hebrus* was closing the Enemy very fast; and afterwards about three, four guns were heard.—The other ship is *L'Etoile*, which, with *La Sultane*, lost each 20 men killed and about 30 wounded, in action with the *Creole* and *Astrea*, off *Isle de Mayo*, two months since, and each had 350 men on sailing from the *Loire*.—I have given charge of the prize to Lieut. *Crouch*, an able officer, who has served many years with me.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Capt.

Admiralty-office, April 2. Extract of a Letter from Capt. *Hayes*, of the *Majestic*, to Sir *John Borlase Warren*, dated Feb. 5.

"In my way from *St. Michael* to *Madeira*, in the execution of your orders, at day-light in the morning of the 3d inst. in lat. 37, and long. 20, being then in chase of a ship in the N. E. supposed to be one of the Enemy's cruisers, three ships and a brig were discovered about three leagues off in the S. S. E. of very suspicious appearance; and not answering the private signal, I gave order the pursuit of the ship to the Northward and Eastward, hoisted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the Southern squadron, when two of the ships immediately gave chase to me; on closing within four miles, I discovered them to be two 44 gun frigates, a ship mounting 20 guns, and a brig, which I could not perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to shew their colours (which they appeared to wish to avoid), and for that purpose stood directly for the headmost frigate, when she shortened sail and brought to, for the other to close. I now made all sail, in the hope of being able to get alongside of her before it could be effected; but in this I was foiled, by her wearing, making sail, and joining the other, and taking a station a-head and a-stern, with the 20 gun ship and a brig on the weather-bow; they stood to the S. S. E. with larboard studding sails, and all the sail that could be carried; the sternmost

sternmost hoisting French colours, at a quarter of an hour past two o'clock, she opened a fire from the aftermost guns upon us at three o'clock: being in a good position (going ten knots an hour), I commenced firing with considerable effect, the shot going either through or just over the starboard quarter to the fore-castle, over the larboard bow; when, at forty-nine minutes past four she struck her colours to his Majesty's ship *Majestic*, under my command. The wind increasing, the prize in a state of great confusion, and night fast approaching, obliged me to stay by her, and to suffer the other frigate, with the ship and brig, to escape; the sea got up very fast, so that only one hundred of the prisoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was lost, and two prisoners drowned: this I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ship is the *Tersichore*, of 44 guns, 18 and 24-pounders, and 320 men, Breton Francois de Sire, Capitaine de Frigate; the other was the *Atalante*, sister ship, exactly of the same force; they sailed from the Scheldt on the 20th of October, and went to L'Orient, from whence they sailed again Jan. 8, in company with *La Yade*, a similar ship, which parted from them in latitude 45, and longitude 16. 40. The Enemy had only three men killed, six wounded, and two drowned; the *Majestic* none. The officers and men I have the honour to command conducted themselves on this occasion as I expected they would do.

[The annexed letter from Capt. Palmer, of the *Hebrus*, detailing the capture of the French frigate *L'Etoile*, on the morning of the 27th instant, after an arduous chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter, in eight fathoms of water, under Cape La Hogue, is transmitted in letters from Rear Admiral Sir R. Bickerton and Captain Sir M. Seymour, both of whom declare themselves at a loss to express in adequate terms, their admiration of Captain Palmer's skill and decision on so interesting an occasion, and his new ship's company, his officers and his own able and intrepid conduct.]

His Majesty's ship Hebrus, March 29.

Sir, When the *Haunibal* and his Majesty's ship under my command separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after, the whole day, with all our canvas spread. About midnight he reached the race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon him fast; by the time he had run the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the Bay of La Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here,

after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, and running him upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two, in the morning, to bring him to battle; we crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail, and shot in betwixt him and the shore, in eight fathoms water, and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action. At its commencement we suffered considerably in our rigging; the Enemy firing high, he shot away our foretopmast and foreyard, crippled our mainmast and bowsprit, and cut away almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passing through him. About four o'clock his mizenmast fell by the board, and his fire ceased, when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession, it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension of grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able from the darkness to distinguish one from the other; fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to secure our masts as well as we were able. The prize proves to be *L'Etoile* French frigate, mounting 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main-deck, and the remainder carronades, with a complement of 320 men; she was commanded by Monsieur Henry Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de Frigate, who was returning, together with *La Sultane* (the other frigate) from a four months' cruise to the Westward. *L'Etoile* is a very fine frigate, quite new, and sails well; she lost in the action 40 killed, and had upwards of 70 wounded; her masts which remained are shot through, and her hull extremely shattered, having four feet water in her hold at the time she surrendered. We are also a good deal cut up, several of our guns dismounted, and I have to regret the loss of some brave men, 13 killed and 25 wounded, some of them, I fear, dangerously. Amongst the former was a most promising young gentleman, Mr. P. A. Crawley, Midshipman, who fell unhappily early in the action. I cannot, Sir, sufficiently express to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleasure to command upon this occasion. I beg most earnestly to recommend Mr. R. M. Jackson, the Senior Lieutenant; as also to give my best testimony to the exertions

exertions of the Junior Lieuts. Messrs. Addis and Cocks, together with Lieuts. Griffith and McLaughlin, of the marines. To Mr. McGowan, the Master, I am much indebted for the skill and care with which he conducted the steering of the ship during a period of much difficulty and peril. Mr. Maddox, the Purser, very handsomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good services. I cannot close this letter without observing, that I derived the greatest assistance from the professional ability of Capt. Wm. Sargent of the Navy, who was serving on board with me as a volunteer. Herewith, Sir, you have lists of the killed and wounded; and I notice with great pleasure the care and attention of Mr. Boyter, Surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to those of the Enemy also.

I have, &c. EDMUND PALMER.

[Here follows a list of 13 killed, including a Midshipman, P. A. Crawley, and 25 wounded. The prize L'Etoile had 40 killed and 71 wounded.]

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley to Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

The Eagle, at Malta, Feb. 6.

Sir, Imagining it will be satisfactory to you, I take the liberty of mentioning, that on the night of the 3d inst. I found his Majesty's ships Apollo and Havannah at anchor off Brindisi, and a French frigate (the Uranie) on fire inside of the port. Captain Taylor acquainted me, that the Uranie had escaped from Ancona on the 16th January, and had been turned into Brindisi by the Cerberus; and that on his arrival there he sent a message to know in what situation he was to consider the port of Brindisi, as he understood the Neapolitan Government had joined the Allies, and declared war against France; he therefore could not comprehend their giving succour to an Enemy's frigate. After much conversation, it appears that on the Apollo making a shew as if intending to go into the port of Brindisi, the Frenchman landed his powder and set fire to the frigate; as it blew fresh, and the tide was running strong, Capt. Taylor had not time to write the particulars by me.

I have, &c. C. ROWLEY, Captain.

[A Letter from Captain Hoste, dated on board the Bacchante, before Cattaro, Jan. 5, states that the fortress of Cattaro had that morning surrendered to his Majesty's ships Bacchante and Saracen. The batteries opened from four different points at day-light on Christmas morning; and on the 1st of January, two additional batteries of 18-pounders and 32-pounders were opened. On the 3d every thing was arranged for a general assault, when the Commandant, Gen. Ganthuier, sent to offer to capitulate. The terms granted to the garrison were, to lay down their arms in the Mariue, to be transported to some

port in Italy, to be considered as prisoners of war until exchanged. The loss of the British has been trifling, consisting of one seaman killed, and of Lieut. Haig, of the Royal Marines, slightly wounded. Capt. Hoste bestows many eulogiums on the exertions and meritorious conduct of Capt. Harper, of the Saracen, and Lieut. Milbourne, of the Bacchante, Lieut. Rees, Lieut. Hancock, of the Saracen, Mr. Vale, Master of ditto, Lieut. Haig, Royal Marines, of the Bacchante, and in fine, of all the officers and men of both ships. He observes likewise on the torrents of rain which fell at the time, and the difficulties and privations which must attend the attack of a fortress like Cattaro at this season, adding that he cannot conclude without acknowledging in the warmest terms, the assistance he had received from Captain Angelo, and of Lieutenant-gen. Campbell's Staff.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 2. A Dispatch has been received by Earl Bathurst, from Viscount Castlereagh, wherein his Lordship states, that the Negotiations, which have been held at Chatillon between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers and the Plenipotentiary of the French Government, were broken off on the 18th ult.

Foreign Office, April 2. Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received at this office.

Colonel Lowe to Sir C. Stewart, dated Head-quarters of the Combined Army under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon, March 16.

Sir, Nothing of material importance has occurred in this army since the battles of the 9th and 10th, except the affairs that have occurred at Rheims.—The reports of your Aid-de-camp, Capt. Harris, who was with Gen. Count St. Priest at the capture and loss of the town, render it unnecessary for me to enter into any details regarding them. The loss of the town had been productive of some inconvenience, in suspending our communication with the Grand Army, of whose present situation or movements we are without any accurate information; but I suppose, from the main body of the Enemy's army, and Buonaparte himself being in this vicinity, it is continuing its advance towards the capital. The army here has for some days past been occupying an extended line from Chauny to Corbeny and Craone, with advances posted forward towards Soissons, principally with the view of collecting provisions and forage from the rear and right flank. It is now again concentrating. Buonaparte, by the reports of deserters and other information, is at Rheims, and has his guards with him. Field Marshal Blucher's head-quarters still remains here.

H. LOWE, Col.
Report

Report from Capt. Harris, dated Laon, March 14.

Sir, The corps of Lieut.-gen. Count St. Priest remained during the night of the 12th in the town of Rheims. Between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning of yesterday, it was reported that the advanced posts on the road to Soissons were attacked and obliged to retire, and that the Enemy were advancing in force from that direction.—The troops were immediately moved from the town into position on the high ground on each side of the Chaussée leading to Soissons, and about a quarter of a mile from Rheims, in front of which were posted strong parties of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The Enemy were seen advancing in heavy masses of cavalry and a numerous artillery, which they formed into two lines, when within about a mile and a half of the position of the Allies; the advance of both armies were immediately engaged, and for several hours cannonading and skirmishing in the plain between the two positions was constant; during this time the Enemy made no other movement than that of extending their line to both flanks; they seemed to be waiting the arrival of the infantry, which had not yet appeared. About four o'clock the columns of cavalry with artillery were advanced, a heavy cannonade opened, and a very vigorous attack was made on two Russian battalions who were placed in advance: the steadiness of these troops defeated this attempt; the Enemy were repulsed, and suffered very considerably from the fire of the infantry, who retired to the position without loss.—The Enemy moved forward a line of artillery covered by their columns of cavalry; a tremendous cannonade was opened on both sides. The Allied troops were for a long time exposed to the galling fire of a very superior artillery, but they remained firm on their ground. The Enemy were seen to move a large column of cavalry to their right. At this moment Count St. Priest (who had been constantly in the most exposed situations, setting a brilliant example to his troops) was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, and obliged to be carried from the field. Such a loss at so critical a moment was particularly unfortunate; during the short interval that occurred before he was replaced in his command, the Enemy were making their greatest efforts. General Emanuel's brigade of Russian cavalry, supporting the infantry on the left, was attacked by a large mass of the Enemy's cavalry; nothing could be more gallant than the resistance made by these troops, but they were overpowered by a force four times their number, and suffered very severely. The Enemy were at the same time pressing upon the centre and right;

Genl. MAG. May, 1814.

and the unavoidable event was the retreat of the whole corps through the town of Rheims. Such a retreat before an Enemy so superior in cavalry, could not be effected without loss, but it has been much less than might be expected. The columns retired by the road of Berri au Bac. The entrance into Rheims was defended by a small party of infantry for two hours, and the Enemy did not get possession of the town till ten o'clock; they had however crossed their cavalry round to the right of the town, and pushed on the road to Berri au Bac: this movement cut off the retreat of a small column by that road, and obliged them to retire by the road of Neufchatel. The whole of the corps have this morning joined the army of Field-Marshal Blucher in the neighbourhood of Laon.—I am not able to state the exact loss of the Allies in the affair of yesterday, but I understand it does not exceed 2000 men. Seven Prussian and one Russian guns were left in the possession of the Enemy. The cannon taken on the 12th inst. at Rheims, were removed to Chalons, before the town was re-occupied by the French troops. The loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded cannot but have been very considerable. It is said that Buonaparte was himself present during the whole of the day.

T. N. HARRIS, Aide-de-camp.
Arcis, March 18.

My Lord, In consequence of the successes obtained by Marshal Blucher's army near Laon, Prince Schwartzberg carried his head-quarters on the 15th to Pont sur Seine, and with the view of assuming the offensive, directed the 4th, 5th, and 6th corps to pass the Seine, and endeavour to establish themselves at Villeneuve, Provins, and Bray, while the 3d corps established itself at Sens. Before these movements, however, were carried into complete execution, the news of the defeat of a part of Gen. St. Priest's corps on the 14th, and the occupation of Rheims by the Enemy, arrived.—Prince Schwartzberg determined to suspend the movement he had commenced; he brought his head-quarters on the 16th to this place, and collected his army within reach of it.—The 5th corps occupied the town of Arcis; its advanced guard was placed at Mailly and Sommesons. The 6th corps was in position between St. Ferriail and Mont le Potier. The 4th corps was at Nogent, parties detached from it occupying Marriot and Sordun, on the road to Provins and Bray. The 3d corps was between Villeneuve and Troyes.—The details of the affair of Gen. St. Priest have not yet been received; I fear that Officer was most severely wounded; he retired in the direction of Berri au Bac, and is supposed to have formed his junction

tion with Gen. D'Yorck.—By the direction of his retreat, Rheims was left open to the French, who immediately occupied it. From thence they moved upon Chalons and Epernay, which they took possession of on the 16th, the small garrisons which occupied them having retired upon their approach. The Enemy yesterday made no movement in advance from those places. It has however to-day been reported from Gen. Keiseroff, that Buonaparte was last night at Epernay, and that he is advancing upon Fere Champenoise. In the contemplation of such a movement, and in the determination in any case to march upon Chalons, to support the movements of Gen. Blucher, Prince Schwartzberg had yesterday directed the different corps of his army to move into a position, the guards and reserves between Donnemont and Dammar-tin; the 5th corps between Rammerci and Arcis; the 6th corps between Arcis and Charny; the 4th to form the left at Mery; the 3d to assemble between Nogent and Pont sur Seine. General Bianchi was attacked on the 11th near Macon, by two divisions of Marshal Augereau's army. The affair lasted till dark, when the Enemy retired, leaving a considerable number of killed and wounded on the field of battle; 500 prisoners, and two cannon, remained in the hands of the Allies. General Bianchi pushed his advanced guard the next day to St. George. By reports from that army of the 14th, the Prince of Hesse Homburg had joined the corps of General Bianchi at Bage le Chatel; he meant to pass the greater part of his forces to the right of the Saone, and move upon the Enemy then assembled at Villefranche on the 17th. Gen. Bubna waited the arrival of a corps of Austrians, which was advancing upon the road of Nantua, to assume the offensive: he would then co-operate in the attack upon Lyons. A most successful effort has been made by a corps under the direction of Colonel Sembach, against the posts occupied by the Enemy upon the Simplon. Capt. Luxem, who was charged with these attacks, captured the whole of the Enemy's force employed there, and established himself at Domodosola. Since I commenced writing this dispatch, a report is arrived from General Keiseroff, that the Enemy are actually in possession of Fere Champenoise, and are advancing in force on this side of it. The Enemy are also reported to be advancing upon the road from Chalons to Sommesons. The 5th corps, under the orders of Gen. Wrede, is in consequence now taking up its position in front of this place, and on the right bank of the Aube. I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the fortress of Custin has surrendered to the Allies. *Buonaparte, Lt. Col. 63d regt.*

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in a letter to Earl Bathurst, dated at Bar sur Aube, the 22d of March, incloses the following copy of a report of an affair with the French army under the command of Buonaparte at Arcis sur Aube, the 21st inst.

Head-quarters, Pongy, March 21.

The disposition renewed yesterday was to place the army in a concentrated position before Arcis. The right flank was placed at Orthillon on the Aube; and the left between St. Remy and Mont sur Aison on the Barbnise rivulet, having in its centre the village of Mesnil la Comtesse; General Keiseroff was placed on the left bank of Barbnise in observation of the Enemy. The Enemy kept a considerable force at Arcis, and had large masses of infantry and cavalry before it, and on the route from Fere Champenoise. He permitted the march of our different columns to form their junction without molestation, having only endeavoured once to interrupt the progress of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg; but a sudden and bold attack of Gen. Count Pahlen's, in which three guns were taken, forced the Enemy so far back, that the junction of the different columns of the army was completed, and the position taken up without difficulty. Until half past one o'clock nothing particular occurred, and both the armies remained ready for battle opposite each other: about this time the Enemy were perceived filing off on the other side of the Aube, and their columns taking the direction of Vitry. A powerful rear guard remained in possession of Arcis, and had placed itself in a position on this side of the place. At this period the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, with the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the army, made a united attack on Arcis, at the same time the 5th corps of the army, and the cavalry, were directed to move on Reimerie, and the infantry of the guards and reserves to Lesmont, to pass the right bank of the Aube.—The attack on Arcis was begun about three o'clock, and was withstood by the Enemy with the greatest obstinacy; but the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, by his good and able dispositions, carried every thing before him; and the Enemy must have sustained an immense loss in killed and wounded, with which the field of battle was covered when he abandoned Arcis.—The necessary dispositions to follow up the Enemy are made.

Downing-street, March 30. Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieut.-gen. Cooke: *Rheims, March 22.*

My Lord, The army of Marshal Blucher was reinforced, upon the 16th inst. by the corps of Count St. Priest, which had retired from Rheims, after a combat, in which the General was unfortunately wounded in a dangerous manner.—Upon the 18th inst. the army was again put in motion.

motion. The corps of Generals Kleist and York were on this day at Bery au Bacq; that of Gen. Bulew marched from La Fere to Laon; and the Russians under Gen. Winzingerode and Count Langeron, in position of Amifontaine and Ramcours. The bridge having been destroyed at Bery au Bacq, two pontoon bridges were established this night, and the rear guard of the Enemy having retired, the whole passed the Aisne upon the morning of the 19th, the Prussians taking the route to Fismes, and the Russians the high road to Rheims. The allied cavalry, under the orders of Generals Chernicheff and Benckendorff, surrounded the town of Rheims early in the day. Towards six in the evening the infantry, under General Count Woronzow, having arrived, dispositions were immediately made for carrying the place by assault. For this purpose some guns were moved forward, supported by two battalions of Russian light troops, to the gates of the town, which were blown open and the troops entered without resistance. The strictest order and discipline was observed. The rear-guard of the Enemy, under the command of Marshal Mortier, retired in the direction of Epernay; their cavalry quitted the town about the same time the Allies entered. Napoleon left this place, with the greater part of his army, upon the 16th inst.: he also marched upon the same route.

I have, &c. H. Cooke, Lieut.-col.

Downing-street, April 1. Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington. K. G.

Tarbes, March 20.

My Lord, The Enemy collected their force at Couchez on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Ayre. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th. In the mean time the Enemy not finding his situation at Couchez very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembege, keeping his advanced posts toward Couchez. The army marched on the 18th, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill drove in the Enemy's outposts upon Lembege. The Enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear-guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Picton, with the 3d division, and Major-gen. Bock's brigade, made a most handsome movement upon this rear-guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabestens. The Enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning

with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleac, their center and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Augos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabestens; and I made Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right, with the 6th division, through the village of Dous, while Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre. Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful: the light division, under Major-gen. C. Baron Alten, likewise drove the Enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Sir Rowland Hill having moved through the town, and disposed his columns for the attack, the Enemy retired in all directions. The Enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the light division; ours has not been considerable in any of these operations. Our troops are encamped this night upon the Larzet and Larroz; Sir H. Clinton, with the 6th division, and Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton with Major-gen. Ponsonby's and Lord Edw. Somerset's brigades of cavalry, being well advanced upon their right.—Although the Enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the 3d division, in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th division and light division this day. In all the partial affairs of the cavalry ours have shown their superiority, and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, under Capt. Miller, on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th, on the 16th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners. The 4th Portuguese dragoons, under Colonel Campbell, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Marquis of Wellington, in actions with the Enemy from the 7th to the 20th of March 1814.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

British Officers Killed—18th March. 14th Light Drag. Lieut. W. J. Lyon.—28th foot, 1st bat. Lieut. Gordon.—March 19th Gen. Staff, Lieut.-col. H. Sturgeon (Royal Staff Corps), Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.

British Officers Wounded.—18th March. 28th ft. 1st bat. Capt. J. Carroll, sev.; Lieut. R. Gilbert, sl.—39th, 1st bat. Lieut. C. Cox, sev.—57th, 1st bat. Lieut. P. Aubin, sev.—19th March. Royal Art. Lieut. Ward, sev. (right leg amputated).—60th ft. 5th bat. Capt. R. Kelly, sev.; Lieut. C. Formeret, sl.—74th ft. Ens. R. Hoed, sev.

500 *Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.* [May,

—83d 1st bat. Lieuts. J. Kingston and A. Lane, sl.—87th, 2d bat. Lieut. W. Dunlevie, sev.; Adj. J. T. Moore, sl.—94th ft. Assistant-Surg. M. Griffiths, sl.—20th March, Gen. Staff, Lieut.-col. T. Arbuthnot (W. I. R.) Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. sev.—50th ft. 1st bat. Ens. J. Sweeny, sev.—52d 1st bat. Lieut. G. H. Love, sl.—71st ft. 1st bat. Lieut. R. Lowe, sev.—74th ft. Lieut. A. Atkinson, sev.—95th, 1st bat. Capt. L. Gray, Lieut. J. Cox, sev. Lieut. G. Simmons, sl.—95th ft. 2d bat. Lieut.-col. A. G. Norcott, Capt. G. Miller and J. Duncan, sev.; Lieut. W. Humble, sl.; Lieut. F. Dixon, sev.—95th, 3d bat. Capt. W. Cox, sev.; Lieutenant Sir J. Ribion, Bart. sl.; Lieut. W. Far-

mer, sev.; Quarter-Master W. Surtees, sl. *British Officers Missing, 7th March.*—14th Light Drag. Capt. J. Townsend.—13th March. 13th Light Drag. Lieut. A. M'Lean.—14th Light Drag. Capt. J. Babington.—19th March. 2d Light Drag. K. G. Leg. Capt. W. Seger.

Portuguese Officers Killed, 19th March. 21st reg. of the line, Ensign V. Joaquim.

Portuguese Officers Wounded, 19th Mar. 21st reg. of the line, Major Joaquim Bettles Jordao, severely; Lieut. Manoel Ant. Pereira and Joao Manoel Orqueira, sl.; Ensign Luis Pereira d'Lea, sev.; and Ensign Joze Maria Ign. Correio, sl.—11th Caçadores, Ensign A. J. Vidal, slightly.

Signed F. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-gen.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 22.*

Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* made a solemn declaration of his having had no participation in, or previous knowledge of, the late scandalous fraud on the Stock Exchange, and promised to publish a refutation of the calumnies against him,

March 23.

Sir *S. Romilly* presented a Petition from 2000 ship-builders, complaining of the annihilation of their business; that in 41 slips for building ships, only a single ship was building; and that out of 51 double and 11 single docks for repairing ships, only 18 were occupied in repairs. The petitioners ascribed the evil to the encouragement given to ship-building in India, which induced their fellow-workmen to emigrate; and prayed that no extension of time should be given to India-built ships being admitted to British registers.

Sir *S. Romilly* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to take away the corruption of blood consequent on the attainder for felony and treason; and another Bill to alter the punishment of high treason,

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 24.*

Earl *Bathurst* prefaced his motion for a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington, and the Army under his command, by advert- ing to the difficulties which he had to en- counter in passing the Adour. That river was 400 yards in width, and could be crossed only by a bridge of boats, which was liable to be destroyed by the garrison of Bayonne sending down floating timber. The river was at this time uncommonly swollen and rapid, and the passage was opposed by Soult at the head of 40,000 men, strongly posted. The British Army was nearly the same amount. His Lord- ship then described the movements as they are related in the Gazette Extraordinary, noticed the great exertion of Adm. Pen-

rose and the officers under him in cross- ing the bar of the Adour, to the great astonishment of the Enemy; and of the passage of the Adour above Bayonne, by Sir J. Hope, which had been deemed ut- terly impracticable by the French; ob- served that the result of the battle of Orthes was the capture of the Enemy's magazines, which was of great importance, as the heavy rains rendered it difficult to bring up supplies for our army. The de- feat of Soult paved the way for the occu- pation of Bourdeaux, where Sir W. Beres- ford had been received with enthusiasm, not as conquerors, but as friends. The occupation of Bourdeaux was of so much more importance, as it gave our army the command of supplies of every kind, and facilitated the communication with this country, which was endangered through other channels by the weather, and even many vessels lost.

After a few words from Earl Grey, the motions were carried *nem. diss.*

In the Commons, the same day, Votes of thanks to the Marquis of Wellington, and the officers and men under him, were moved by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and carried after a few words in support from Mr. *W. Keene* and Sir *F. Flood*.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. *Bathurst*, to relieve certain Clergymen from the pro- secutions for non-residence instituted by a Mr. Wright. Also another Bill to ex- tend the Act suspending the proceedings against the Clergy for a time to be limited.

March 25.

In a Committee of Supply an addi- tional ten millions was voted for the Army Extraordinaries of 1814.

March 28.

The Royal Clarence Ship Canal Bill (from Woolwich to Erith) was read the first time.

A BILL

A Bill for compelling the holders of places in the Colonies to reside there, and discharge the duty, instead of doing it by deputy, was opposed by Mr. *Stephens* who considered it as a great violation of justice to deprive a man of an office which he held by commission, or to destroy a right given by patent. Officers of the Navy and Army were commissioned; but it would be unjust to deprive them of their rights without cause. He himself held an office during good behaviour, and his feeling would be the same were he excluded from it.

Mr. *Creevey* replied, if the Learned Gentleman were to reside abroad, he would very properly be deprived of his situation: the Bill professed to do no more, though he thought it should abolish all patent places, after the deaths of the present holders.

The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. *Eden* said, that, having visited the Gaols of the City of London and Borough of Southwark, he had found the prisoners, especially the women, almost without clothing.

Sir *W. Curtis* said, that rugs were sent to them the day after the Hon. Gentleman visited them.

Mr. *Whitbread*, in support of Mr. *Eden's* motion for the appointment of a Committee, observed, that a grievance which had long existed, was remedied immediately upon its being under the notice of the publick. In reply to Sir *J. Shute*, he said, he thought it too much for the House to wait till the good plans of the City Gentlemen should be carried into execution. The Committee was then appointed.

March 29.

Mr. *Creevey* moved for an account of certain appointments in the Colonies. His motion arose out of a Bill which was now in progress through the House, to enforce residence in the Colonies. A former Act had provided, that all persons possessing patent offices should reside. There were about 100 offices of this sort in the Colonies; 90 and upwards had been appointed since the passing of the Act, yet not one of the 90 persons resided. Five or six existed before the Act; these were not intended to be affected by the Act, and he did not mean to interfere in the life-time of their present possessors; but with the others,—if they were patent places, the holders ought to be at their posts; or if they were held by commission, they ought to be compelled to reside, or the places abolished.—The motion was agreed to.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. *Douglas*, and read the first time, to prevent candidates paying the expenses of non-resident electors.

March 30.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that his noble friend, Lord *Morpeth*, had requested him to fix Friday the 22d of April for his motion respecting the Speaker's Speech to the Throne.

Mr. *Banks* thought the purport of the intended motion ought to be communicated to the Right Hon. Gentleman, as well as to the House.

Mr. *Turney* said, it was the intention of his noble friend in due time to communicate personally to the Speaker the nature of the motion he intended to submit.

Mr. *Bathurst* wished it should be made now.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, it was the first time that any member was allowed to bring forward a personal charge without declaring the nature of the motion he intended to make.—[The word "allowed" was echoed from many parts of the House, and created some confusion.]

Mr. *Wynne* rose to order, and said, it was not to be endured that a Member should not be allowed to make any motion at any time he thinks proper.

Messrs. *Whitbread* and *Ponsonby* considered what had passed as an invasion of the privileges of the House; and declared, if they were placed in the situation of the Noble Lord, they would not even make the communication which courtesy demanded, lest it should in future be construed into a duty.

Messrs. *Cartwright*, *Wallace*, and *Courtney*, said a few words;—after which, Mr. *Vansittart* said, he had been misrepresented; he meant to make a distinction between a notice and a charge; notices were, undoubtedly, mere matters of courtesy; but he apprehended that a personal charge was never discussed on the very day.—The House was then ordered to be called over on the 22d of April.

March 31.

A Bill rendering it penal to purchase gold coin above its nominal value in Ireland, was read.

A Bill was brought in by Sir *S. Romilly*, to enact that the freehold property of persons who die intestate be subjected to the payment of their real debts.

An amended motion of Sir *J. Newport*, for a return of the fees (if any) raised in the superior Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom for the last 20 years, was agreed to.

House of Lords, April 4.

The Earl of *Liverpool* stated, that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform their Lordships that the Negotiations for a General Peace with France had failed; and that a communication on the subject would shortly be made to Parliament.

liament by his Royal Highness. He felt happy in stating, that in the principles, the conduct, and the termination of the negotiations, all the Allies had most perfectly concurred. It was their intention to submit shortly to Europe, and to the World, a joint public Declaration, in which their principles, conduct, and views would be shewn; and which, as soon as it should arrive in this country, his Majesty's Government would lose no time in laying before Parliament, accompanying it with such other papers as might appear necessary for the explanation of the whole subject. Ministers would not lay these documents before their Lordships until after the Easter holidays.

Earl Grey hoped it would appear that the rupture of the negotiations was owing to the ambition and injustice of the Enemy; and that on our side, and that of our Allies, there was nothing but justice and moderation.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the same notification respecting the rupture of the negotiations at Chatillon, as Lord Liverpool in the Upper House.

April 18.

Mr. Vansittart said, that in consequence of the late wonderful events*, and as a new negotiation had been entered into, his Majesty's Ministers did not deem it expedient to produce the documents relative to the former one at Chatillon. In reply to Mr. Whithread, who pressed for their production, he said, he could not pledge himself for their being produced at a future period.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 19.

The Earl of Liverpool informed their Lordships, that late events had, in the opinion of the Prince Regent's Ministers, rendered it unnecessary at present to produce the papers respecting the failure of the negotiations at Chatillon, especially as a new negotiation had actually commenced, which was fully expected to lead to a favourable termination.

Earl Grey pressed for the production of these documents. He believed that the conduct of Ministers had, throughout the whole of this transaction, been highly meritorious, but he could not say positively that it was so until the documents were produced to prove it. He highly approved of the different offers of peace which had been made to Buonaparte—not because he was desirous that he should have remained at the head of the French Government, but because he considered those

indications of just and moderate views as having most materially contributed to bring about the happy result of peace. Had Ministers given way to those rash counsels which had urged them to declare at once for the Bourbons, he believed that, instead of peace, we should now have had a most unfortunate continuance of the war. He felt the highest admiration of the conduct of the Allies, particularly that of the Emperor of Russia. In return for the destruction of his ancient capital he had taken glorious vengeance, by a noble and generous forbearance in the moment of victory. In leaving France, and looking back to his own States, it was gratifying to indulge the expectation that he might restore freedom to Poland, and ameliorate the condition of his other subjects, and then leave the name of Washington himself as second only in the list of glory. The noble Lord concluded with declaring how happy he was to see the triumph of the principle for which he had contended 30 years—namely, the inalienable right of every Nation to regulate its own Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 21.

A Bill for enlarging certain parts of Cheapside and St. Martin's-le-Grand, was read the first time.

Gen. Mathew, in presenting the Catholic Petition from Tipperary and Clonmell, recommended Ministers to lose no time in opening a friendly communication with the Pope, as his Holiness was well disposed to take any steps for strengthening the British Empire, by adjusting the differences between Government and the Irish Catholics.

Mr. Vansittart, in reply to Messrs. Bennett and Tierney, admitted that 39,000*l.* had been advanced before the time, out of the fund set apart for discharging the debts of the Prince Regent: these debts, he believed, would all be liquidated in three or four years.

April 22.

Lord Morpeth made his promised motion on the subject of the Speaker's Speech at the close of the last Session (see our last Vol. p. 269.): he prefaced it by reading the obnoxious passage, which is as follows:—"But, Sir, these are not the only subjects to which our attention has been called; other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration; adhering however to those Laws by which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this Country are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdictions

* See pp. 389—402.

ridictions of this Realm;—willing as we are nevertheless, and willing as I trust we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to Religious Toleration.” Lord *Morpeth* insisted that this passage reflected in an unconstitutional manner on those who had brought forward the question of Catholic Emancipation, and concluded by moving “That a special entry be made in the Journals, That it be not drawn into precedent for any Speaker to inform his Majesty, either at the Bar of the House of Lords, or elsewhere, of any proposal made to the House by any of its Members, or to acquaint the Throne with any of the proceedings had thereupon, until the same shall have been consented to by the House.”

The *Speaker* observed, that he should not, on this occasion, enter at all into the merits of the great question which had given rise to the objectionable part of his Address to the Throne,—he should now content himself with stating such circumstances as he conceived would fully justify him in the eyes of the House for the line of conduct he had adopted. By the speech of the Noble Lord, two charges had been brought against him, one of which was, that he had alluded, in his Address to the Throne, to discussions which had taken place in the House, but upon which no measure had been adopted; that such allusion was unparliamentary; and if not, that he had mentioned the subject in an improper manner. With respect to the first charge, he should submit, that, according to the practice of Parliament, and according to the rules laid down in that book to which all looked as a guidance for the forms of the House, he meant Mr. Hatsell's book, on presenting the money Bills at the end of the Session, it was usual for the Speaker to advert, not only to the Bills which had been passed, but also to the subjects which had particularly engaged the attention of the House, during the Session. Full proof would be found that this was the practice, on looking to the Lords' Journals, in which the Speeches of Speakers were either entered or alluded to. The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to several instances of Speeches entered on the Journals, from the reign of Henry VIII. down to the present time. He particularly alluded to the Speech of Mr. Speaker Compton, in which he adverted to the motion for impeachment of his Majesty's then Ministers, which had been brought forward in the House, but failed. He also noticed the Speech of Mr. Speaker Onslow, in which he mentioned the enquiries which the House had made into the conduct of the Naval Commanders of that day in the Mediterranean. He had had the honour of the present Lord Onslow's friendship

for many years, and had permission to examine the Papers of Mr. Speaker Onslow. By means of that friendship, he had improved his opportunity; and, amongst those Papers, he found the copy of a Speech, in which Mr. Speaker Onslow not only alluded to what had passed in the House, but even called the attention of the Throne to measures which he thought ought to be adopted in future. The Speech had not indeed been delivered, something having intervened, which caused Parliament to be prorogued by Commission,—though this Speech was not delivered, it was strong evidence of what Mr. Speaker Onslow's opinion was. He might also be allowed to advert to another instance: that was the Speech of Mr. Speaker Foster, in the Irish Parliament 1792, in which he alluded to the Catholics and their claims, and transactions which had taken place in Parliament on the subject during the Session; and even took a prospective view of the subject, and recommended measures which in his opinion it would be necessary to adopt. And for this Speech Mr. Speaker Foster afterwards had the thanks of the House. With respect to the second charge, namely, that this subject had not been properly mentioned by him, he had only to say, that at least he had stated what passed, and stated it correctly. He had stated that the House had refused to admit the Catholics to a share in the National Jurisdiction. Was it not so—did not the Catholics demand a seat in Parliament, and was not their demand refused? He had stated what the House did do; and he submitted that he was authorised so to do, subject indeed to the opinion of the House. The Speaker was not answerable for the wisdom of the measure; all that was to be considered as related to the Speaker was, whether he had collected the opinions and inducements of the House correctly. On this occasion he had thought it peculiarly his duty to allude to the subject as he had done; it had occupied the principal attention of the House during the Session. It was a subject in which the Sovereign was peculiarly interested, and therefore one to which it was a duty to direct his attention. As to the proposition of the Noble Lord, it was not for him to attempt to influence the House, either for or against it; but it would be for the House to consider how far it would be expedient or necessary to limit further than as at present the discretionary power which the Speaker possessed. If the House should think proper so to do, it would become the duty of the Speaker to conform. Having said thus much, he should throw himself on the House. If it should be the opinion of the House that his conduct deserved either direct or implied

plied censure, the circumstance would indeed be most painful to him; but he should still have the consolation of knowing that he had conscientiously discharged the duties of his station, as a servant of the House, which he was, and as a Representative of the people, which they all were:

Mr. *Whitbread*, not conceiving his noble Friend's motion sufficiently strong, moved, as an amendment, "That Mr. Speaker, in the Speech he addressed to the Prince Regent at the bar of the House of Lords, was guilty of a violation of the trust reposed in him, and a breach of the privileges of this House, of which he is guardian and protector."

Messrs. *Banks, Rose, Douglas, and Bathurst*, defended the Speaker.

Mr. *Grant* was of opinion that he had acted wrong.

Messrs. *Wynne, Plunkett, and Tierney* expressed themselves to the same effect.

Mr. *Canning* was neither for the motion or the amendment. A discretion, he conceived, was vested in Mr. Speaker; and though it might be injudiciously used, still the exercise should not draw down censure upon him.

The original motion was then put, and negatived by 274 to 106; and Mr. *Whitbread*, satisfied that his amendment should appear on the Journals, did not press it to a division.

April 25.

Sir *H. Milbourn* inquired whether Ministers had received a memorial from the free people of colour in the Island of Grenada relative to the conduct of Governor Ainslie; and also whether they knew of the Proclamation issued by him at Dominica, directing that, if the runaway slaves should not return to their plantations, their wives and children should be put to death.

Mr. *Goulburne* replied, that the memorial had been received; and that, as soon as the Proclamation appeared in the Newspapers, it was submitted to Lord Bathurst; and a letter was sent to the West Indies, directing that a copy of it and any other document might be transmitted to England.

In the Committee of Corruption of Blood Bill, Mr. *Yorke* proposed, as an amendment, to leave out the words "or treason," and let it run thus, "that no attainder of felony, not extending to treason, petty treason, or murder, do lead to corruption of blood." After some discussion, in which Sir *J. Mackintosh*, the Solicitor General, Sir *S. Romilly*, Messrs. *Preston* and *Lockhart*, participated, the amendment was carried by 37 to 42.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 27.

The Earl of *Liverpool* announced that a convention for a suspension of hostilities had been agreed to between Great Britain and France; a copy to be laid before the House on the ratification being received.

In the Commons, the same day, a Bill for the repeal of that part of the Act of 5th of Elizabeth, which inflicts a penalty upon any master employing an individual who practises a trade without previous apprenticeship, was introduced by Mr. *Serjeant Onslow*, and read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 2.

Earl *Stanhope* presented a petition from Wm. Wright, complaining that, having been arrested on *mesne process*, for 14*l.* 12*s.* and confined in the Fleet Prison, he was compelled, himself and family being in a state of starvation, to apply for the weekly allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.*: he made the usual affidavit, and lodged it with Mr. Woodruffe, Clerk of the Prison; but, owing, to his being unable to comply with the demand of, first 6*s.* 8*d.* and afterwards 4*s.* 6*d.* as illegal fees, the affidavit was not laid before the Magistrate for nearly six weeks; during this period Mr. Woodruffe refused to return the affidavit, and the petitioner and his family must have been starved, had he not obtained a little credit from his fellow prisoners; that his allowance was again stopped for six weeks under the General Insolvent Act, though he was not entitled to his discharge, and himself and wife have ever since been, for want of sustenance, greatly reduced in health. Earl Stanhope, after strong animadversions upon the present unjust system of prosecuting civil actions, by which only lawyers were benefited and their clients defrauded, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the oppressive system of arrest upon *mesne process*. Its principal object is, to prevent the actual committal of any defendant until by the verdict of a jury the existence of a debt is pronounced. The Bill was read the first time. His Lordship then introduced a Bill for amending the Act of the 51st Geo. III. enacting that no person should be imprisoned for any sum less than 15*l.* and that costs accruing in any legal proceedings should not be included in such sum. Ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 3.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, after an eloquent speech on the evils of the Slave Trade which was still carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, soliciting his Royal Highness's interposition with the Allied Powers to forbid this traffick in their respective dominions. Carried unanimously.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The progress of Louis XVIII. from Calais to Compeigne, which he reached on the 30th ult. was much retarded by the prodigious concourse of people who flocked from all quarters to welcome his return. At Compeigne he was waited on by Monsieur his brother, the Allied Sovereigns, French Marshals, &c. His Majesty replied to the various addresses with much kindness. He spoke to each Marshal individually. When he arose, he leaned on the arms of the two nearest to him, and said, "It is on you, Marshals, I wish always to support myself; approach, and surround me. You have always been good Frenchmen. I hope France will no longer have need of your swords. If ever, which God forbid, we are forced to draw them, afflicted as I am with the gout, I will march with you."—The Marshals replied:—"Sire, Be pleased to consider us as the pillars of your Majesty's throne. It is our wish to be its firmest support."

His Majesty reached the castle of St. Ouen, about three miles from Paris, on the evening of the 2d inst. Every where the country people received him with enthusiasm, and, in the true language of the heart, exclaimed, "*Louis le Desiré, Vive notre Père!*" During his stay at St. Ouen, he signed an important Document, approving the fundamental principles of the Constitutional Plan of the Senate, but avowing an intention to subject it to the revision of a Select Committee of the Senate and Legislative Body. The following is a copy:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre—To all those to whom these presents come, greeting:—

"Recalled by the love of our People to the Throne of our Fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the Nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose, and to her happiness. After having read attentively the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate in the Session of the 6th of April last, we have acknowledged that the bases were good, but that a great many Articles bearing the appearance of precipitation with which they have been digested, cannot, in their actual form, become the fundamental law of the State.—Resolved to adopt a liberal Constitution, willing that it be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one that it is indispensable to rectify, we call together for the 10th of June, of the present year, the Senate and the Legislative Body: we engage to

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place under their eyes the pains which we have taken with a Commission chosen out of those two Bodies, and to give for the bases to that Constitution the following guarantees:—The Representative Government shall be maintained the same as exists this day, divided into two Bodies, viz. The Senate, and the Chamber, composed of Deputies of the Departments.—The Duties shall be liberally granted.—Public and Individual Liberty secured.—The Liberty of the Press respected, saving the necessary precautions for the public tranquillity.—The Liberty of Worship guaranteed.—Property shall be inviolable and sacred; the sale of National Estates shall remain irrevocable.—The Ministers being responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the Houses of Legislature, and judged by the other.—The Judges shall be irremovable, and the Judicial Power independent.—The Public Debt shall be guaranteed, the Pensions, Degrees, Military Honours, shall be preserved, as well the Ancient as the New Nobility.—The Legion of Honour, of which we shall determine the decoration, shall be maintained.—All Frenchmen shall be admissible to employments, civil and military.—Finally, no individual can be disturbed for his opinion and votes.

LOUIS.

Done at Saint Ouen, the 2d May, 1814."

On Tuesday, the 3d, his Majesty made his solemn entry into Paris, attended by the members of the household and of government, the Marshals of France, the Court attendants, and a long file of carriages, preceded by cavalry of the national guards and of the line. The particulars of this grand and interesting ceremonial have been given at much length in the French papers.—The whole population of Paris was assembled to witness the joyous *entrée*; and, to judge from the description given, their enthusiasm was boundless on thus witnessing the restoration of their legitimate King. That part of the procession in which the Sovereign was immediately present, consisted of fourteen state carriages, each drawn by eight horses. The Monarch was in a rich and elegant open landau, drawn by eight white horses, presented to him by the Prince Regent of England. Their heads were adorned with plumes of white feathers. On the left of the King was seated the daughter of Louis XVI. Monsieur the Count d'Artois, and his son the Duke de Berri, were on each side of him, on horseback. The Marshals of the Empire were almost all of them present with their *swites*, either

either on horseback or in equipages. The number of troops in array exceeded 33,000, 25,000 of which were national guards.

The triumphal arch of Porte St. Denis was ornamented with the arms of France, and a crown of flowers, surmounted by the spotless standard decked with lilies. The Prefects of the Seine and of the Police were stationed at the barrier: the former addressed his Majesty, and presented to him the keys of the city. His Majesty replied: "I am at last in my good city of Paris. I experience a lively emotion from the proofs of affection which are at this moment given me. Nothing could be more agreeable to my heart than to see erected the statue of him, the recollection of whom, among all my noble ancestors, is the most dear to me. I touch the keys, and restore them to you; they could not be in better hands, nor entrusted to magistrates more worthy of guarding them." The procession advanced to the cathedral; when the Senate, Legislative Body, University, and Judicial Courts, mixed with the military and clergy. The *Domine, saluum fac Regem*, and *Te Deum*, were performed.—The procession then continued to the Palace of the Thuilleries, where the Duchess d'Angoulême was received by 144 ladies. The King and Royal Family appeared at the windows, and embraced Monsieur (Count d'Artois) amid the acclamations of the people. *Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!* were unceasingly heard from an immense concourse of spectators. At night there was a general illumination. Fire-works were let off on Pont Louis XVI. The musicians of the Conservatory played several airs under the windows of the Thuilleries. At half-past ten, the King appeared again at the windows, and saluted the assembled thousands with affection.—Swiss guards do the duty at the Thuilleries as formerly.

Not a single foreign soldier joined the procession. The Allied Sovereigns appeared only at the windows of a private house. The next day they visited Louis XVIII. and there was a grand review of the Allied troops, at which the Duke of Wellington was also present, who left the army on the 30th ult. During his Grace's stay in Paris, he was treated with the highest distinction by the King of France and the other great Personages; and followed by the acclamations of the populace.

Louis XVIII. has issued an animated Proclamation; in which he observes, that the happiness of France shall mark his reign; and his inmost wishes are,

that it may leave recollections worthy of being associated to the memory of those Kings whose first and most noble virtue was paternal goodness. The declaration forbids compliance with regulations contrary to the armistice, but commands the different authorities to take care that the armies of the allies are regularly and well supplied. This has reference to discontents prevailing in the provinces, in consequence of exactions by the Allied troops.

The funeral service for the late King and Queen, their son, and Madame Elisabeth, was celebrated on the 14th. Monsieur, the Duke de Berri, and the Princes of the Blood, were the chief mourners. The King and the Duchess of Angoulême occupied an elevated tribune. The funeral oration was pronounced by the Abbé Gris Duval. The public accounts say that it was received with peculiar approbation; but private letters say, that it was censured by many well-disposed persons, as a departure from the Royal Declaration, in exasperating those who ought to be conciliated.

At the head of the new Ministry, is M. D'Ambray as Chancellor, and M. Talleyrand as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Abbé de Montesquieu is the Minister of the Interior, and M. Malouet, Minister of Finance.

By an ordinance of the King, Monsieur resumes the title of Colonel-general of the Swiss Guards, the Prince de Condé that of Colonel-general of the Infantry of the Line, the Duc d'Angoulême is appointed Colonel-general of the Cuirassiers and Dragoons, the Duc de Berri Colonel-general of the Chasseurs and Light Horse Lancers, the Duc d'Orléans Colonel-general of the Hussars, and the Duc de Bourbon Colonel-general of Light Infantry.

A Council of War has been appointed; to consist of 14 members, most of them lately the principal Generals of Buonaparte; Ney, Augereau, and Macdonald, stand at the head of the list—these Marshals have dropped their old titles, and are to receive others instead.

The Emperor of Austria is now called in the French Papers, the Emperor of Germany. In reply to an Address from the French Senate, this Monarch said: "I have combated for 20 years those principles which have laid waste the world. By the marriage of my daughter, I made, as a Sovereign and a father, an immense sacrifice, to the desire of putting an end to the misfortunes of Europe. The sacrifice has been in vain, but I shall never regret having done my duty. Peace, but lately impossible, is going to become easy and stable, under the

the eyes of a regular and paternal government, re-established in France. Let all parties rally round the King; let only one sentiment animate the nation; and my efforts, united with those of my powerful and generous Allies, will be crowned with the first success of which I am ambitious. France will be powerful, tranquil, and happy."

The Archduchess Maria Louisa left Paris on the 23d ult. for Vienna, accompanied by Gen. Caffarelli and Dr. Corvisart, her physician.

The Duc d'Angouleme is appointed Grand Admiral of France.

Some disturbances have occurred at Bourdeaux, Dieppe, and La Vendee, on occasion of the temporary re-establishment of the offices for collecting the *droits réunis* (consolidated duties); but subsided without much mischief.

There appears to be a disposition in the new Government to maintain something like the system of *Douaniers*, which formed so conspicuous a part of Buonaparte's commercial policy. A Paper of the 23d inst. says, "A cordon of *Douaniers* has been provisionally established on the frontiers of Ancient France bordering on Belgium."

Caulincourt denies having had any concern in the murder of the Duke d'Enghein—it was another General, Ordener, he says, that was the actor in that atrocious affair—to have disclaimed the deed, would have ruined him with Buonaparte—he was at Strasburgh when the Duke D'Enghein was carried off.—Another exculpatory assertion has been made; namely, that Capt. Wright, confined in the Temple, was not put to death, but that he shot himself.

The Duke of Wellington arrived from Paris at Toulouse on the 14th, and remained there on the 17th instant.

The Dutch papers have given a curious document, which purports to be Buonaparte's vindication of himself, in reply to the charges on which the Senate founded their decree of forfeiture.

Buonaparte left Fontainebleau on the forenoon of the 20th ult. for Elba, followed by 26 carriages with his suite and domestics. He was accompanied by four Commissioners of the Allied Powers, including Col. Campbell. Four officers of his household, among whom was his baker, formed part of his suite.

A gentleman who has arrived from the South of France, and who met the escort of Buonaparte, when changing horses, states, that it was truly a frightful spectacle. The populace assembled round his carriage, threatening him with death, and attempting to seize his person. On one occasion, the military

force which accompanied him was overpowered by the mob. A foreign General who attended him told the multitude, "that it was better to allow the Tyrant to live; because an instant death would deliver him from all his troubles; whereas he would suffer a thousand deaths in the recollection of his crimes," &c. During this speech the horses were changed, and the carriage was allowed to proceed. Buonaparte, when safe from this new danger, said to his preserver, "I thank you, General! I heard all you said,—you spoke like an angel."—When he came to Rapheau, he was offered either a French or English frigate to convey him to Elba, but he preferred the latter, and embarked on the 28th of April, on board the English frigate *Undaunted*, Capt. Usher, which, in compliance with his own desire, was appointed to convey him to Elba.

The Paris Papers furnish numberless accounts of the hair-breadth escapes of Buonaparte on his route to the place of embarkation. Had it not been for the intrepidity and presence of mind of his escort, he would have fallen a victim to the popular fury—this disposition was most apparent in the towns of Provence; wherever he changed horses the people surrounded the carriage, and were with difficulty prevented by his escort from tearing him to pieces. On quitting a town called Orgon, where he considered himself as lost, he took the resolution of changing his carriage, his name, and his dress, in order to escape the danger which became every moment more menacing; he arrived at Frejus in the costume of an Austrian officer, enveloped in a Russian pelisse, and on his head a Prussian cap, ornamented with a large white cockade.

Most of those who have ascended the ladder of greatness through Buonaparte, have, though adhering to the new order of things, forborne to speak reproachfully of him; but Marshal Augereau, in an address to his soldiers on declaring for the Bourbons, says, "You are disengaged from your oaths, by the abdication of a man, who, after having immolated millions of victims to his cruel ambition, has not had the courage to die like a soldier."

SPAIN.

It is with infinite regret that we see the revolutionary flame likely to be rekindled in Spain. Accounts have been received of the repugnance of Ferdinand VII. to the new Spanish Constitution—that is, to the popular and representative part of it. The Cortes, although nothing more than a revival of a branch of the ancient free form of government used

used in all the Christian kingdoms of Spain, is, it appears, thought inconsistent with the dignity of the more recent despotism, not only by the King and the Grandees, but by a great part of the army and of the people also. King Ferdinand, it seems, has refused to accept the Constitution, delivering his formal refusal to the archbishop of Toledo, representing the Regency, and to two leading members of the Cortes, who waited upon him at Valencia. It is added, that after the King's refusal to accept the Constitution, he proceeded to Madrid, and dismissed the Cortes.

ITALY.

By an article from Milan we learn that on the news arriving there of the great events at Paris, the people immediately assembled and demanded the heads of Buonaparte's Ministers; one of whom, M. de Prina, the minister of finance, they seized and put to death: Beauharnois, whom a party in the Senate wished to proclaim King, fled to Mantua, and the Senate was compelled to disperse.

The Duchy of Parma, with its dependencies, given to Princess Maria Louisa, and her son, Prince Napoleon Charles Francis, contains about 380,000 inhabitants. The revenues are estimated at four millions of francs. The culture of the soil, and the domestic establishments, are capable of great improvement.

A Declaration in the name of Ferdinand IV. king of the Two Sicilies, inserted in the French Papers, proclaims most loudly and indignantly, that he has not renounced, nor ever will renounce, his rights to the kingdom of Naples; nor will he accept of any compensation whatever for that kingdom.

A small island in the Archipelago, called by the Turks "Solomon's Island," disappeared in the night of the 26th Jan. The night was remarkably calm, and scarcely a breath of wind blew. Three Greek families, the only inhabitants, were swept away.

There is an account from Porto Ferrajo (in the Gazette de France) of the arrival of Buonaparte in the Isle of Elba, and the particulars are somewhat curious:

Porto Ferrajo, Isle of Elba, May 3.—On the 3d instant, at six in the evening, there appeared in our roads an English frigate; it hoisted out a boat, which landed several officers of the Russian, English, and Austrian Staffs, with two French Generals accompanying the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, who was on board the frigate. These officers having officially communicated to the Commandant of the port the events which had taken place in France, the abdication of Bu-

naparte, and his arrival at Elba, preparations were made during the night for the reception of this famous personage. Next morning, a flag sent by the de-throned Emperor was brought into the town, and immediately hoisted on the castle, amidst a salute of artillery. Some time after, Buonaparte landed with all his suite, and was saluted with 101 rounds of cannon. The English frigate replied with a salute of 24 guns. Buonaparte was conducted to the house of the Mayor, where he received the visits of all the superior civil officers; he affected an air of confidence, and even of gaiety, putting a number of questions relative to the isle. After reposeing some moments, Buonaparte got on horseback, and with his suite visited the forts of Marciana, Campo, Capo, Liviri, and Rio. On the morning of the 5th, the Ex-Emperor, with the Commissaries of the Allied Powers, rode to Porto Longona, five miles from this town. He also visited the iron-mines, which constitute the wealth of the Isle of Elba."

GERMANY.

The Electorate of Hanover will, it is reported, receive a considerable augmentation of territory.

The Principality of Osnabruck has returned under the authority of the King of England.

All the statements concur in the fact that Davoust had most reluctantly submitted to the new order of things. On the evening of the 12th inst. he was superseded in the command of the troops at Hamburg, by the arrival of General Girard from Paris. Davoust complied with the best grace he could, and announced the change by a proclamation, in which he paid a deserved compliment to his successor. The navigation of the Elbe had been declared free. Gen. Gelsenau, a Prussian officer in Blucher's staff, is said to have been appointed Governor of Hamburg.

NORWAY.

By a decree of the 1st of March, Prince Christian Frederick, Regent of Norway, appointed a Council of Regency to act under his authority, in the administration of the interior of the kingdom, and addressed the following Proclamation to his troops;—"Brave Norwegian warriors! Upon your courage depends the hopes of a whole people. Know, that the first condition exacted for the surrender of Norway was, that all the fortresses and munition of war should be yielded up to the Swedish troops, and that all of you should be disarmed. But this shall not be. Your heroic valour shall preserve Norway. The old men, the mothers, and the children of this kingdom, shall rest in safety under

the *Ægis* of those warriors who are led to the field by your General and your Regent. Let our motto be, *Victory and Liberty, or Death!*"

The Norwegian Diet has formed a new Constitution, making Norway an hereditary limited Monarchy, and Prince Christian to be King. The Lutheran is the established religion of the State, but the professors of every other religion preserve their liberty and privileges. The King has the right of making war and peace, and the right of pardoning. The people exercises, by its Representatives, the legislative authority, and the rights of levying the taxes. The judicial power is always to remain distinct from the other branches of government, and henceforward no hereditary privilege shall be allowed either to persons or corporations. Industry and civil occupations shall not be subjected to any new restriction. The press shall be free from all restraints.

A letter from Gottenburg states, that in the bishopric of Drontheim more than 5000 people have died in consequence of living upon unwholesome bread, baked or roasted or dried fish bones, moss, and fir-bark. On opening the bodies of these miserable victims large lumps of absorbed turpentine have been found in their entrails. The inhabitants are greatly exasperated against the Swedes for their inhuman attempt to starve the whole nation into surrender and submission.

Letters from Bergen, of the 17th inst. mention that 10 vessels, laden with provisions from Holland, had safely arrived in Norway, to the no small gratification of the Norwegians.

DECLARATION.

"His Majesty the King of Sweden having declared to the people of Norway, by a proclamation addressed to them, that he reserved to them all the essential rights which constitute public liberty, and having engaged himself expressly to leave to the nation the faculty of establishing a Constitution analogous to the wants of the country, and founded chiefly upon the two bases of national representation and the right of taxing themselves; these promises are now renewed in the most formal manner. The King will by no means interfere directly in the new Constitutional Act of Norway, which must, however, be submitted for his acceptance. He wishes only to trace the first lines of its foundation, leaving to the people the right of erecting the rest of the building. His Majesty is also invariably determined not to amalgamate the financial systems of the two countries. In consequence of this principle, the debts of the two crowns shall remain always separate from each other, and no tax shall be collected in Norway for the purpose of paying the debts of

Sweden, and vice versa. The intention of his Majesty is not to suffer the revenue of Norway to be sent out of the country. The expence of administration being deducted, the rest shall be employed in objects of general utility, and in a sinking fund for the extermination of the national debt."

AMERICA, &c.

The intelligence of the counter revolution in France has been received at Washington, and has spread alarm and dismay among the members of the Executive. President Madison, contemplating the indignation of his own countrymen, and the vengeance of Great Britain, now that a Continental peace would enable her to employ her ample and undivided means against the United States, has on a sudden renounced all his warlike measures, and recommended conciliation. About the 6th ult. he sent a message to Congress, recommending the repeal of the embargo. Next day, the 7th, a bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 115 to 37 for repealing the Non-importation Act, and raising the embargo. No doubt was entertained of the concurrence of the Senate. Mr. Madison is also stated to have sent dispatches of a nature decidedly pacific to the American negotiators at Gottenburgh, with instructions not to insist on the American doctrine on the subject of impressment. The place of negotiation is to be Ghent, in Flanders.

Dominica Journals to the 20th have brought us some details of the destructive war now waging in that colony against the Maroons, and likewise the Proclamation of Governor Ainslie. We re-publish this document in consequence of its having attracted Parliamentary notice:

From the Dominica Journal of March 12.

PROCLAMATION.

"DOMINICA. — By his Excellency GEORGE ROBERT AINSLIE, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Dominica, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c.

"Whereas the Camps of *Jacko, Noet, Macho, Appolo, Diano, and Sambo*, in the Layou District, and those of the *Elephant* and six others, in the quarter of Coullaborne, and on the river Clatre, have been utterly destroyed, the Chief *Elephant* hanged, and his head stuck up in Roseau; and the Dominica Rangers stationed permanently in the woods, for the purposes of harassing and pursuing to Death such Runaways as still keep out; willing, however, to shew mercy to those whom ignorance of my intentions prevents returning to their Masters, I by this my Proclamation do declare

declare that I will fully pardon all those who surrender themselves either to the Commissioners of Parishes, to their Masters, or who appear at Government House, Roseau, before Monday, the 21st of March, with the exception of the Chief of the Camp, and such as have committed murder. And I do hereby offer, besides a full Pardon, *Twenty Joes Reward*, to any Runaway or Runaways for every Chief they bring to me, and *Three Joes* for each Murderer; and I do hereby declare to the Maroons who are still in the woods, *That the Rangers have orders to take no prisoners, but to put to Death Men, Women, and Children, without exception.*

"Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Government-House, Roseau, this twenty-fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and fifty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign.

(L. S.) GEO. R. AINSLIE, Governor.

By his Excellency's Command,

W. BRUCE, Sec.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A spirit of insubordination has again manifested itself in the neighbourhood of *Nottingham*; threatening letters having been sent to some of the most respectable hosiers. The Gazette of April 16 contained his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pardon, and a reward of 200 guineas from Messrs. Needham and Nixon, of Nottingham, for the discovery and apprehension of five or six persons disguised in flannel shirts, who, in the morning of the 4th April broke into the shop of Mr. Morley, of Greasley, Notts, and destroyed five or six stocking frames with the work that was on them.

Several other instances of outrage have since occurred in the neighbourhood of *Nottingham*.

April 10. This night Mr. Orgil's patent lace manufactory, at *Castle Donington*, co. Leic. was forcibly entered by a band of desperadoes, and the entire machinery, consisting of twelve warp lace frames, reduced to a heap of ruins, with the exception of one, which received only a partial injury.

A manor in Hampshire, called *Bramshot*, which produces the sum of only ten guineas per annum, was sold April 13, by Messrs. Robins for 1015*l.* or 101 years' purchase, in consequence of the warm competition between the bidders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, April 2.—"His Majesty has passed the last month in an uniform state of tranquillity: disorder is unabated."

Windsor Castle, May 7.—"His Majesty's bodily health is good, but his disorder continues undiminished."

The illuminations on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April (see p. 406.) combined much brilliant and tasteful decoration. The extensive front of *Carlton-house* was covered with light. The colonnade was wreathed with continued festooning of flame-coloured lamps. On the architrave blazed in large characters the names of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England: in the centre, the motto, "*Vive les Bourbons.*" Immediately above was the name of "*Louis XVIII.*" and on the summit, crowning the whole, a transparency of *Gonii* supporting the Crown of France. The effect was admirable.—The Admiralty had the crown and anchor, the British standard, in coloured lamps, and the motto, "*The Sheet Anchor of Europe.*"—The Pay-office had "*Europe saved by the example of England.*"—The Office of the War Department displayed lamps forming the name of *Louis XVIII.* "*Moscow burnt—Paris spared.*"—Lord *Liverpool* had a brilliant and well-conceived decoration on the entrance to *Fife-house*. An arch of thick splendour enclosed the motto, "*The Reward of Perseverance.*" on the capitals of the side pillars were a lion sitting under the shadow of the British Crown, and the lilies under that of France.—*Marquis Wellesley's house*, at *Hyde Park-corner*, was magnificently lighted up. Arches of lamps covered the entrances. Festoons were drawn along the summit of the porch: an illuminated temple, with the arms of the King of France, formed the centre.—The house of the Prince *de Condé*, in *Lower Berkeley-street*, was tastefully and elegantly illuminated. *Vive le Roi*, and *fleurs de lis*, were conspicuous among the embellishments.—The Bank presented the most beautiful of all the City illuminations. The whole length of the building was marked out in the architecture of its arches and architraves by illuminated lamps, and the arches were filled up by oval stars. On the top of the facade appeared the words "*Europe delivered.*" in the centre was a rich crown, supported by stars, and at the bottom was inscribed "*Our brave Allies.*"—The Excise-office had its front windows marked out with rows of lamps; and in the centre of the building, the words "*Europe united; G. P. R.; and G. R.,*" the Prince's feathers, a star, and the whole surmounted by a crown.—The gate of *St. Helen's-place* was inscribed with the words "*The Tyrant conquered,*" in lamps.—The *East India* use covered its pillars with lamps, as usual,

usual, and illuminated its entrance with the name "Wellington" at the top; underneath, "Allies, Peace, Commerce," in deep yellow lamps; below, "G. P. R." and the Prince's feathers encircled by laurel.—At Blades's, Glass Manufacturer to their Majesties, on Ludgate-hill, a superb transparency represented the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia in a chariot drawn by four horses abreast, led on by a figure of Fame, announcing to the Parisians the entry of the magnanimous Conquerors, while Peace is flying to the Heroes with the olive-branch, and crowning them with laurel. On the side of the victors was a fine likeness of the illustrious Blücher, attended by a horde of Cossacks: old men, women, and children, were on their knees, imploring blessings on their Deliverers, while others were strewing the road with flowers and olive-branches; two fine female figures, in a kneeling posture, offered each Sovereign a mural crown; and in the streets an immense crowd appeared with the flags of their legal King. In the back ground was the triumphant arch of St. Denis, erected to the honour of Louis XIV.: and at a distance, a high pillar broken, with the statue of Buonaparte falling to the ground. Above the transparency was a fine bust of "the victorious Wellington," and above it three large branches of laurel; and in addition to this were two large elegant silk colours profusely decorated with white ribbons.—At Adams's, in Fleet-street, the following mottos were displayed: "Magnanimity has overcome tyranny. The Scourge of the human race is fallen; his military career like the hour-glass is run. Russia! thou hast our praises! Prussia! Austria! and Sweden! ye have done your duty; and England! England! your virtuous efforts will resound from Pole to Pole! Thy fame will endure till Time shall be no more. Peace! Peace! was thy leading star; universal Peace shall be thy reward."—At Kermann's, in the Strand, exhibited a transparency of the Corsican attacked by Death, with appropriate emblems.—At the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel, in Blackfriars-road, a large scroll, headed with the words "The Tyrant is fallen," gave the following quotations from Sacred Writ: "And the pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high, that saith in his heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the clouds, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord." Obad. iii. 4. "Therefore, O ye Judges,

be just; learn righteousness, ye Princes of the earth." Underneath, the emblems of Peace, the lion sitting down with the lamb, the implements of Agriculture, the view of a village church, and the sea in the back ground, covered with commerce.—One of the most ingenious displays was in front of Knight's Gas-light Office, in Fleet-street. A tree was formed of laurel-leaves, with a profusion of blossoms: the blossoms were of gas-light, and their keen and quivering splendour threw every other into comparative obscurity.—The villages near London, and most of the provincial towns, were not behind the Metropolis in the zeal with which they illuminated to commemorate the recent grand events, nor in the variety of their transparencies.—Greenwich Hospital, and the Royal Naval Asylum, adjoining, were splendidly decorated with a profusion of lamps. The Office of the Directors of the Chest, contiguous to the Hospital, displayed also a tasteful variety.

Monday, April 13.

A Meeting was held of the Gentlemen interested in the French funds prior to the accession of Buonaparte. Mr. Impey, one of the largest claimants (representing the family of Sir Elijah), stated the progress of the business connected with these claims since 1802, and computed the extent of the demands, on English account, as something below two millions sterling. In the sequel it was agreed that a subscription should be opened to prosecute the claims; that a Committee should be appointed to conduct the business; that an Agent should be resident at Paris, to be rewarded by the proportion of one per cent. upon the sum recovered—the remuneration not to exceed 10,000*l*.

An indictment having been preferred against the suspected authors of the late fraud on the Stock Exchange, the Grand Jury returned a true bill April 20, against the persons included in the indictment, whose names are as follows:—Charles Random de Berenger; Sir Thomas Cochrane (Lord Cochrane), K. B.; Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Esq.; Richard Gathorne Butt; Ralph Sandom; Alexander M'Rae; John Peter Holloway; Henry Lyte; for a conspiracy. The indictment has since been removed by the prosecutors by *certiorari*, to the Court of King's Bench, and the defendants have pleaded thereto Not guilty.

Wednesday, May 4.

Two houses in Lombard-street, Mint, in the Borough, belonging to Mr. Stringer, fell down with a tremendous crash, and four persons were killed—two men, a boy,

a boy, and a girl. These unfortunate creatures were literally bruised to mummies, and were with great difficulty got out of the rubbish; three others were much hurt, and taken to the Hospital. The houses had not been repaired for a considerable time, and were mouldering with age.

Thursday, May 5.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of the London District received from Rome a most important communication. The persons resident in Rome, entrusted by his Holiness the Pope with the administration of the affairs of the Church during his own captivity, have taken into their consideration the papers transmitted to them from London and Dublin, with respect to the proceedings in Parliament, during the last Session, upon the Catholic question: the result of which was (after a meeting of all the Divines in Rome), the solemn determination of the Commissioners for executing the Holy Office, that it is not only consistent with the ordinances of the Catholic Church, but the bounden duty of its communicants situate in countries out of the Papal territories, to give full and ample securities to the Governments under which they live for their allegiance, fidelity, and obedience to the laws of the land; and that, for this purpose, the *Veto* proposed to be given to the King of Great Britain, in the appointment of Bishops and Deans in his Dominions, was strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the Holy See, and would be cordially acceded to, and acted upon by the Sovereign Pontiff, in all times to come: And also that all correspondence between Roman Catholics and the Holy See should in future be subject to such inspection and controul as was proposed by the late Catholic Relief Bill—the whole of which is highly applauded.

A Dublin paper, which usually expresses the sentiments of the Catholic Committee, says, "We are really glad that Quarantotti has afforded to the people of Ireland an opportunity of repelling the charge of passive obedience and mean subserviency to the See of St. Peter.—*They will not obey this decree.*" In the same paper a correspondent, who signs himself *An Irish Priest*, calls the Pope's Vicar "a consummate block-head;" and concludes thus: "Every attempt to weaken the Catholic Church in Ireland shall in the end prove fruitless; and as long as the 'Shamrock so green' shall adorn our Island, so long shall the Faith delivered to us by St. Patrick prevail, in spite of Kings, Parliaments, Orangemen, and Quarantottis."

Thursday, May 19.

The gallant Capt. Broke was this day presented with the sword voted to him by the Corporation of London, together with the Freedom of the City, in the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall. Although not yet quite recovered from his wound received in the contest with the Chesapeake, his head being still enveloped with bandages, he looked extremely well.—Having taken the oath of a Freeman, he was addressed by the Chamberlain, who read to him the resolution of the Common Council, voting to him the sword. The Chamberlain then said, "he was not aware of the honour which awaited him, that of presenting a sword to an individual so meritorious, when he came to the office, or he should have been prepared to have expatiated at length on the brilliancy of his achievement, by which he had taught the Americans, the descendants of Great Britain, that the Parent Country had neither abandoned the right, nor lost the power, to support her own dignity and authority over her froward children." The sword was then presented to Captain Broke; who, upon receiving it, said, "he was grateful for the fortunate opportunity which had been afforded him of upholding the honour of his Country's flag; he was bound to say, however, that his merit was but of a trifling nature, for he was convinced there was not an officer in the British Navy who would not have performed his duty with equal zeal." There were present upon this interesting occasion the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Mr. Alderman C. Smith, Mr. Alderman Heygate, Mr. Alderman Scholey, and several of the Common Council.

An interesting discovery has lately been made by the Keeper of the Regalia in the Tower. In clearing out some secret places in the Jewel-office, a Royal Sceptre was found, equalling in splendour and in value the others which are there exhibited. It is imagined, from the decayed state of its case, and the dust wherewith it was enveloped, that this Sceptre must have been thrown into that neglected corner in the confusion of Blood's well-known attempt on the crown-jewels, nearly a century and a half ago.

An Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Lungs is about to be established in the Metropolis. The leading feature of the plan is, that the unhappy sufferers who may be admitted, shall be enabled to breathe, by artificial means, a constantly warm summer temperature; at the same time that other remedies, occasionally beneficial, are not neglected.

TMEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

April 20. *Debtor and Creditor*; a Comedy, by Mr. Kenny, author of the Farce of "Raising the Wind."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

April 26. *Intrigue*, an Interlude.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, April 16. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Carlton-house, April 21. Right Hon. Sir Alex. Thomson, *knt.* Chief Baron of the Exchequer, sworn of the Privy Council.

Whitehall, May 3. The dignities of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom granted to Field-marshal Arthur Marquis of Wellington, *K. G.* and his heirs male, by the names, &c. of Marquis Douro, and Duke of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.—And of a Baron of the United Kingdom to the following Military Officers: Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir J. Hope, *K. B.* by the name of Baron Niddry, of Niddry, co. Linlithgow.—Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Graham, *K. B.* Baron Lynedock, of Balgowan, co. Perth.—Lieut.-gen. Sir S. Cotton, *bart.* *K. B.* Baron Combermere, co. Chester.—Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Hill, *K. B.* Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone, Salop.—Lieut.-gen. Sir W. C. Beresford, *K. B.* Baron Beresford, of Albuera.

Whitehall, May 7. The dignity of a Baronet granted to Sir J. Beresford, *knt.* Captain in the Royal Navy.

Admiralty-office, May 7.—Earl St Vincent, admiral of the Red, General of Marines, *vice* Lord Bridport, deceased;—Sir R. Onslow, admiral of the Red, Lieut.-gen. of Marines, *vice* Earl St. Vincent.

Whitehall, May 14. The dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom, granted to Lord Keith.—And that of a Baron of the United Kingdom to Vice-Adm. Sir E. Pellow, *bart.* by the name, &c. of Baron Exmouth, of Caunton, Devon.

Admiral Cornwallis, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. *vice* the late Lord Bridport.—Admiral Young, Rear-Admiral, *vice* Admiral Cornwallis.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

April 27. Alexander Nicoll, M. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, admitted Sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library.

Rev. Mr. Carter, Master of the Lower School, Eton College, *vice* Mr. Thackery, Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Selkirk, to the parish of Penwortham, near Preston, *vice* Rev. James Hornby, presented to Winwick R.

Rev. Alexander Maxton, to the church and parish of Crieff, co. Perth, *vice* Stirling, deceased.

GENT. MAG. May, 1814.

Rev. G. Maclean, to the church and parish of Fogo, co. Berwick, *vice* Tod, dec.

Rev. R. Auld (now second minister) first minister of the church and parish of Ayr, *vice* Dalrymple, dec.

Rev. David Gordon, to the church and parish of Gordon, co. Berwick, *vice* Walter Morrison, resigned.

Rev. John Mawbey Cooper, Peckleton R. near Hinckley; *vice* Wood, dec.

Rev. Christopher Bethell, M. A. Dean of Chichester, *vice* Miller, deceased.

Rev. Delabere Pritchett, M. A. Cheadle R. Staffordshire, *vice* Jackson, deceased.

Rev. W. Metcalfe, LL.B. Foulmire R. Cambridgeshire, *vice* the Bishop of Bristol.

Rev. L. Treadway, Westwick R. Norf.

Rev. Wm. James, M. A. and Vice-principal of Magdalen-hall, South Moreton R. Berks, *vice* Green, resigned.

Rev. John Starkie Jackson, M. A. Holme Cultram Curacy, Cumberland, *vice* Thompson, deceased.

Rev. W. Doncaster, B. D. Horsington R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. R. Barker, M. A. Teynton V. Ox.

Rev. J. Holmes, of Gawdy-hall, Norfolk, Flexton V. Suffolk, *vice* Potts, dec.

Rev. Butler Berry, M. A. vicar of Trip-low, Cambridgeshire, appointed Sequester of Foxton, *vice* Hendrey, dec.

Rev. George Crabbe, LL.B. Trowbridge R. *vice* Beresford, resigned.

Rev. T. Lawrence, vicar of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, Llywel, to Breconshire.

Rev. W. Gwynne Davies, St. Ishmael's, Carmarthenshire.

Rev. Mr. Rudge, to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, with Dursley R. annexed, *vice* Vigor, resigned.

Rev. J. G. Copleston, M. A. Up-Ottery V. Devon, *vice* Gay, resigned.

Rev. J. L'Oste, LL.B. Framingham Pigot R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Sayer, B. A. Arlingham V. *vice* Jackson, deceased.

Rev. G. E. Hanmer, Oventone R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Newport, Isle of Wight, St. Helen's R. *vice* Oglander, dec.

Rev. Chas. Prowett, Happisburgh V. Norf.

Rev. Middleton Onslow, B. A. Bradford Peverell R. Dorset, *vice* the Bishop of London, resigned.

Rev. Henry Hasted, M. A. lecturer of St. Mary's Bury, Great and Little Horningsheath R. Suffolk.

Rev. John Morley (of Ipswich). Bradfield Combust. R. Suffolk, *vice* Hasted, res.

Rev. W. Stockdale, M. A. F.L.S. Mears Ashby V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. B. Storry, B. A. Great Tey V. Ess.

Rev. Chas. Shipley, Maypoother R. Dors.

Rev. V. Edwards, M. A. vicar of Broomfield, Navendon R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Blomfield, Eibrooke R. near Uppingham.

DIATHE.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Broomhall, Countess of Elgin, a son.—21. In Piccadilly, the Lady of Sir F. Burdett, bart. a dau.—25. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Countess Delaware, a son and heir.

Lately. In Harley-street, Lady Edmonstone, a dau.—In Portland-place, Lady Ridley, a dau.—In Manchester-str. the Lady of Sir John Malcolm, a dau.—In Hill-street, the wife of Hon. L. Sullivan, a son.—In Great Quebec-street, the wife of Hon. D. Erskine, a dau.—At Poulton's, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a dau.—The wife of Lieut.-col. Hon. P. Stuart, a son.—In Oxford-street, Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a son.—In Arlington-street, the wife of Hon. G. Ponsonby, a son.—In Welbeck-street, Lady Mark Kerr, a son.—In Cavendish-square, Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a son.—In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Hon. Mrs. Winn, a dau.—In Upper Seymour-street, Hon. Mrs. Horsley Beresford, a dau.—In Bulstrode-street, Hon. Mrs. Onslow, a son.—In Hertford-street, Lady E. Drummond, a dau.—At Taplow-house, Bucks, the wife of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Painswick-lodge, co. Glouc. Lady Charlotte Gould, a son.—At Burcomb-house, near Salisbury, the wife of Hon. Col. Cocks, a son.—The lady of Sir James Gambier, of Lindley-hall, co. Leicester, a son.—At Adwinckle, the wife of Hon. and Rev. F. Powys, a son.—In Dublin, Lady Eliz. Kavanagh, a son and heir.—At Kellea, near Dunmore, Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a son.—At Tyrone-house, Marchioness of Waterford, a son.—At Dublin, Viscountess Monk, a dau.—At Northland, Ireland, the lady of Sir A. Dancer, a son.

May 5. At Dalkeith-house, Scotland, Marchioness of Queensberry, a daughter.—8. Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 7. Mr. Joseph Graham, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Hassell, esq. of Ripon.

Wm. Jones, esq. of Stadhampton, Oxon, to Jane, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Barrett Bowden Jordan, esq. of Neeston-house, co. Pembroke.

9. Sir S. Haughton Clarke, bart. of Jamaica, and Oak-hill, near Barnet, to Catharine Haughton, 2d dau. of J. Haughton James, esq. of Jamaica.

At Edinburgh, Marquis Spinetto, to the eldest dau. of Richard Campbell, esq.

10. Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq. to Lady Charlotte Rawdon, sister of Earl Moira.

12. At Southampton, Dr. Harnes, to Mrs. Linzee, widow of the late Adm. L.

At Boynton, Francis Simpson, esq. to Anna, fourth daughter of Sir Wm. Strickland, bart.

13. In Dublin, Capt. W. Miller, R. A. Aid-de-camp to the Commander of the

Forces, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles, and sister of the present Sir Richard Levinge, bart.

Viscount Althorp, (eldest son of Earl Spencer) to Esther, only dau. and sole heiress of the late Richard Achlom, esq. of Wiston Hall, Notts.

14. Lord Geo. Quin (son of the Marquis of Headfort) to Lady Georgiana Charlotte, second daughter of Earl Spencer.

Rev. C. Bouchier, second son of C. Bouchier, esq. of Hadley, to Eliza, second dau. of Sam. Harman, esq. of Jermyn-str.

16. J. H. Smyth, esq. M. P. of Heath, near Wakefield, to Lady Elizabeth Anne Fitzroy, third dau. of the Duke of Grafton.

21. At St. Helen's, near Liverpool, Joseph Ashton Watson, esq. of Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, to the only surviving daughter of the late Henry Pilkington, esq. of Horwich near Bolton.

27. T. G. Babington, esq. son of T. B. esq. M. P. to the Hon. Augusta Julia, fourth dau. of Sir Gerard N. Noel, bart. of Exton-park, and Baroness Barham.

Lately. Dr. T. E. Munro, of Gower-street, to Sarah, third dau. of S. Compton Cox, esq. Master in Chancery.

Lieut. Robert Garrett, 7th or Royal Fusiliers, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lord E. Bentinck.

At South Stomach, Hants, Lieut.-gen. Sir G. R. Dyer, bart. to Elizabeth, only child of the late James Standerwick, esq.

At Litchfield, P. Corbett, esq. of Litchton-hall, co. Montgomery, to Lucy, dau. of Dr. Jones of Litchfield.

Rev. George Park, vicar of Hawkshead, to Miss Willock, of New-house, Acorington.

At Shrewsbury, Major-gen. Lethbridge, to Frances, widow of Charles Fowler, esq.

Rev. John Goldesborough, rector of Slimbridge, co. Gloucester, to Lydia, sister of Wm. Selby Lowndes, esq. M. P.

At Durham, Alderson Hodson, esq. 4th dragoons, to Isabella Margaretta, only daughter of Lieut.-gen. Campbell.

At Rivington, Lancashire, C. Fisher, esq. heir apparent of Lord Willoughby, to Miss R. Darbyshire, of Bolton, grand-dau. of the late Sir R. Duckenfield, bart.

Henry Allen, esq. to Sarah Anne, only child and heiress of the late Thos. Bullock Lloyd, esq. of Cairn, co. Brecon.

Rev. Geo. Montgomery, to Miss Deville, dau. of the late Charles D. esq. of Santry-house, co. Dublin.

F. C. O'Hanlon, of Newry, Down, to the fourth dau. of S. Hawkins, esq. of Meadhouse, Epsom.

May 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Theodore Baron D'Uklanski (of Uklanka in Prussia) to Emma eldest daughter of Robert Kyre, esq.

19. Le Gendre Starkie, of Hantsrop, co. Lanc. esq. to Elizabeth, 3d dau. of Richard Atherton Gwilym, of Bewsey, esq.

DEATHS.

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1813. **AT** Bangalore, Captain Robert May 23. Beauchamp, serving in the East India Company's horse artillery, and third son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart.

June 9. At Chittagong, East Indies, after a residence of more than 40 years, Mr. Robert Wilson, senior surgeon on the Bengal Military establishment.

June 11. At Arangoul, near Quilon, in the East Indies, Major John Philip Winfield, of the 2d battalion of 11th reg. Native infantry. Not less unfeigned than spontaneous will be the sorrow of those to whom this truly excellent and worthy man was known; and while his friends have to lament his premature death, equally must his employers feel the deprivation the service has thus sustained in one of its brightest and most useful members. In testimony of the respect, esteem, and regard in which his memory is held by the officers of his corps, a monument is to be erected by them at Shencottah, where his remains now rest.

Nov. 27. In China, John William Roberts, esq.

Dec. 30. At St. Croix, West-Indies, G. Cooke, esq. brigade-major and senior captain in the 94th reg. second son of the late Ralph C. esq. of Cammerton Hall, near Worthington.

Dec. ... At St. Maure (one of the Grecian Islands), Major-gen. Henry Davis, adj.-general of H. M. Forces in Sicily, and lieut.-colonel of De Meuron's regt.

1814. Jan. 10. At Martinique, Robert Gordon, esq. of Demerara, late governor of the Colony of Berbice.

March 8. At Glasnakilly, Isle of Sky, aged 127, Mary Innes, formerly servant in the family of Glasnakilly. She lived to see the sixth generation, and retained all her faculties to the last.

March 14. In Spain, aged 80, his Royal Highness the Prince of Conti. He was born Sept. 1, 1734.

March 15. Aged 56, Daniel Preston, esq. of Wykin-Hall, Hinckley.

March 22. At Romford, Essex, aged 84, Mrs. Rachel Marshall, widow of Capt. W. M. late of Cossington, co. Leicester, and sister of the late Richard Wyatt, esq. of Hornchurch, formerly governor of the East India Company's settlement of Bencoolen in the Island of Sumatra.

March 23. William, infant and youngest son of Mr. Jonathan Ward, of Hinckley.

March 27. At Iugham, Norfolk, Eliz. Amess, widow of S. A. who died in 1811, after having been married 61 years, whose ages together make 170.

April 2. At Gibraltar, Lieut.-gen. Colin Campbell, governor of that place.

April 3. At Boskenna, near Penzance, Selina Margaretta, relict of the late Rev.

T. Wills, B.A. formerly minister of Silver-street and Islington Chapels.

April 5. At Greenwich, in his 71st year, Capt. John Moncur, of the Royal Navy.

April 6. At Stokesley, co. York, deservedly respected for his benevolence, which he has crowned by bequeathing 2,000*l.* for the establishment of a Charity-school there, aged 89, J. Preston, esq.

At Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 27, Willoughby Roades, esq. of Chichester, treasurer of the Western Division of the county of Sussex.

April 7. At Barnard Castle, aged 82, W. Hutchinson, esq. F. A. S. whose death was preceded only two or three days by that of his wife, aged 78; they were both interred in the same grave. Mr. Hutchinson had distinguished himself by the publication of Three different County Histories: 1. "A View of Northumberland, with an Excursion to the Abbey of Mailross in Scotland," 2 vols. 4to. 1776, 1778. 2. "The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham," 1785, 1787, 1794, 3 vols. a Work now become scarce.—See his account of the family of Bishop Chandler, and of the causes which retarded the publication of this third volume in our Vol. LXIII, p. 974.—3. "The History of the County of Cumberland, and some Places adjacent, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time; comprehending the Local History of the County, its Antiquities, the Origin, Genealogy, and present State, of the principal Families, with Biographical Notes; its Mines, Minerals, and Plants, with other Curiosities either of Nature or of Art; particular Attention is paid to, and a just Account given of, every Improvement in Agriculture, Manufactures, &c." 2 vols. 4to. 1794.—In our Vol. LV. are several Letters and Autographs of eminent Persons, communicated by Mr. Hutchinson with the following authentication:—"Some few years ago, by accident, there fell into my hands a confused heap of papers, which belonged to the Wharton family. Such as were worthy attention I transcribed, as many of the hands'-writing were difficult to be read, for the easier communication to my friends. I selected the Poems into one book, and the Letters into another; and in this state both the originals and copy have remained with me unpublished. It has occurred to me, that some parts of this collection may be esteemed curious enough to merit a place in your Magazine. I would not put my own estimate upon them; but, if you think the books worth the carriage, so that you may lay them before some of your judicious compilers, I will send them up, on condition that you will please to return my MSS. If they are thought worth attention,

tention, you are welcome to publish any of them.—The first book consists of Letters, and Poems introduced therein, from Doctor Burnet to the Marchioness of Wharton, which give a light on those characters not publicly known. The rest of the collection in this book are chiefly political; wrote to Lord Wharton in the year 1706, and so to 1711, from the Earl of Marchmont, W. Fleming, Lord Sunderland, General Palmes, Lieut.-gen. Rosse, with an account of the Campaign in 1708, and the returns of prisoners, &c. Lieut.-colonel Gledhill, Lord Galway, Duke of Shrewsbury, Duke of Richmond, Young Addison, De Foe, and several others. If you think it would be worth the trouble I will take the signatures from off the original Letters, for you to cut in wood, to authenticate the publication. The volume of Poems consists of many of Dr. Burnet's to the Marchioness of Wharton; and some that have been published, but here much corrected." These curious papers, with the greater part of Mr. Hutchinson's correspondence during a long and active life, remain in the hands of his son; and part of them may probably be given to the publick.—A very fine Portrait of Mr. Hutchinson, on the same Plate with that of his benevolent friend the late George Allan, esq. of the Grange, F. S. A. forms the frontispiece to the Eighth Volume of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

April 8. At King's-Swinford, near Dudley, aged 63, Rev. Wm. Smith, M. A. rector of that parish, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Stafford and Worcester. This truly respectable Divine was a native of Bristol, and received his education at Eton school, from whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford, where he became tutor to George Stucley Buck, esq. of Devonshire, with whom he made the tour of Europe, and whose father, in 1783, presented Mr. Smith to the rectories of Bideford and West Worlington, both in that county. On this occasion he took the degree of M. A. and went to reside at the first-mentioned place, where he distinguished himself as an indefatigable parish priest, and became greatly endeared to his people, by the diligent discharge of his professional duties, and the unaffected courtesy of his manners. In 1804 his old friend and school-fellow Lord Dudley and Ward, by virtue of an early promise, drew Mr. Smith from this place to the large and populous rectory of King's-Swinford, to which appertain no less than five chapelries. Here he moved in a different sphere from that to which he had been used for many years; but he conducted himself with the same steadiness and urbanity which he had displayed in the exercise of his former

charge, being constantly actuated by the sense of duty, and an affectionate concern for those to whom he was related. In 1809 he preached and printed a Visitation Sermon, delivered in the Cathedral of Litchfield, which we believe is the only production of his pen that has issued from the press. He was, however, a finished classical scholar, well acquainted with general literature, a sound Divine, and ardently attached to the constitution in Church and State. He married Miss Williams, the daughter of a wine-merchant at Bristol, by whom he had a son, who is in orders, and a daughter, married to an officer of rank in the army.

April 9. At Clifton, in his 48th year, George Noble, esq. of Leicester.

At Faversham, aged 72, Mr. John Stevens Minter, refiner of saltpetre at the Royal Powder-Mills there, who for 59 years served his country without a blemish. He was gunner of the garrison of Gibraltar during the late ever-memorable siege.

April 10. In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 88, Vincent Newton, esq.

Susannah, wife of Wm. Child, esq. of Clapham-common.

At the Bell Inn, Gloucester, suddenly, Rob. Payne, esq. of Glastonbury, formerly an eminent solicitor of Bristol.

At Exmouth, Devon, George M'Call, esq. of London.

At the battle of Toulouse, Capt. Charles Gordon, 10th regt. of Hussars, eldest son of John G. esq. collector of the Customs, Bristol.—In the same action, Capt. P. Purves, 79th reg. youngest son of the late Sir Alex. P. bart. of Purves.

April 11. At Kingsdown, in his 85th year, Samuel Barry, esq. M. D. formerly of the Hot-wells, at which place, for many years, he was in a superior line of practice as an apothecary. His sterling integrity and great practical knowledge procured him the affection as well as the confidence of all his patients; among whom were many of the most eminent medical, as well as other distinguished characters of his day. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, but not in inactivity; though at length reduced, from age and infirmities, to an almost helpless state of body, his mind was clear and penetrating; the load of affliction was made light to him by the most exalted sentiments of the Christian faith; these he had unremittingly cultivated during every stage of his life, and to the last they cheered his mind, by giving him the full assurance of that hope which fadeth not away.

At Saville-row, Mile End, in her 74th year, Mrs. Penelope Huntly, a lady of exemplary piety, whose death will be long deplored by her family and friends.

April 12. Wm. Bligh Monck, esq. eldest son of the late John M. esq. of Bath.

In

In Grosvenor-place, Mary, wife of John Payne, esq. of Droxford, and relict of John Hyde, esq. formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

John Andrews, esq. of Old Brentford.

At Hanham, co. Gloucester, aged 16, Mary, only dau. of H. Creswicke, esq.

At Bristol, Rev. Joseph Atwell Small, D. D. prebendary of Gloucester, vicar of Congresbury, and minister of St. Paul's, Bristol; in whom the Church has lost an able and sound divine; the State an active and useful magistrate; and Society an amiable and accomplished member. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M. A. 1771; B. and D. D. 1781.

April 13. Jos. Blandford, esq. of King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple.

April 14. Aged 53, Miss M. Magdalen Barnes, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

In Hill-street, Dowager Lady Glyn, relict of the late Sir Richard G. bart.

At Knightsbridge, Bernard Colgan, esq. of the Island of Teneriffe.

At Speen, Berks, Miss Sawbridge, eldest daughter of the late H. S. esq. of East Haddon, co. Northampton.

In Alisop's-buildings, New-road, whilst sitting at breakfast, Col. Kennedy, formerly of the 19th light dragoons.

Lieut.-col. Hugh Bowen.

At Donore, Queen's County, aged 94, Geo. Despard, esq. who was the eldest magistrate, grand juror, and past sheriff of the county, having filled the latter office in 1744.

At Bayonne, Hon. Capt. W. G. Crofton.

In the same contest, Sir H. Sullivan, bart. M. P. for the city of Lincoln.

Fell also at Bayonne, Major-gen. Hay, a most zealous and able officer, whose whole life was spent in the service of his country, and who in every situation entitled himself to the esteem of his commanders, to the friendship of his brother officers, and to the care of his men. He has left a widow, two sons, and four daughters: a third son, his eldest, fell in battle by his side.

April 15. At Walthamstow, Mrs. Harriott Long, last surviving daughter of the late Deputy Long, of Bishopsgate-street.

The lady of Sir Alex. Wilson, M. D. Bath.

At Brighton, Mrs. Lukin, widow of the late Rev. the Dean of Wells.

April 16. At her father's, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, aged 14, Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Wm. Horne, esq. M. P.

April 17. At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, in his 79th year, John Shepherd, esq.

At Stockwell, Geo. Vandiest, esq.

At Burrow, co. Leicester, in his 86th year, Rev. Wm. Brown, 54 years rector of that place, and in the commission of the peace. He was an upright magistrate, an honest man, and unremittingly and reli-

giously attentive to the accurate discharge of his clerical duties.

At Epsom, in his 47th year, George Stackhouse, esq.

April 18. At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. Geo. Ferguson, R. N. only daughter of the late John Woodhouse, esq. of Aramston-house and Yatton-court, co. Hereford.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, A. Cairncross, esq. surgeon. To practical ability in his profession, exemplified during a long residence in London, he united the most gentlemanly feelings and the strictest integrity.

In Rathbone-place, Mrs. Forrest, widow of the late Capt. T. F. of the East India Company's service.

Eliza, wife of Rev. Dr. Hewat.

At Windsor, aged 66, Lady Mannoek, relict of Sir T. M. bart. of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk.

At Buthecott House, near Ludlow, in her 31st year, Eliza, wife of Rev. R. F. Hallifax, rector of Richard Castle.

At Manchester, aged 50, Mr. S. Polito, of Exeter Change, London, the well-known proprietor of the celebrated Menageries, that have in this and various other parts of the kingdom, afforded gratification to the curious, and instruction to the Naturalist.

April 19. In Seymour-place, aged 85, Rt. Hon. Thomas Bruce Brudenell Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, K. T. treasurer of Her Majesty's household, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, &c. His lordship was the fourth son of George, earl of Cardigan, by Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Thomas, second earl of Aylesbury; and brother to the late Duke of Montague, and Earl of Cardigan. He was born in 1730; in 1741 he succeeded his uncle, the Earl of Aylesbury, as Baron Bruce of Tottenham; and in 1776 the earldom was revived by patent in his person. In 1761 his lordship married Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, esq. of Stourhead, Wiltshire, and widow of Viscount Dungarvon, by whom he had issue George, born 1762, died 1783; Caroline Anne born 1763; Frances Elizabeth, born 1765, married to Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea-park; Charles, born 1767, died 1768; and his successor, Charles Lord Bruce, born 1773, and married in 1793 to Henrietta Maria Hill, daughter of Noel the late Lord Berwick, by whom he has issue two sons and four daughters. This lady died in 1783; and in 1788 the Earl was again united in marriage to lady Anne Elizabeth Rawdon, sister to Earl Moira. His lordship has uniformly enjoyed the esteem of their Majesties, to whose immediate favour he owed various honourable appointments. In 1776 he was nominated governor of the Prince of Wales; in 1780, lord chamberlain to the queen, and

and in 1792, treasurer to her majesty, an office which he retained till his decease.

At Bath, Paul Amsink, esq. master of the ceremonies at Tunbridge Wells.

At Glasgow, in his 84th year, Mr. Colin Currie, formerly of London, and of the house of the late Currie and Shakespeare, Jamaica merchants.

April 20. In Bartholomew-close, in his 84th year, Rev. Owen Perrott Edwards, 45 years rector of St. Bartholomew the Great.

In his 21st year, Mr. John White, student of medicine, nephew of Mr. Gray, Colebrook-row, Islington.

At Brayford, Herts, Matilda, infant daughter of Thos. Byron, esq.

At Chelsea, in his 75th year, Rev. John Frith, M. A. 30 years curate of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, Bow-lane.

At his sister's (Lady Calder), Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, W. Osborn, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 7th light drag. son of the late Adm. Osborn.

April 21. At Lutterworth, Rich. Worthington, esq. solicitor of that place.

At York, Lady Royd.

At Portsmouth, in his 24th year, Lieut. N. R. Drewry, R. A. son of Sam. D. esq. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

Aged 65, G. Taylor, esq. of Hackney, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and deputy lieutenant of the Tower division.

At Bristol, in her 94th year, Madame Marie Anne Tancrede Hauteville, relict of John Lenox, esq. She retained her perfect faculties to the last, and died in the practice of every Christian virtue.

Aged 78, Mrs. Anne Chetwode, relict of Rev. Philip C. formerly rector of Stoke and Ramsden, Essex.

Aged 54, Rev. Meredith Jones, vicar of Cowley, Gloucestershire.

Lydia, daughter of Isaac Henriques Sequeira, M. D. of Mark-lane.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, W. Tripp, esq.

April 22. At Copenhagen, in his 59th year, Levett Hanson, of Normanton, near Pontefract, in the West Riding of the County of York, esq. only son of Robert Hanson, of Melton, near Beverley, in the said County, esq. He had resided either at Stockholm or Copenhagen for nearly 25 years last past; and had the honour of a knight of St. Joachim conferred upon him, of which order he was one of the officers. He was a man of quick parts, and of a most minute and retentive memory, but had many eccentricities. "An accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe," 1802, in two small volumes 8vo, published in the name of J. P. Ruhl, was chiefly written by Mr. Hanson (or Sir Levett Hanson, as he is therein styled),

and, as an author, is creditable to his memory. His only surviving sister and heiress married the present Sir Thomas Cullum, of Suffolk, Bart.

Mary, wife of W. Langham, of Newton Harcourt, co. Leic.

April 23. After repeated attacks of the Walcheren fever, in the flower of youth, W. H. Manners, esq. late of the 35th reg. son of the late R. M. esq. and grandson of Lord W. Manners.

At his daughter's, Islington, in his 80th year, Rev. Timothy Priestley, brother of the late celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley.

At Brompton, Middlesex, in his 68th year, Rear-adm. Charles Sandys.

At Sydenham, Kent, in his 80th year, George Prior, esq.

At Costock, aged 52, the wife of Rev. John Beetham, rector of Costock and Kegworth, Notts.

At Tunbridge Wells, D. Holswillers, esq.

April 24. In his 59th year, Wm. Bell, esq. second son of James B. esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The wife of William Hemming, esq. of Sloane-street.

At Cockernmouth, in his 75th year, L. D. Ballantine, esq. of Crookdale, Cumberland, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county.

Of his wounds, before Bayonne, Ensign William Henry Pitt, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Thomas P. esq. of Wimpole-street.

April 25. In Foley-place, John Clark, esq. of Sawbridge, co. Warwick.

In Montague-square, Hon. Wm. Bucknall.

Aged 100, Mrs. Elizabeth Barwis, relict of the late John Barwis, esq. of Langrigg-hall, Cumberland.

At Oaken-house, near Wolverhampton, Frances, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Wrottesley, bart.

At Woodley Lodge, near Reading, the wife of J. Wheble, esq.

April 26. At Rodborough, in his way to Bath, Rev. Thos. Brand, A. M. rector of Wath, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and prebendary of Lincoln. Mr. B. was formerly fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. He was a man of genuine taste and extensive literature; had travelled and observed much, with a quickness of perception and strength of judgment rarely to be found united. His manners were polished, and his heart susceptible of the warmest and most constant friendship. He lived in the exercise of every domestic and social duty; for his moral and religious principles were unaffectedly pure, and decidedly serious.

At Islington, aged 71, Joseph Heathcock, esq.

In Great Ormond-street, Mary, wife of John Stephenson, esq.

At

At Tugby, co. Leicester, Rev. Jethro Inwood, vicar of Horninghold, and curate of Tugby and Norton.

At Clifton, the wife of Rear-adm. Halket, of Catherington.

Capt. R. Baskeville, commanding His Majesty's yacht *Medina*.

April 27. At Camberwell-green, in his 73d year, George Sharp, esq.

In Stratford-place, aged 84, Col. W. Blair, of the East India Company's service.

In Upper Baker-street, Portman-square, Capt. Charles Stuart, R. N.

In Wimpole-street, Sir James Musgrave, bart. of Barnsley Park, co. Gloucester, brother of the late Dr. M. of Fyfield, Oxon.

Aged 40, Lydia, wife of John Blunt, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

In Sloane-street, after a long illness, occasioned by repeated attacks of the Walcheren fever, Capt. Wm. Clinton Wynyard, of the Coldstream Guards.

At Point Pleasant, near Kingston, Surrey, aged 79, Lady Kent, relict of the late Sir T. K.

At Bristol, in his 70th year, Cassley Saunders, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 89, William Bird, esq.

April 28. At Farley-house, near Godalming, aged 7 years, Charles, second son of the late Rear-adm. Pierrepont.

April 29. In Cumberland-street, Portman-square, the wife of Archibald Hamilton, esq.

In his 73d year, John Croker, esq. late Surveyor-general of Ireland, and father to the Secretary of the Admiralty. In private life he was one of the best and most amiable of men. In the public service, in which he was engaged for half a century, he discharged his duties with an ability not often equalled, and with an integrity that was never excelled.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, Mary, widow of the late Wm. Marriott, esq. of the Customs.

Aged 72, Mrs. Webb, of Milford-house, Surrey, relict of Philip Carteret W. esq.; and daughter and sole heiress of the late T. Smith, esq. of the same place.

April 30. At Brook-green, Hammer-smith, suddenly, Charles Barker, esq. of Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

At Charlton, after a long life devoted to his country, in his 79d year, Lieut.-gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, bart. Col. of Artill. and Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory.

In Wynnyatt-street, Northampton-square, in his 61st year, Fran. Ferreira Soares, esq. late merchant at Lisbon.

At Huntingdon, wife of W. Herbert, esq.

At Hartington, Derbyshire, Mrs. Bradley, relict of the late Mr. Samuel B. of Leicester, and formerly of Ridgard-hall, Staffordshire.

At Grantham, in his 75th year, Rev. Joseph Hall, A. M. rector of Snelland, Hough-on-the-Hill, and Ancaster, co. Lincoln, by whose death the valuable mastership of the Free-school at Grantham has become vacant.

At Clifton, in his 72d year, Sir Edward Hoare, bart. of Annabella, co. Cork.

Lately. In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, aged 71, Mrs. Dickey, widow of the late W. Dickey, esq. of Hendon.

Mrs. Campbell, relict of John C. esq. late of Charter-house-square.

Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Ross, bart.

In Harley-street, the wife of Major-gen. Walker.

In Crown-street, St. James's Park, aged 79, John Hanna, esq.

In Seymour-place, the wife of J. G. Lambton, esq. M. P.

In Gilsur-street, aged 63, Mr. Luke Hodson, surgeon, formerly a member of the Common Council of London. His attention to Politics led to a failure in business; and he has latterly subsisted chiefly on the stipend paid by the City to the surgeon of the Compters and Ludgate prisons, in which situation he evinced very great professional ability, and conducted himself with great humanity.

At Brompton, in her 73d year, Frances, widow of Edw. Codd, esq. of Woodham Mortimer-hall, Essex.

At Hampton, Middlesex, in his 77th year, Rt. Hon. Beaumont Lord Hoatham, and a baronet; late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

At Rotherhithe, Walter Pace, esq. master-attendant in the East India Company's service.

At Fulham, Mr. Henry Brand, eldest son of Hon. Lieut.-col. B.

Bedfordshire—At Woburn, aged 70, Mrs. Penrose, widow of the late Francis P. esq. of Bicester.

At his son's, the Rev. Isaac Hurst, at Milton, for whom he had officiated the preceding day, aged 74, the Rev. Robert Hurst, 40 years rector of Newton Blossomville.

At Ampthill, aged 84, John Robinson, esq.

Berks—At Windsor, aged 67, Richard Lester, esq.

J. Abery, esq. of Reading.

Bucks—At Lathbury, Bucks, Mr. W. Adkins, an eminent grazier.

Cheshire—At Chester, aged 63, Vice-adm. Frankland.

At Knutsford, Mr. Thos. Toft, a well-known independent and loyal subject, who by frugal habits accumulated 20,000*l.*

Cornwall—At Truro, aged 63, Walter Reed, esq.

At Pelynt, aged 108, Mrs. Hick.

At Gwiner, aged 76, Capt. Hodge, one of the first miners in the county.

Cumberland

Cumberland—At Alston, Rev. W. Norris, dissenting minister, formerly a student of the Dissenting College at Rotherham.

Devon—At Torquay, Georgiana Wolf Rogers, only daughter of Edw. R. esq. Wigmore-hall, co. Hereford.

Dorset—At Charmouth, Thos. Shute, esq.

Durham—At the Deanery, Chester-le-street, aged 77, John Hudson, esq. long and well known on the turf.

Essex—Rev. Joseph Wise, curate of Rochford.

At Great Bromley-lodge, the wife of H. Warren, esq.

Gloucestershire—In his 83d year, Rev. George Hayward, M. A. 37 years vicar of Frocester, and many years rector of Nympsfield, a worthy and able divine, and an upright and active magistrate.

At Alderley, Anne, relict of John Blagdon Hale, esq.

Isabella, only surviving daughter of the Rev. R. Wynniatt, of Stanton rectory.

Hants—At Winchester, Rev. Nathaniel North, vicar of Bisbrooke, Rutland, of Great Glen, co. Leicester, and of Aswardby, co. Lincoln.

At Week, Jas. Hinxman, esq. a man of exemplary piety and beneficence, and a firm adherent to the Established Church. He has left a bequest to the County hospital, and the residue of his property to Mr. King, of Week, who has for some years managed his concerns.

Mr. Robert Edwards, a respectable maltster, of Tewkesbury.

At Lyndhurst, in his 78th year, Mr. Nightingale, steward to the Lord Warden, and one of the Regarders of the New Forest.

In the Isle of Wight, Rev. H. Oglander, B. D. fellow of Winchester college, rector of Widley, and vicar of Wymering and St. Helen's.

Herefordshire—At Leominster, aged 79, Mr. Edw. Bannister, one of the senior members of the corporation.

Herts—At Ware, aged 88, Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late Mr. Edw. P. one of the oldest inhabitants of that place, and mother of Mrs. Andree, of Hatton-garden.

Hunts—At St. Neot's, aged 88, W. King, esq.

Kent—At Bearstead-house, in his 56th year, Francis Armstrong, esq.

At Rochester, Rev. Robert Parry, B. D. rector of Staplehurst, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Rochester, in her 75th year, Anne, wife of James Dick, esq. and mother of Capt. John Dick, R. N.

At Milton, in his 12th year, George Francis, eldest son of the late George Reade, esq. of Aldernolt park, Dorset.

The wife of John Elgar, esq. of Wingham, Kent.

Kent—At Gillingham, of the contagious fever, K. Thompson, esq. surgeon of the Bahama prison ship.

At Westerham, aged 84, William Elphick, gent.

Lancashire—At Keressey-hall, in his 83d year, Anne Crosse, sister of Egerton C. esq.

At Bushall-lodge, Lancashire, the Rev. H. Johnson, late of Shrewsbury, incumbent curate of Clitheroe, and head-master of the Free Grammar School.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Wagner, aged 88, relict of B. P. W. esq.

At Manchester, aged 82, John Miller, esq.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Watkinson, a lady of considerable literary attainments, who had resided in that town 45 years.

At Manchester, aged 86, Mr. Richard Barlow, a warm supporter of every charitable institution, for several of which in that town he was chosen a trustee.

At Manchester, aged 26, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. B. Grime, of the house of Grime and Langford; and a few hours after, aged 42, the wife of Mr. Joshua Langford, of the same house; both deservedly respected.

At Wallacy, aged 85, Rev. Geo. Briggs, 60 years curate and rector.

Rev. Richard Morgan, for 20 years the respected pastor of the Catholic congregation in Preston.

At Liverpool, James Aspinall, esq.

Leicestershire—At Hathern, near Loughborough, aged 78, Mr. Marriott, who for more than 30 years kept a house for the reception of insane patients.

At Thringston, William Avenae, gent. a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Leicester, Mr. Francis Brown, builder, who, by attention to business, had realized considerable property.

At Loughborough, aged 70, Mr. W. Adams, many years a very worthy bookseller of that place.

Lincolnshire—G. W. Johnson, esq. of Witham-on-the-hill, near Stamford. This gentleman was patron of the Oakham and Uppingham schools; many of the governors of which (though some from no small distance) were among the very respectable attendants at his funeral. An old and valuable Correspondent speaks of him, from 28 years' observation, "as hereditary patron of the ancient Hospital of St. John and St. Anne, in Oakham; as zealously attentive to the interests of that institution; most obligingly condescending to the propositions and suggestions of the other governors; the very limited number of whom that could act with him being, from his casting voice given by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, almost subject otherwise to that voice."

At Covenham, aged 54, Rev. Mr. Creighton, rector of that place.

Aged

Aged 26, the wife of Samuel Judd, esq. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Aged 41, Wm. Harper, esq. banker, Stamford, senior captain of the Stamford Local Militia.

Rev. J. Flanner, rector of Partney, and formerly of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

At Spilsby, aged 87, Wm. Hairby, M. D. a man of eminence in his profession, whose loss will be severely felt by the poorer ranks of society, to whom he constantly gave the most benevolent attention for small pecuniary returns.

At Louth, aged 90, Mrs. Durrance, relict of the Rev. Mr. D.

Norfolk—At Hethel-hall, aged 88, Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. for more than half a century magistrate of Norfolk. He was created a baronet in 1783, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Miles Braunthwaite, esq. of Hethel, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter, who married Finch Finch, esq. of Shelford, Cambridgeshire, died in 1780, and the younger is the lady of Sir Robert J. Buxton, bart. The eldest son, Thomas, who of course succeeds to the title, married, in 1795, Anne, daughter and heiress of Hugh Hare, esq. of Harpham, in this county. The others are John, late a captain of Dragoons; Rev. Miles, rector of Bircham Newton and Hethel; Arthur, a captain of infantry on half-pay; and the Rev. George, rector of Cove and Willingham, Suffolk.

At Aylsham, in her 77th year, the wife of Major Fuller, and sister of the late W. W. Bulwer, esq. of Heydon-hall, Norfolk.

At Swaffham, John Marcon, esq. Off Cromer, knocked overboard by the boom of his vessel, Capt. Henry Brown, of the Celerity trading-vessel.

Northamptonshire—At Northampton, aged 59, Alderman J. Briggs.

Northumberland—At Alnwick, aged 71, Geo. Kirk, 36 years porter at Alnwick Castle, and several years serjeant-major of the 5th foot, in which he was severely wounded at Bunker's-hill.

At Morpeth, aged 79, Wm. Orde, esq. of Nunykirke-hall, justice of the peace, whose long life was spent in the faithful discharge of every social and religious duty.

Notts—At Newark-upon-Trent, in his 82d year, Rev. J. A. Milnes, LL.D. rector of Shelton, and formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge.

At New Radford, at an advanced age, Mr. John Blythe, long known as a bookseller at Nottingham. He was a North Briton, and came to Nottingham with a party of Foot Guards about 1763, having served in Germany. He obtained his discharge at the close of the war, and being a shoemaker, followed his trade

at Nottingham. In a short time he took to buying old books, and on market-days stood with a stall, on which were exposed to sale shoes and old books. During his latter years he discontinued the shoe business, and confined himself wholly to that of old books. Poverty however attended him to his dying-bed; though he never had wife or family as any drawback on his income.

At Newark, T. Spragging, esq. senior Alderman of the corporation.

Oxon—At Blenheim, the Viscountess Cliefden, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

At Alcester, in his 68th year, Rev. B. Maurice, nearly 20 years Dissenting Minister at that place.

Salop—At Corely, aged 70, Rev. Wm. Devey, vicar of Sheldon, Derbyshire.

Somerset—At Bath, Marianne, wife of Dr. H. Shute, and only surviving daughter of the late Viscount Kilwarden.

At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Susanna Webb, sister of the late John W. esq. of Cote-house.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 85, Lady E. Ross, relict of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Ross.

At Bath, aged 86, Mrs. Jubb, relict of the late Dr. J. canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Winsford, aged 88, John Peppin, esq. a veteran of the stag-hunt.

At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Parry, architect.

At Vere-cottage, near Taunton, the eldest daughter of the late Henry Dyott, esq. of the Island of Montserrat.

At Martock, Rev. C. Hull, many years pastor of a Dissenting congregation there. He early acquired, and preserved to his latest breath, the reverence and affection of his followers, by the simplicity and purity of his life, the mildness and benignity of his manners, and the zeal and disinterestedness with which he discharged the duties of his profession.

At Bucksaw-house, aged 75, Henry D'Aubeny, esq.

At Bruton, Anne Agnes, dau. of the late Dr. Porter, vicar of Wroughton, Wilts.

Staffordshire—At Tunstal, in the Potteries, in his 46th year, Joseph Mongenot, a native of Switzerland, but resident in England the last 26 years. He was an Artist of considerable merit in the engraving, modelling, and painting departments; and his pen-drawings will long remain treasured up in the cabinets of the curious, as monuments of human ingenuity. He occasionally exercised his profession in London, Birmingham, and the principal towns in England, and maintained himself with respectability; for the last two years he has resided in the Potteries, where his productions in the engraving branch are well known. He had long been afflicted

afflicted with what the faculty deem a liver complaint, consequently was much reduced in circumstances ; and we must relate to the honour of his brother Artists in the Potteries, that they came feelingly and liberally forward to smoothen the pillow of affliction, and committed his remains to the dust with every token of true respect. His father was an officer in the French service prior to the Revolution, but guillotined at Montpellier during the sanguinary reign of Robespierre.

At Moss-pit, the wife of B. Swiny, esq.

At Wolverhampton, aged 77, Mrs. Bishop, relict, of Thomas B. esq. of Chapel-house, co. Stafford, and Upton upon Severn, co. Worcester.

Suffolk—At Ipswich, in consequence of an illness contracted during his services in Spain, Capt. Geo. Baron Wense, 2d Hussars, K. G. L.

Sussex—At Horsham, aged 86, J. Mitchell, esq.

Warwickshire—At Birmingham, aged 17, Caroline, sixth daughter of Samuel Aston, esq. of Rowington-hall.

Aged 55, Thomas Goodhall, esq. banker, of Coventry.

At Bearley, near Stratford-on-Avon, John Rich, esq.

At Birmingham, the wife of Rev. W. Rumney, rector of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

At Birmingham, T. Phipson, esq.

Westmorland—Aged 80, Rev. Mr. Matheson, minister of Patteesdale near 60 years. During the early part of his life, his benefice brought him only 12*l.* a year; it was afterwards increased (perhaps by Queen Anne's Bounty) to 18*l.* which it never exceeded. On this income he married, brought up four children, and lived comfortably with his neighbours, educated a son at the University, and left upwards of 1000*l.* behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to forms which characterise a country life, he himself read the burial service over his mother: he married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him also. He published his own banns of marriage in the church with a woman whom he had formerly christened, and himself married all his four children.

Wills—Wm. Smith, esq. late of Chilvester-hill, near Calne, many years an eminent surgeon at Market Lavington.

At Salisbury, Elizabeth, wife of James Hussey, esq.

The wife of Mr. C. Fellows, of Salisbury.

Worcestershire. — At Little Wolverton, W. Acton, esq.

John Dunn, esq. of Welland, co. Worcester.

Aged 71, Thomas Bird, esq. of Norton Lodge, many years an eminent attorney at Worcester.

Sarah, wife of Rev. T. Oldham, rector of Doversdale.

At Upton upon Severn, in her 72d year, Anne, wife of Wakeman Long, esq.

At Worcester, aged 63, John Dillon, esq. who served the office of mayor for that city in 1804.

At Stourbridge, Thos. Corser, esq. of Bridgnorth, who has served the office of high bailiff three times.

At Bromsgrove, the wife of Joseph Brettell, esq. of that place, and daughter of the late John Holden, of Erdington, co. Warwick, esq. She was a woman endowed with many and most excellent qualities: affectionate, tender, and sympathizing in her family; sincere and steady in religion; exact in all moral habitudes; charitable to the poor; beneficent to the distressed, and benevolent where there were not such calls upon her. She was warmly attached to her friends, to all of whom her loss is matter of real regret.

Yorkshire.—Aged 63, Rev. George Ion, vicar of Bubwith and Wressle, and perpetual curate of Ellerton in the East Riding.

At Halifax, Capt. Alexander, 98th reg.

Aged 78, John Wheelwright, esq. of Rishworth-mill, Halifax.

At Knaresborough, aged 98, Mrs. Barker, grandmother of Dr. Lawson.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Lawrence Potts, of Lowfield, near Sheffield; and a few days after, her husband, Mr. L. P. who had been many years an eminent merchant in Sheffield, of the house of Potts, Parkin, and Co.

At Duncombe-hall, Ripon, John Mosey, esq.

At Doncaster, aged 26, Lieut. Benjamin Stringer, 1st West York militia.

At Richmond, aged 56, Capt. and Adj. Sleight, 1st North York local militia.

Aged 88, Timothy Lundie, esq. senior alderman of Beverley.

At Royd's-hall, near Bradford, aged 73, Jos. Dawson, esq. who might justly be classed among the most useful and benevolent men in the county. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal and learned education, first at Daventry, and afterwards in the University of Glasgow; and his attainments were great and various in classical literature, in mathematical science, in ethics, and theology. He was also well versed in chemistry. Mineralogy and geology were amongst his favourite studies; of the cultivation of which, the writer has often heard him speak with delight and satisfaction. The rich stores of his cabinet, of his laboratory, and of his library, afford ample evidence of his ardent thirst of knowledge, and of his indefatigable zeal and assiduity in the search of it. He was eminently successful in applying his knowledge to the most important purposes. In this view, his best eulogium will

will be found in his active, wise, and virtuous exertions to establish his own fame, and the welfare and reputation of his family, upon the broad basis of public utility—upon the generous principles of the public good—of the prosperity of his country, of the industry, the comfort, and the happiness of the labouring poor.—Here he found ample scope for his genius, and has left a lasting monument of his scientific skill, his application, his activity, and his ingenuity, in those extensive iron works, which, only three and twenty years ago, arose under his auspices, and were arranged and established by him. Distinguished as he was by his talents and erudition, he was, however, still more distinguished by his virtues, by the excellent qualities of his heart, and by his amiable and exemplary conduct in the relations of private and domestic life.

Aged 73, John Cooke, esq. of Swinton, near Rotherham, who followed the steps of the good Samaritan, and was “the friend of all mankind.”

Aged 74, Rev. Joseph Marshal, pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Lidget, near Huddersfield, which situation he filled nearly half a century.

At Helmsley Blackmoor, aged 90, Mrs. Eliz. Dodsworth, a maiden lady, sister of the late John D. esq. of York.

At Tadcaster, the wife of Rev. Wm. Sanders.

At Alkington-hall, suddenly, Mary, wife of John Leever, esq.

At Sowerby, aged 93, Mrs. Bell, relict of the late Ralph B. esq. of Thirsk.

At Caley-hall, aged 76, Drusilla, wife of John Rastrick, esq.

At Cawthorne, near Barnsley, Louisa, wife of Rev. Benj. Eamsonson, daughter of the late Capt. Chaloner, and niece of the Earl of Harewood.

At Bishop Burton, near Beverley, aged 79, the wife of B. Robinson, esq.

At Ayton, near Stokesley, aged 83, Rev. Robert Logan, 54 years minister of a small congregation of Protestant Dissenters; a man of primitive simplicity.

In his caravan at Thornton, aged 62, John Dawson, of Bradford, who, by exhibiting Punch, realized 100*l.* per annum in freehold estates.

Aged 33, the lady of Sir Thos. Legard, bart. of Ganton-hall.

At Farndale, aged 43, John W. Johnson, esq.

At Mold Green, aged 80, Thos. Atkinson, esq.

At Boroughbridge, aged 69, Mary, wife of John Burton, esq.

At Foxholes, aged 80, Wm. Kennedy, esq. late of Wall, co. Stafford.

At Holdsworth, near Halifax, aged 94, Mrs. Hannah Bentley, daughter of Rev. Dr. B. of Illingworth chapel.

At Sheffield, Mr. S. Willey, file-cutter and an eminent change-ringer, being one of the select band of the Antient Society of St. Peter's Youths, who, in 1787, rung 6048 changes in that most intricate method “Cambridge Surprise,” eight-in, the time four hours eighteen minutes, being the only peal rung in the country in that critical method.

WALES.—At Cardiff, Charles Wallscourt Blake, esq.

At Pen-y-fan, near Llanelly, aged 92, Evan Griffiths, esq.

At Milford, co. Pembroke, aged 82, Timothy Folger, esq.

At Cardiff, aged 28, Alexander Kirkwood, esq. of Dowlais Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil.

At Garn, near Denbigh, Mrs. Wynne, relict of Robert Wynne, esq. of Plainwydd and Garthmelia, Denbighshire.

In Carmarthen, Daniel second son of Daniel Williams, esq. solicitor.

At Studda, near Milford, John Phelps, esq.

At Brecon, Mrs. Price, widow of Samuel P. esq.

Joseph Williams, esq. of Glanravan, near Carnarvon.

In her 80th year, Anne, wife of Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Caerwys, and daughter of David Thelwall, esq. of Blaenyll. And a few weeks after, in his 81st year, the Rev. John Lloyd.

Mrs. Johnes, mother of Thomas Johnes, esq. M. P. of Hafod.

At Llaugharne, Lieut. R. Edwardes, royal marines.

At Hall, near Pyle, co. Glamorgan, Mrs. Price, relict of Dr. P. of Newhouse, near Bridgend.

At Caerphilly, Mr. Edw. Jones, a performer on the Welsh harp of some celebrity. In the early part of his life, the superior talent he possessed introduced him to the notice of some persons of distinction, under whose auspices he might have acquired fame and riches; but naturally of an unambitious disposition, he chose a life of comparative obscurity.

At Brecon, Walter Williams, esq.

C. Nevill, esq. of Llanelly, formerly of Swansea.

At Llandegai, aged 63, Mr. Defford, architect and surveyor.

Sir Gabriel Powell, knt. of Heathfield-lodge, Swansea.

Mrs. Anne Gibbon, relict of Wm. G. esq. of Newton-house, sister of John Price, esq. of Llandough castle, co. Glamorgan.

John Cozens, esq. of Rosepool, co. Pembroke.

At Carmarthen, suddenly, aged 96, D. Thomas, esq.

At Cherry-grove, co. Pembroke, Mrs. James, relict of Rev. John J. vicar of Llandillo, co. Carmarthen.

At

At Carmarthen, aged 57, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late John L. esq. many years deputy recorder of that borough.

At Swansea, in his 19th year, Archibald, eldest son, and, within five days, in his 15th year, Frederick-Tymbs, second son of Mr. T. Jenkins, printer of "The Cambrian."

At Douglas, Isle of Man, in his 52d year, Rev. Wm. Gooch, B. A. late of Castle Upton, co. Antrim, and formerly of Whatfield parsonage, Suffolk.

SCOTLAND.—At Edinburgh, Robert Kerr, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh.

At her father's, Restalrig, near Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. J. H. Tail, R. N.

At Aberdeen, in his 81st year, and 53th of his ministry, Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D. minister of the parish of Midmar. He was almost the only survivor of a number of literary characters among the Scottish Clergy, whose fame commenced with the accession of his present Majesty, and has adorned the long course of his reign.

At Aberdeen, aged 72, Sir Alex. Bannerman, bart. M. D. of Kirkhill.

At Haddington barracks, Ensign Ridley, of the Northumberland militia, eldest son of the late John R. esq. of Lincoln-hill.

At Laurencekirk, aged 77, Rev. Alex. Shaak, of Castlelrigg.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mrs. Helen McQueen, relict of Alex. Hamilton, esq. of Gilkiescleugh.

At Edinburgh, Frances Anne, daughter of Major Hastings.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, in his 78th year, Mr. Jameson, who had passed 50 years of his life at the former place, where he ever distinguished himself as an upright, benevolent, and pious man, a hospitable warm-hearted friend, and a steady supporter of every plan to promote the interests of that village, of which he was the founder, and of which he was emphatically styled the Father. He built the first house at Portobello; established the first manufactories there; constructed the pier and basin; and was amongst the first and chief promoters of the public baths, the church, and the Bible Society, of which he was president at his death.

At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, at an advanced age, Mrs. Betty Johnstone, sister to the late Sir Wm. Pulteney, bart. and the last of the Weston-hall family.

At Pilnig-house, John Balfour, esq.

At Dumfries, Mr. James McClure, well known as the manager and superintendant of the assemblies and other public entertainments of that place. Like the benevolent Nash, who acted as master of the ceremonies at Bath, Mr. McClure was no less respected for his humanity to the poor, than for his uniform politeness and

attention to the recreations of the higher classes. He was the steady friend of distressed merit and modest worth; and was a conspicuous promoter of the exertions so honourably made by the inhabitants of Dumfries, for the comfort of the widow and children of the Poet Burns. His character cannot, in fact, be better described than in the following couplet from the pen of a poetical townsman, Mr. Mayne, who knew him well:

"Where will ye find, upright and pure,
An honest man like James McClure?"

In Caithness, Rev. Wm. Sutherland.

Rev. J. Hall, of Kenmore, co. Perth.

At Braham castle, co. Ross, aged 18, the second son of Lord Mackenzie.

At Dumfries, Frances, wife of D. McMurdo, esq. eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Hamell, rector of Church Lawford, co. Warwick.

IRELAND.—In Merrion square, Dublin, aged 72, Robert Boyd, esq. late second justice of the Court of King's Bench, Ireland.

In Dublin, having served his country with honour more than 50 years, beloved and regretted, Major Arthur Dermott.

In Dublin, John H. Bastable, esq. of Cork, student at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; a young gentleman of distinguished talents, acquirements, and application.

In Dublin, aged 91, Mrs. Greene, widow of Rev. Rob. G. rector of Rathmore, co. Kildare, and one of the prebendaries of St. Patrick's.

Michael Ferrall, esq. M. D. of Dublin.

At Lanesville, near Dublin, Wm. Lane, esq. Colonel in the East India Company's service, and late lieutenant-governor of St. Helena.

Rev. Edward Spraed, rector of Britway, co. Cork.

At Belfield, near Dublin, Hon. Robert Molesworth, brother to Visc. M. and one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

At Granard, aged 32, John Garnham, esq. of Ashfield-ledge, Suffolk, nephew of the late James Mangay, esq. and major of the West Suffolk militia.

In Galway, A. Kirwan, esq. brother of the celebrated chemist.

At Sunday's-well, near Cork, Miss Drury, sister of the late Admiral Drury.

At Cork, in consequence of a fever contracted in his professional duties, Dr. Alcock, second son of the late Maskelyne A. esq. of Roughgrove, co. Cork.

At Limerick, Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman Westropp, niece of Rt. hon. Col. Vereker.

At her uncle's, Col. Limrick, Union-hall, Skirbreen, Miss Limrick, daughter of Rev. Paul L. deceased, late of Calcutta.

At Lifford, near Ennis, Hon. Matt. Finucane,

pucane, many years Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland.

May 1. At Islington, John Smith, esq. of Revel-Edd, Herts.

Lieut.-col. Edw. Letherland, of his Majesty's late 128th regiment.

May 2. In Great Ormond-street, Mary, wife of C. Butler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

May 3. In London, in his 51st year, Charles Danvers, esq. of Bristol, whose truly amiable character endeared him to a circle of friends who will long cherish the recollection of his virtues, and deplore the loss of his benevolence.

At Bath, in his 87th year, Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport, K. B. admiral of the red, vice-admiral of England, and a general of the Royal Marines. His lordship was twice married, but has left no issue. He was brother to Samuel Viscount Hood, and was created a peer of Ireland in 1794, Baron Bridport in 1796, and Viscount Bridport in 1801, both in Great Britain. The title devolves to Hon. Samuel Hood, M. P. for Heytesbury, grandson of Viscount Hood.

May 5. At Dunmow, Essex, in her 96th year, Dowager Lady Beaumont, mother of Sir George B. bart. of Coleorton-hall, co. Leicester.

May 7. At Brixton, in the prime of her life, after a long illness, Jane, the wife of Neil Macvicar, esq. In the several relations of life she shone a bright example; and for piety and meekness none could surpass her. Her loss will be long and severely felt by numerous friends.

May 8. Mr. Wm. Gardener, bookseller, Pall-mall; of whom some *Memoirs* shall be given in our next.

May 9. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Peter Snell, esq. of Whitley Court, co. Gloucester. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Vyner Snell, B. D. rector of March and Doddington, in the Isle of Ely; and inherited the estate of Whitley Court, in the parish of Upton St. Leonard's, from his late uncle Sir Thomas Snell.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Little-dale, relict of the late T. L. esq.

C. Smith, esq. of Suttons, Essex.

May 10. In Queen Anne street, Jane, wife of G. Mercer, esq. eldest daughter of the late Sir R. Henderson, bart. of Fordel. Grief for the loss of her son, Lieut.-col. Robert M. 3d reg. guards, who fell at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, accelerated the termination of a life devoted to her family. Lieut.-col. M. had served in Egypt, Hanover, Copenhagen, the Peninsula, and, lastly, the Netherlands, where, at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, he commanded the light infantry companies of the brigade of guards. At the early part of that disastrous attack he received a wound, but remained in the field

till a second ball terminated his existence, in his 31st year.

In Sloane-street, in his 72d year, John Stokes, esq.

May 11. At the Rectory, St. John's, Southwark, aged 54, the wife of Rev. W. J. Abdy.

At Brompton, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the late J. Dease, esq. of Turbotstown, co. Westmeath, niece to the Earl of Fingal.

May 12. Alexander Anderson, esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Lambeth, aged 59, George Hodgson, esq. timber-merchant.

At Roehampton, aged 19, Hon. Caroline Anne Ellis, daughter of Henry Viscount Clifden.

At Brompton, of an apoplectic fit, aged 39, Chas. Luther Watson, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 3d drag.-guards, eldest son of the Bishop of Landaff.

May 13. Wm. Hughes, esq. Clerk of the Papers, King's Bench.

May 14. At Canterbury, Mrs. Thweng, relict of G. T. esq. of Heworth, daughter of the late — Rotton, esq. of Duffield, near Derby.

At Hadham, Herts, in her 80th year, Anne, wife of Charles Bouchier, esq.

May 15. In the Close of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, aged 84, Lucy, relict of Thomas White, M. A. Prebendary and Sacrist of Lichfield Cathedral, whom she survived 30 years. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hunter, the celebrated Master of Lichfield School, by whom the most eminent literary characters of the last century, both in Church and State, were educated.

Robert Smith, esq. late of Tobago, and Speaker of the House of Assembly.

May 17. At Clandon, aged 83, the Rt.-hon. George Earl of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, Baron of Onslow, Baron Cranley, and a Baronet, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Surrey. He succeeded his cousin Richard, the late Lord Onslow, in the baronies of Onslow and Clandon, Oct. 8, 1776; and was created, June 15, 1801, Earl of Onslow in Salop and Viscount Cranley in Surrey. He married, in 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Shelley, bart. of Michell-grove in Sussex, by whom he has left issue Thomas Viscount Cranley, who succeeds to the titles and estates.

In his 64th year, Robert Hudson, esq. assistant examiner to the East India Company, to whose service he devoted 40 years of a life of spotless integrity.

May 18. At Brighton, after a few days illness, in her 14th year, Eliza, third daughter of Mr. John Buckler, of Bermondsey, Surrey.

In his 58th year, Samuel Joseph, esq. of Bedford-square.

At her uncle's, Major Sneyd, Upper Brook-street, in her 17th year, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Major-gen. Colbrooke Nesbitt.

May 20. In London, aged 68, Rev. Christopher Hunter, rector of Gayton, co. Northampton, formerly fellow and tutor of Sidney-college, Cambridge.

P. 417. a. l. 25. *dele* "born 1704."

Ibid. The late *Sir William Dolben* was educated at Westminster School, and from thence went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he continued his studies with the reputation of an elegant and sound scholar. He sat in Parliament between 40 and 50 years; and, on the first agitation of the Slave Trade, came forward, with Mr. Wilberforce and others, and was the first to bridle, by legislative authority, that cruel traffick. He was a zealous supporter of the Established Church, but yet a genuine friend to Toleration. He amused himself occasionally, in the latter part of his life, by composing in Latin Poetry, in which he displayed great taste, as well as classical accuracy. He was lively in his conversation, which he rendered yet more agreeable by the facility he had of introducing apt quotations from those authors of eminence, both ancient and modern, which he had read. He was of a calm, yet cheerful spirit—his heart overflowed with benignity; and he possessed an uncommon softness and suavity of manners. We may sum up these, and his other estimable qualities, in a few words, by saying, that he was the model

of a man, a gentleman, and a Christian.

P. 417, b. The late *Earl of Roseberry* succeeded his father in 1775; married first, in 1764, Susan, only sister and heiress of Sir Randall Ward, bart. of Bixley, Norfolk, who died in 1771, without issue; and, secondly, in 1775, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, bart. by whom he has left two sons and three daughters.

P. 420, a. The late *Sir Horace Mann*, bart. succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, Sir Horatio M. the first baronet of this family, who died in 1786 at Florence, where he had resided 46 years as his Britannic Majesty's minister at the court of the Grand Duke. Sir Horace was a member of the House of Commons from 1774 to 1807, and sat in five parliaments preceding the latter date for the borough of Sandwich. His life, however, was rather dedicated to pleasure than business. Enjoying a good constitution, he was from his youth much attached to gymnastic exercises, and was at one period greatly attached to cricket, which, as he advanced in life, he relinquished for the more sedate amusement of whist. Of late years he regularly passed his time between Bath and Margate, and was one of the first and warmest promoters of every useful institution or improvement set on foot in both those places. He married, in 1765, Lucy, sister of Thomas Earl of Gainsborough, who died in 1778, leaving three daughters, Lucy, married to James Mann, esq. of Egerton-lodge, near Lenham; Emily, to Sir Robert Heron; and Harriet, to Col. Rochfort. By his death without male issue, the title is extinct.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1814.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1814.
<i>A.</i>	°	°	°			<i>M.</i>	°	°	°		
27	42	52	43	30, 18	showery	12	42	54	46	30, 39	cloudy
28	43	49	45	, 18	rain	13	46	57	43	, 01	rain
29	46	55	47	, 10	rain	14	45	52	44	, 01	cloudy
30	47	57	45	, 10	fair	15	45	53	43	, 00	cloudy
<i>M.</i> 1	47	62	47	, 28	fair	16	46	56	44	, 01	cloudy
2	46	55	46	, 02	cloudy	17	47	60	47	, 19	fair
3	45	60	47	29, 99	fair	18	52	64	46	, 19	fair
4	44	52	42	, 63	cloudy	19	51	60	45	, 10	fair
5	40	42	45	, 51	rain	20	53	67	45	29, 95	fair
6	47	52	47	, 78	showery	21	46	59	46	, 88	fair
7	48	62	46	, 90	fair	22	44	52	41	, 62	cloudy
8	51	57	47	30, 01	cloudy	23	45	52	48	, 53	cloudy
9	46	56	44	, 35	cloudy	24	44	46	40	, 50	rain
10	42	53	41	, 40	fair	25	44	57	42	, 75	cloudy
11	44	51	42	, 42	fair	26	48	59	45	, 90	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 27, to May 24, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 654	Males	- 577	Between	2 and 5 109
Females	635	Females	513		50 and 60 105
Whereof have died under 2 years old		339			60 and 70 78
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.					70 and 80 72
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					80 and 90 24
					90 and 100 4
					40 and 50 106

Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 14.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beaus	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beaus
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex 70 8 36	0 38	8 27	9 41	7	Essex 66 4 34	0 37	0 25	8 41	0
Surrey 71 4 38	0 38	8 27	10 43	6	Kent 65 6 00	0 38	8 26	8 41	0
Hertford 67 6 36	0 39	0 27	10 59	9	Sussex 63 4 00	0 31	0 24	6 00	0
Bedford 69 6 00	0 34	0 26	2 40	8	Suffolk 60 8 34	0 34	8 23	11 36	9
Huntingd. 63 11 00	0 33	2 22	2 35	8	Camb. 61 2 00	0 30	10 19	11 42	1
Northamp. 65 10 00	0 23	10 22	4 41	0	Norfolk 59 3 32	0 31	10 25	2 38	9
Rutland 62 6 00	0 33	3 27	6 43	6	Lincoln 61 5 00	0 35	7 19	0 43	5
Leicester 68 9 00	0 34	11 25	1 48	0	York 61 9 45	4 35	8 20	5 43	10
Nottingh. 69 4 00	0 41	2 25	8 49	2	Durham 62 5 00	0 00	0 25	4 00	0
Derby 69 11 00	0 41	6 26	6 59	0	Northum. 58 11 46	4 36	10 23	3 37	4
Stafford 75 0 00	0 41	0 27	4 47	8	Cumberl. 72 10 48	8 37	8 23	4 00	0
Salop 69 6 55	6 44	2 33	5 00	0	Westmor. 76 2 52	0 44	2 25	10 00	0
Hereford 62 7 16	4 32	10 29	3 44	5	Lancaster 73 6 00	0 00	0 26	1 56	0
Worcester 64 10 49	10 42	5 35	6 50	9	Chester 69 11 00	0 00	0 31	4 00	0
Warwick 72 0 00	0 41	6 50	0 55	0	Flint 73 5 00	0 48	10 30	6 00	0
Wilts 61 8 00	0 52	0 26	4 43	8	Denbigh 74 11 00	0 44	9 28	2 60	0
Berks 69 8 00	0 38	0 26	6 46	8	Anglesea 00 0 00	0 36	0 00	0 00	0
Oxford 63 0 00	0 34	0 23	9 47	0	Carnarvon 82 8 00	0 44	0 26	8 00	0
Bucks 70 1 00	0 35	8 26	10 40	10	Merioneth 83 0 00	0 46	0 33	4 00	0
Brecon 76 9 51	2 44	8 24	0 00	0	Cardigan 82 0 00	0 40	0 16	8 00	0
Montgom. 73 7 00	0 33	0 43	2 00	0	Pembroke 68 8 00	0 35	8 00	0 00	0
Radnor 64 0 00	0 37	8 31	2 00	0	Carmarth. 76 0 00	0 37	4 13	8 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					Glamorgan 78 0 00	0 34	8 24	0 00	0
68 10 43 2 37 2 26 0 45 3					Gloucester 71 8 00	0 36	4 26	1 47	7
Average of Scotland, per quarter:					Somerset 69 0 00	0 34	6 17	0 43	8
00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0					Monmo. 76 9 00	0 41	8 26	0 00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Ma-					Devon 64 9 00	0 32	7 00	0 00	0
ritime Districts of England and Wales, by					Cornwall 71 2 00	0 33	11 23	6 00	0
which Exportation and Bounty are to be					Dorset 65 5 00	0 30	3 00	0 45	6
regulated in Great Britain.....					Hants 62 2 00	0 30	1 25	10 44	4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 23: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark Lane, including only from May 9 to May 14:
Total 6020 Quarters. Average 69s. 2½d.—1s. 7½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 14, 31s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 18, 71s. 5½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 25:

Kent Bags	7l. 7s. to 9l. 2s.	Kent Pockets	9l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 8s. to 10l. 10s.
Essex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 23:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 17s. Straw 1l. 19s.
Clover 6l. 16s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 7s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	7s. to 8s. 8d.
Mutton	6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	6s. 0l. to 7s. 8d.	Beasts about 1919.	Calves 120.
Pork	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep	12,660.

COALS, May 25: Newcastle 44s. 6d.—56s. 6d. Sunderland 49s. 6d.—54s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow, 104s. Mottled 116s. Curd 120s. CANDLES, 16s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 17. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 0d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in May, 1814 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London. —Trent and Mersey, 1290 $\frac{1}{2}$, with 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ clear, half year's dividend. —Birmingham, 660 $\frac{1}{2}$, dividing 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ clear, per annum. —Grand Junction, 233 $\frac{1}{2}$. 235 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Monmouth 140 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dividend 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ clear per annum. —Old Union, 130 $\frac{1}{2}$. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Ellesmere and Chester, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Kennet and Avon Old Shares, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$. New 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Discount. —Regent's, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Discount. —Lancaster, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Wilts and Berks, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Croydon, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. —West-India Dock, 158 $\frac{1}{2}$. —London Ditto, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Royal Exchange Assurance Stock, 295 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. —Globe Insurance, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Imperial, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Strand Bridge, with Annuity, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Discount. —Vauxhall Ditto, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ Discount. —London Flour Shares, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Highgate Archway, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Holloway Water-Works, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. —Mines Royal Copper, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1814.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. Long.	5 per Ct. Irish.	Imp. Spec.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	South Sea Annuities.	South Sea 3 per Ct.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om. num.
Sunday	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	95	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$					10 pr.	5 pr.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
252	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			196			10 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
252	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$		9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
252	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$				66 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
Sunday	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$				9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
252	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			196			9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
252	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
250 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$		196		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 pr.	5 pr.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
250 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			193 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 pr.	5 pr.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
Sunday	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						7 pr.	4 pr.	
Holiday	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						5 pr.	2 pr.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
210	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			194 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 pr.	3 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
Holiday	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						5 pr.	3 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
220 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$				9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
Sunday	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$					9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
250 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						9 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
250 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$			195	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
250 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						11 pr.	5 pr.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
Sunday	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$						10 pr.	5 pr.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stockbrokers.

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JUNE, 1814.
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Halifax—Hanst 2
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Lancast.—Leices. 2
Leeds 2, Liverp. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
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Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of GREAT FONTMEL CHURCH, co. Dorset;
and of the Building erected in DEAN FOREST for Divine Worship
and for the Education of Children.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A TRAVELLER requests some account of Southwold in Suffolk.

ACBAR says, he has for some time past been making a list of persons who have died at the age of 100 or upwards; and has observed that more Women than Men live to 100, and that Men live to greater ages than Women. He asks whether the observation has occurred to others.

We have to the full as bad an opinion as our Correspondent P. can have, of the Newspaper from which he has selected some highly offensive articles. But the proper place for *information* is at the office of the Attorney General; and the ablest Reviewer is the Lord Chief Justice.

Having lately seen a beautiful miniature picture of Colonel GEORGE FLEETWOOD, one of Oliver Cromwell's officers, painted by Samuel Cooper in 1647, from which the Editors have obtained a highly finished engraving, they will be obliged to any Correspondent who will favour them with an account of the date of the death of Colonel George Fleetwood, and where he was buried. [*See our Wrapper.*]

A Correspondent begs an Answer to the following case: Suppose A. B. the female representative in blood of an antient family, to marry C. D. a man with no family arms. The issue of such marriage would unquestionably be entitled to *quarter* their mother's arms; but, having none paternally, have they a right to bear them singly.

Dr. HODGSON asks, What condiment does Professor Link mean to describe by *Pichurim* Bohne. Trav. in Spain, Eng. Transl. p.198. 8vo. German he understands pretty well, but has not seen the original.

AN HEREDITARY FRIEND requests any of our Correspondents to give a hint which might lead to the tracing of the Family of the Rev. David Pratt, rector of Plumpton, Northamptonshire, 1710, and also for more than half a century vicar of Blakesley in that county. He was twice married, and had twenty-four children, one of whom, it is believed the youngest, was at an early age, Dean of Cloyne in Ireland, and vicar of Christ Church, Cork. This man's name was William. He had been educated at Eton, on the Foundation; and, though eligible for King's College, Cambridge, went to Wadham College, Oxford. Some of his brothers went to the East Indies. William died in 1770, aged 39.

LANCASTRIA asks, Of which Lancashire branch of the Ashton family was John Ashton, esq. Privy Purse to the Queen of James II. and Paymaster of Pensions to the King;—seised, together with Lord Preston and Mr. Elliot, anno 1691, when going to King James?—Whether his father was Edmund Ashton the Baronet? and to whom John Ashton was married, and whether he left any children, and what place was his residence?—Also, Whether any thing ever transpired, from any documents belonging to any of the parties who were engaged in so mysterious a plot, throwing any light upon a subject by which Mr. Ashton became the unfortunate victim, and Lord Preston, the great actor, obtained pardon: for, when the rage of Party has subsided, and the heroes of the times are dead, papers are sometimes discovered by executors and relatives that enlighten the subject more than all judicial investigation.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1814. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1814.
<i>Ma.</i>	°	°	°		
27	45	58	51	29, 80	cloudy
28	52	65	55	, 60	fair
29	58	64	47	, 78	fair
30	56	67	52	30, 10	fair
31	54	66	48	, 02	fair
<i>J. 1</i>	47	60	47	29, 92	fair
2	48	56	46	, 87	foggy with r.
3	51	54	45	, 75	rain
4	50	52	48	, 82	rain
5	50	51	46	30, 00	cloudy
6	50	52	47	, 01	cloudy
7	46	51	44	, 02	cloudy
8	49	54	46	, 04	cloudy
9	45	59	47	, 06	fair
10	52	63	48	, 05	fair
11	54	62	53	29, 92	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather June 1814.
<i>June</i>	°	°	°		
12	55	70	56	29, 76	fair
13	57	70	56	30, 05	fair [in night
14	68	79	67	29, 92	fair, thunder
15	60	70	56	, 80	cloudy
16	56	69	54	, 92	showery
17	55	64	53	30, 08	cloudy
18	54	60	52	29, 96	showery
19	56	56	51	, 85	rain
20	51	57	52	, 75	cloudy
21	54	58	51	, 80	cloudy
22	51	57	53	30, 02	cloudy
23	52	57	51	, 26	cloudy
24	51	55	51	, 31	cloudy
25	50	56	54	, 30	cloudy
26	51	55	52	, 10	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, June 11.

IT cannot have escaped the attention of your readers, that, during the late struggle which Great Britain has so magnanimously maintained, and which has so gloriously terminated in the emancipation of almost every European power, the ascendancy of French influence has been frequently attributed to the prevalence which its Language acquired over every State with which France could form the slightest alliance. I should be sorry to interrupt the universal harmony which the happy change in affairs has created throughout the kingdom; but, as it is equally the duty of every man, who has the welfare of his country at heart, to watch her interest as attentively in prosperous as in adverse times; I cannot pass over in silence the disgust I have lately felt, on reading the dispatches of our different diplomatic agents, to find them so constantly interlarded with French phraseology. "Marshals Soult, Suchet, and Augereau, have sent in their ADHESION (*Anglicè* adherence) to the new Government." And so my Lord Castlereagh, in relating the entrance of Monsieur into Paris, must say, "that none of the Allied troops joined in the *Cortege*," Oh fie! fie! what Englishman would wish to deal in such contraband ware? I would have Europe to know, that we speak a language as plain and as copious, as commanding and as capable of expressing our ideas, as she has found us to be a Nation able to contend by our openness and sincerity, our generosity and courage, with the whole of Europe in arms against us.

The political influence of France, without doubt, first spread its Language among other states; but it is equally certain that the prevalence of the Language materially contributed in return to extend the political influence of the Nation. Whoever learns a Language as an accomplishment, naturally forms a partiality for it, and for whatever is connected with it. Hence arises the prejudice which

every well-educated person entertains for the Roman and Greek Nations: we are seduced by our admiration of their Languages, and transfer our partiality to the people who spoke them; and, in reading their histories, we insensibly take part with them against their enemies. Even in maturer years, when classical enthusiasm is tempered by a knowledge of the world, and we begin to find that justice was not always on the side of Greece and Rome, let every man ask himself, if he does not still retain somewhat of his early prejudice. What other cause can be assigned, why we regard the modern Greeks with more interest and affection than we regard any other Nation under similar circumstances of subjection? We transfer to them the partiality we conceived for their forefathers. The same cause has unquestionably produced similar effects in our own times: the French Language had been for some time considered by well-educated persons, in a great part of Europe, in some degree as a classical acquirement; and they naturally regarded with favour the people who spoke in common what they had always considered as the work of a superior education. "It could not but appear strange to me," says a Swedish traveller, on first landing in France, "to hear the ordinary burghers and peasants speak in common the Language, which in other countries is peculiar to the gentry*."—From these sentiments it came to pass that, through the most parts of Europe, the superior ranks of society were, at the commencement of the Revolution, well disposed toward the French nation; and either favoured their principles and progress, or did not join in such a vigorous opposition by which they might have been checked.

Nor was this the only advantage which the French gained by the prevalence of their Language. When it began to be adopted in the Courts of Europe, it gave them a decided supe-

* Thurnberg's Travels.

riority in negotiation. Their agents of every denomination were more easily and more intimately admitted into social intercourse, wherever they were stationed; their Language being considered as fashionable, men and more especially women of rank were pleased with their acquaintance; important information on the state of parties was consequently acquired, and factions formed in the very cabinets of Princes. In the immediate neighbourhood of France, the advantage was more conspicuous, because much greater numbers of the inhabitants spoke French; insomuch that, at the invasion of the Netherlands, one of the French Generals informed the Directory, that the province in which he was stationed was already prepared for an union, because more of the inhabitants spoke French, than in some of the antient provinces of France.—Hence arose a still more fatal consequence; the soldiers of other Continental states, by speaking French, carried French manners and principles into the armies of their country; from which followed correspondence with the enemy, treasonable information, dislike to the service, desertion and treachery in the field.

It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the prevalence of the Language materially contributed to the ascendancy of the Nation; and the purposes to which France for years past has employed this ascendancy, the unparalleled atrocities which she has committed, and the deliberate and regular system of tyranny which she has attempted to establish over all the Nations whom the wrath of Heaven has placed within her reach, are all reasons which most imperiously call upon every part of the civilized world to restrain this Power within such limits, as may at least be consistent with the security of other states.

For more than a hundred years it cannot be denied, that the establishment of a general Empire over Europe, of which France should be the metropolis, has been the object of all the ruling men of that Nation, under every form of Government to which it has been subject: and it was deplorable to observe the ignorance or the apathy of those, who considered this as a visionary scheme impossible to be executed. That it is

the finger of Providence alone, which in the most miraculous manner has rescued Europe from such a state of vassalage, few will now be hardy enough to deny. But what has been already done may be repeated; for the powers and passions of men are the same for ever.

For nearly 800 years past, Great Britain has borne a principal part in the transactions of Europe; in arms, in policy, in arts and science, in morals and manners, every Nation has regarded our country as a respectable member of the European confederacy. Our antient Rival did the same in her generous days, till she fell under the base dominion of low-born men, who, with a haired bordering on insanity, avowed their wish to do that which the Spartan King refused to do—to put out one of the eyes of Europe. Great Britain however has now sufficiently shewn, that she has the spirit and the power, not only to protect herself, but to assist other Nations in asserting their independence; and, thanks to a beneficent Deity, she has at length reduced the overgrown Power to its former state.—And now that the object is attained, and the Nations of Europe happily find themselves in a situation to deliberate on the means of preventing France from ever regaining this excessive preponderance; while they secure themselves by new political regulations; while they resume the policy of their ancestors, which they so unwisely relinquished, it may surely at the same time be useful for them to attend to the progress which the Language and Literature of France have long been making, and by appropriate means to counteract it.

The prevalence of the French Language was always the means of sending their books into every part of Europe; and by their books those political and irreligious opinions were disseminated, which prepared the way for the invasion of their armies. No prudent statesman will consider the *Pursuits of Literature* as a matter of indifference to the Commonwealth. Montesquieu observes, with great appearance of truth, that Epicurean principles, which began to prevail towards the latter end of the Republic, had contributed much to corrupt the morals of the Romans. How much more reason have we to watch with anxiety

anxiety the fashion and progress of literary opinions, who live in an age when learning is spread through every rank of society, in a degree far greater than it ever was, or possibly could be, among the Romans! Religion, morals, and politics, form of themselves no small part of Literature, and are remotely or immediately connected with almost every other branch; and since it is most evident that we are good men and good citizens according to our opinions on these subjects, it is the duty of every well-ordered Government to give a right tendency to the public opinion on these important points. Europe cannot but lament, that this prudence was neglected by the Government (or at least by the governing persons) of France, for many years before the overthrow of the Monarchy. To prevent the publication of pernicious opinions was perhaps not very practicable; for they appeared in every form, in Encyclopedias, in antiquarian researches, in systems of education, in Persian letters, in poems, in novels, &c.: but for princes, ministers, and nobles, the great and the rich, to patronize their authors, to invite them to their intimacy, to recommend their persons, their opinions, and their practices, to the fashionable world, to form them into a regular party in opposition to the constituted Clergy of their country, presents the melancholy prospect of a madman setting fire to his own house, and involving all around him in the conflagration. This gross error in conduct contributed materially towards the first Revolution; since which event, the flood of impiety and disloyalty, which has proceeded from the French press, first inundated Europe, and then spread over the Nations which could read the Language. Surely, when we endeavour to account for the feeble exertions which the Continental Powers at one time made to stop the progress of the common enemy, much must be attributed to this cause.

If the Language and Literature of France have therefore really contributed to its ascendancy, it deserves to be considered by all other Nations, whether it might not contribute to their future peace, if some discouragement were given to the practice of making use of it. It is too much

the custom, even in Britain, to make the acquirement of it a part of ordinary education; and it would be well, if some difficulty were thrown in its way. Let the Princes and the Governments of Europe understand at last, that difference of Language forms the grand distinction between Nations; and, if they wish to prevent their citizens and subjects from coalescing with their enemies, let them in the first place themselves abjure and discountenance in others, the disloyal and unpatriotic custom of speaking and writing a rival Language. Each will find his glory and his safety in ruling over an undivided people, each will live in the midst of his countrymen. Some general Language, it must be allowed, is necessary for the public and private communications between separate Nations; and since the Latin Language was formerly used as such, no sufficient reason can be assigned, why it should not again be introduced for the same purpose—especially, if there be any spirit remaining in Europe, let all public transactions with foreign nations be carried on in that Language. If it were restored to its former place in diplomatic writings and negotiations, one instrument of dominion would be removed; and the several Nations of Europe would meet in the cabinet on more equal terms. We cannot but admire the spirit of our ancestors, however we may lament their political errors, who, at one period of our history, refused to treat with foreign Nations in the French, or any other modern Language, considering it as a confession of inferiority; and Milton's pen proved, that the Latin tongue was fully capable of expressing the relations of modern States with each other.

“But the publication of the *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, reviving the fame of his other books, and as well shewing the excellency of his style and capacity, as his affection to the good old cause, he (*Milton*) was made Secretary to the Council of State for all foreign affairs: for the Republic scorned to acknowledge that sort of tribute to any Prince in the world, which is now paid to the French King, of managing their matters only in his Language; and took up a noble resolution, to which they firmly adhered, that they would neither write

to

to others, nor receive their answers, except in the Latin tongue, as being common to them all, and the properest in itself to contain great things or the subject of future pens. None could be found more fitted for such a post than MILTON, who quickly gained no less reputation to himself, than credit to the State that employed so able a person."—*Life of Milton, prefixed to his Prose Works.*

Some little difficulty indeed, would occur in fixing names to many characters and things of later times; yet a vocabulary of such words might in a short time be completed by competent persons, and when it was published by authority, the difficulty here mentioned would be at once removed. The importance of the subject will, I trust, be sufficient apology for the length of my remarks. The reader, who may wish for further information upon it, will find many pertinent observations, and a specimen of the Latin language accommodated to modern use, in a small pamphlet published a few years ago by a Reverend Gentleman of Bristol, entitled "*Latium Redivivum.*"

I cannot however conclude without recording a circumstance that I consider highly to the credit of the Prince Regent; viz. That, in most of the conversations which he held with Louis XVIII. previous to his departure, they were carried on in the English language. The Duchess of Oldenburgh also, with that true politeness which has gained her the admiration and esteem of all who have had the honour of conversing with her since her residence in England, requested of a friend of mine, who was conducting her through one of the public offices in London, that he would converse with her only in the English Language, which she had long admired and studied.

Yours, &c. J. M. GUTCH.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

ON the subject of the Canonical Hours for solemnizing Matrimony, I feel much obliged to your two first Correspondents, who have handsomely offered all the information in their power; but Clericus has mingled rather too much contempt in his Letter, to deserve my thanks. His unworthy insinuation, that I must have neglected the time when I was

a Deacon, and his accusation, that I have quoted books without examining them, add nothing to his arguments; and consequently he might without any inconvenience have omitted them. But I am willing to consider it a faulty manner which he has fallen into, and perhaps without intention to offend. He tells me, that, had I examined the books alluded to, the Marriage Act would have referred me to the Rubrick. It is very true. But what is to be learned in this matter from the Rubrick? Can he say, that the Rubrick orders a Marriage by Banns to be celebrated between the hours of 8 and 12? And Burn will send me to the 62d Canon. To that I applied in the first place, as supposing I should there find full satisfaction; but the interpretation of the Canon had been stated as the ground of the doubt, and I found the sense of it by no means clear. The word *Licence* in the beginning of it being followed in the latter part by the words *so licensed*, certainly appears to restrain the hours mentioned to that kind of marriage; and I have heard of one instance, in which they were so interpreted, and the sincerity of the interpreter evinced by his acting upon that interpretation. Had the word *Faculty* stood alone, and opposed to *Banns*, there would have been less room to doubt, whether "*so licensed*" could refer to both. And it would have been nearly as clear, had the words in the Canon been as Clericus quotes them: "without a Faculty, Licence, or Banns." But the real words of the Canon are, "without a Faculty or Licence, except the Banns have been published," &c. which, when referred to by *so licensed*, makes a great difference. Nor is this difficulty lessened by passing on to Canon 102, which treats of a marriage by Licence alone, without any notice of one by Banns, where the hours are particularly specified. This seems again to confine the hours to the marriage by Licence. I need not mention, that the greater publicity of a marriage by Banns gives some colour to the supposition.—Nothing is farther from my thoughts than wishing to mislead any of my younger brethren. I have said, that I have always myself been punctual as to time in this matter, and that I have observed all my neighbours to act

in the same manner. And I am persuaded, that there must have been very good grounds for this practice, or it never could have been so universally acceded to; but, as they do not clearly appear, it must be worth our while, if possible, to discover them. And I was in hopes that I had fully succeeded. For I have not been idle myself, when I had set others to work. The Rubrick speaks of *a Time* for solemnizing Matrimony. "At the day and *Time appointed* for the solemnization of Matrimony, the persons to be married," &c. Now the *Rubrick* might justly be supposed to be so much older than the Canons, as from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth to the first year of James. And in that it might not be considered necessary to specify the hours, between which the service was to take place, as the time, customary before the Reformation, had been adopted and continued. In the Canon, therefore, the time of a marriage by Banns did not require to be noticed, having been so long established; but some irregularities under Licences might have called for a decisive regulation. But I have discovered, in the course of my inquiries, that the words "and Time" do not form a part of the original Rubrick. I have an old copy of the Prayer-Book, in which the Rubrick is, "at the Day appointed." The date of this Prayer-Book is torn out. But it is printed in the same type with a copy of the Bishops' Bible, with which it is bound up. The date of the Bible is 1585. It is highly probable then, that these words were inserted in the last Review, at the time of the Restoration. And if so, there can be no doubt, that they refer to the Canon 62, whatever may have been the original meaning and intention of the Canon. By this Rubrick it is certainly made the rule of a marriage by Banns, as well as by Licence. Wheatley only gives a general view of the changes made at the Review, and the Preface to the Prayer-Book goes very little farther. I have therefore no positive proof that these words were inserted at that time, but must trust to some of your Correspondents for the information, whose more ample means will easily furnish them with it. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, June 19.

IN corroboration of the proofs produced by Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres, that Dr. Wilmot was the Author of the Letters of Junius, this lady refers to a letter written to her by Major Hankin, of the Royal Scotch Greys; but as W. C. D. has in your last Miscellany convicted Mrs. Serres of an inaccuracy contained in the first part of her letter, by proving that Sir William Draper was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and not of Trinity College, Oxford, (a fact universally known!) permit me to point out what appears to be an anachronism in the Major's information. Major Hankin writes (says Mrs. Serres) "that Dr. Wilmot had published and written the Letters with the knowledge of two or three of the Members of the Whig Club." Now, Mr. Urban, Junius finished his Letters in 1772; and twelve years afterwards, viz. in May 1784, the Whig Club was first established by Mr. John Bellamy, of Chandos-street.

Mrs. Serres adds, that "the Major could have afforded many useful documents as to Junius." If so, he is very capable of judging of their effect, and of publishing them; for, like many other gallant Officers, the Major has not, amidst his military pursuits, neglected *les belles Lettres—In utrumque paratus est.*

Mrs. Serres gives a just character of the Major; nor can any one have a greater respect for him than

M. GASPAR.

Mr. URBAN, June 20.

HAVING in my possession documents that completely decide the long-agitated question of Junius (as I have before stated to the world)—I beg permission to acquaint the publick, that I shall shortly present to them, in two volumes—"The Letters of Junius, with The Life of THEIR AUTHOR;" the first edition of "The Life of Dr. Wilmot" being nearly disposed of. That the gentlemen of the Political world may have satisfactory proof of the MSS. in my possession being genuine, and the writing of my late uncle, I beg to say—any nobleman, gentleman, or person of character, by making application to my bookseller, Mr. Williams, in the Strand, may obtain a card

card of admission; and I shall feel ever grateful for the patronage of the publick on the present occasion.

Yours, &c. OLIVIA SERRES.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.

GREAT-FONTMEL is a large Parish in the hundred of Sexpenny-Handley, and county of Dorset.

In the Domesday Survey, the Church of St. Mary at Sceptesberie (Shaftesbury Abbey) held Fontmale, consisting of 16 carucates, once worth 10*l*. but then 15*l*. In the rental in Shaftesbury Register here were 15 hides, except the demesnes, and 86 tenants.

At the Dissolution of Religious Houses, temp. Henry VIII. this manor was granted to the Arundels, afterwards Barons of Wardour.

In 1809 the manors and tithings of East and West-Fontmel, and Hertgrove cum Bedchester, were sold by the late Lord Arundel and his trustees to Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart. second surviving son of the late Sir Richard Glyn, bart. Lord Mayor of London in 1759, and eldest son by the second wife Elizabeth, co-heiress of Robert Carr, esq. This gentleman was elected Alderman of London, for the ward of Bishopsgate, in 1790; filled the Civic chair in 1798; and in 1800 was created a Baronet. His country seat is at Gaunt's House, co. Dorset.

I send you a neat View of the Church, shewing its very curious Porch (*see Plate I.*) which I beg you to insert, with the following account of it, extracted from the new edition of Hutchins's History of Dorset:

"The Church of Great-Fontmel is dedicated to St. Andrew. The nave is of one pace with the chancel, a pointed arch between, and two pointed arches with clustered columns, the capitals composed of four angels surrounded with scrolls. On a screen in the South aisle are three wooden heads, in rounds beautifully cut, and a scroll round the ledge inscribed, WALTER KING AND ESBELL HIS WIF. The letters are of the fantastic form which prevailed about the beginning of the 16th century. Esbell is probably Isabel. The K is sufficiently like one in the Urswick chapel at Windsor.—Against the North wall three perks. The font is a bason on a round shaft. Over the East door of the chancel a figure of a monk's head under a round arch, brought by Mr. Dibben, the late

Rector, from an old house his property in the Parish, and fixed up on rebuilding the chancel; which, with the nave, being all new paved, the only slab remaining, a blue one, with a brassless label in the middle, is within the rails. The pulpit is carved in pannels, with the lily pot; the desk a long seat, as at Sutton-Walrond, but made a box for the surplice.—But the greatest, and till now unnoticed, curiosity about this Church is its South Porch, under the battlements of which are a variety of bas reliefs and ornaments; among them are the figure of an ecclesiastic, with the letters R.P.; two stags under a tree; armed figures, &c. executed with great spirit and freedom; and at the end,

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and under the battlements the following inscription, bearing date 1530:

Her of our lord god M V C XXX
for lord to the T call for mp * the pun all
mp smti p* ch'a me fen to the
for h'p ion bet get + me
i b i
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Commemorating some unknown erector of this porch. Among other arms are those of Milton Abbey; and the Stoughtons, a bend between six wells; and a fret single, quartering in a border a bird; a sledge; two bundles or gerbes crossed; a portcullis; a sickle and other instruments of husbandry; a W united to another initial; the Bourchier knot; i b g; &c."

"The Rectory was antiently a prebend in the Abbey of Shaftesbury, and appropriated to the maintenance of one of the Abbess's Chaplains or Confessors. The antient patron was the Abbess of Shaftesbury: but since the Reformation, the Arundels of Wardour. The Advowson was purchased not long since by William Salkeld, esq."

According to the last Parliamentary Return, in 1811, the Parish of Great Fontmel contained 76 houses, occupied by 88 families, consisting of 190 males and 231 females—total 421: of whom 69 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade, &c. The tything of Hartgrove contained 44 houses, occupied by 50 families, consisting of 106 males and 143 females—total 249: of whom 43 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 3 in trade, manufactures, &c.

Yours, &c.

B. N.

* A kind of impalement.

† *thy.*

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Mr. URBAN, June 2.
IN the new edition of Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities," under the article of St. Nicholas, "the Patron of School-boys*," we are told (vol. I. p. 335.)

"The practice of electing a Boy Bishop appears to have subsisted in common grammar-schools. 'St. Nicholas,' says Mr. Warton, 'was the patron of scholars; and hence, at Eton College, St. Nicholas has a double feast; i. e. one on account of the college, the other of the school.' He adds, 'I take this opportunity of observing that the anniversary custom at ETON of going AD MONT-TEM, originated from the antient and popular practice of theatrical processions in collegiate bodies.' But, with great deference to his opinion, I shall endeavour to shew that it is only a corruption of the ceremony of the Boy Bishop and his companions, who being, by Henry the Eighth's edict, prevented from mimicking any longer their religious superiors, gave a new face to their festivity, and began their present play at soldiers. The following shews how early our youth began to imitate the martial manners of their elders in these sports; for it appears from the Close Rolls of Edward I. memb. 2. that a precept was issued to the Sheriff of Oxford in 1305, from the King, 'to prohibit tournaments being intermixed with the sports of the scholars on St. Nicholas's Day.'"

"In the Statutes of St. Paul's School, A. D. 1518, (see Knight's Life of Colet, p. 362,) the following clause occurs: 'All these children shall every Childermas Daye come to Pauli's Church, and hear the Childe Bishop sermon: and after be at the hygh masse, and each of them offer a 1*d.* to the Childe Bishop, and with them the Maisters and Surveyors of the Schole.'"

In a subsequent article, expressly "On the Montem at Eton," Mr. Brand thus resumes the subject:

"I have just shewn that the ceremony of the Boy Bishop was called down by a Proclamation under the reign of Henry the Eighth, and that, with its parent Popery, it revived under that of Queen Mary; as also, that on the accession of Queen Elizabeth it would most probably be again put down. Indeed, such a mockery of Episcopal dignity was incompatible with the principles of a Protestant establishment.

"The loss of a holiday, however, has always been considered, even with 'chil-

dren of a larger growth,' as a matter of some serious moment; much more, with the Tyros of a school, that of an anniversary that promised to a young mind, in the cessation from study, and the enjoyment of mirth and pleasure, every negative as well as every positive good. Invention then would be racked to find out some means of retaining, under one shape, the festivities that had been annually forbidden under another. By substituting, for a religious, a military appearance, the Etonians happily hit upon a method of eluding every possibility of giving offence.

"The Lilliputian See having been thus dissolved, and the puny Bishop 'unfrocked,' the crozier was extended into an ensign; and, under the title of captain, the chieftain of the same sprightly band conducted his followers to a scene of action in the open air, where no consecrated walls were in danger of being profaned, and where the gay striplings could at least exhibit their wonted pleasantries with more propriety of character. The exacting of money from the spectators and passengers, for the use of the principal, remained exactly the same as in the days of Popery; but, it seems, no evidence has been transmitted whether the deacons then, as the salt-bearers do at present, made an offer of a little salt in return when they demanded the annual subsidy. I have been so fortunate, however, as to discover, in some degree, a similar use of salt, that is, an emblematical one, among the scholars of a foreign University, at the well-known celebrity of 'Deposition,' in a publication dated at Strasburgh, so late as A. D. 1666. The consideration of every other emblem used on the above occasion, and explained in that work, being foreign to my purpose, I shall confine myself to that of the Salt alone, which one of the heads of the College explains thus to the young Academicians:

"With regard to the ceremony of Salt," says he, "the sentiments and opinions both of Divines and Philosophers concur in making Salt the emblem of wisdom or learning; and that, not only on account of what it is composed of, but also with respect to the several uses to which it is applied. As to its component parts, as it consists of the purest matter, so ought Wisdom to be pure, sound, immaculate, and incorruptible: and similar to the effects which salt produces upon bodies, ought to be those of Wisdom and Learning upon the mind."

"In another part of the oration, he tells them, 'This rite of Salt is a pledge or earnest which you give that you will most

* See our Vol. XLVII. 208; LX. 1076.
GENT. MAG. June, 1814.

most strenuously apply yourselves to the study of good arts, and as earnestly devote yourselves to the several duties of your vocation.'

"How obvious is it then to make the same application of the use of Salt in the present ceremony at Eton!

"May we not, therefore, without any forced construction, understand the Salt-bearers; when, on demanding of the several spectators or passengers their respective contributions, they laconically cry, '*Salt,*' '*Salt,*' as addressing them to the following purport: '*Ladies and Gentlemen, Your subsidy-money for the Captain of the Eton scholars! By this Salt, which we give as an earnest, we pledge ourselves to become proficient in the learning we are sent hither to acquire, the well known emblem of which we now present you with in return.*'"

"The Montem is said by some to have been an old monkish institution, observed yearly, for the purpose of raising money by the sale of Salt, absolutions, or any other articles, to produce a fund that might enable the College to purchase lands: and the Mount, now called *Salt-hill*, with other land contiguous, is said to belong to the college: which idea, upon the authority of the late Provost, Dr. Roberts, I can assert, has no foundation in truth*.

"The custom of having a procession of the scholars can be clearly proved as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, when she visited this College, desired to see an account of all the antient ceremonies observed there from its foundation to that period; in the number of which it appears that an annual procession of the scholars was one, and that at such times verses were repeated, and sums of money were gathered from the public for a dinner, &c. to which fund was added the small piteances extorted from the boys who were recently admitted, by those of a longer standing. (Ireland's Tour of the Thames, vol. ii. p. 39.)

"I have heard it asserted, *but find no foundation of the fact*, that in the Papal times there was an exclusive grant to Eton College, from the Pope, to sell consecrated salt for making holy water."

"In one of the '*Public Advertisers*,' in 1778, is given an account of the Montem, which was then *biennial*. This is the oldest printed account of the ceremony I have been able to find. It is dated Eton, and signed ETONENSIS.

"On Tuesday, being Whit Tuesday, the gentlemen of Eton School went, as

usual, in military procession to Salt-hill. This custom of walking to the Hill returns every second year, and generally collects together a great deal of company of all ranks." '*The King and Queen, in their phaeton, met the procession on Arbor-hill, in Slough-road.*' 'When they halted, the flag was flourished by the ensign. The boys went, according to custom, round the mill, &c. The parson and clerk were then called, and there these temporary ecclesiasticks went through the usual Latin service, which was not interrupted, though delayed for some time by the laughter that was excited by the antiquated appearance of the clerk, who had dressed himself according to the ton of 1745, and acted his part with as minute a consistency as he had dressed the character.' 'The procession began at half-past twelve from Eton.'

'The collection was an extraordinary good one, as their Majesties gave, each of them, fifty guineas.'

'The principal persons, who were distinguished by their posts above the rest of the procession, were:—Mr. Hays, the captain; Mr. Barrow, the parson; Mr. Reeves, the clerk; Mr. Simeon, the marshal; Mr. Goodall, the ensign; Mr. Sumpter, the lieutenant; and Mr. Brown, the captain of the Oppidants: the two salt-bearers were Mr. Ascongh and Mr. Biggin. By six o'clock the boys had put off the finery of the day, and appeared at Absence in their common dress.'

"The sum collected at the Montem on Whit-Tuesday 1790 was full £500. This sum goes to the captain, who is the senior of the Collegers at the time of the ceremony. The motto for that year was, '*Pro More et Monte.*' Their Majesties presented each a purse of fifty guineas. The fancy dresses of the Salt-bearers and their deputies, who are called scouts, are usually of different-coloured silks, and very expensive. Formerly, the dresses used in this procession were obtained from the Theatres."

"Mr. Cambridge, an old Etonian, informed me, August 9th, 1794, that, in his time, the Salt-bearers and Scouts carried, each of them, Salt in a handkerchief, and made every person take a pinch of it out before they gave their contributions.

"The following lines from '*The Favourite, a Simile*,' in '*The Tunbridge Miscellany*, for the year 1712,' 8vo, p. 29, allude to this practice:

'When boys at Eton, once a year,
In military pomp appear;
He who just trembled at the rod,
Treads it a Heroe, talks a God,

And

* "The Hill called MONTEM stands on the waste. J. B."

And in an instant can create
A dozen officers of state,
His little legion all assail,
Arrest without release or bail:
Each passing traveller must halt,
Must pay the tax, and eat the Salt.
You don't love Salt, you say; and storm—
Look o' these staves, sir—and conform.

"I should conjecture that Salt Hill was the central place where antiently all the festivities used on this occasion were annually displayed, and here only, it should seem, the Salt was originally distributed, from which circumstance it has undoubtedly had its name. From hence, no doubt, the antient Boy Bishop made some ridiculous oration, similar perhaps to the following, which was the undoubted exordium to a sermon given in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth [to the scholars of Oxford in St. Mary's, by Richard Taverner, of Wood Eaton, High Sheriff for the county of Oxford; and that too with his gold chain about his neck, and his sword at his side: 'Arriving at the Mount of St. Maries, in the stony stage, where I now stand, I have brought you some fine bisketts baked in the oven of charity, and carefully conserved for the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallows of Salvation.' See Sir John Cheke's Preface to his Book called 'The true Subject to the Rebel,' 4to, Oxon. 1641." Yours, &c. CANADOC.

Capt. MANBY'S *Essay on Saving Persons from Drowning at the Breaking of the Ice*; addressed to the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

[Concluded from p. 430.]

THE implements exhibited [pp. 428—430.] are to be applied in the following manner.

Suppose a case, in which the ice has broken beneath a person; he naturally attempts to support himself by the broken edges. This he is generally able to do for some time if the ice be strong, as little is required to sustain a substance in the water. If the ice be firm, the sufferer may be saved with ease by the ordinary method of assistance; but, if relief be prevented from approaching the broken place in consequence of fractures, or the evident weakness of the ice, the rope thrown by hand, if the distance be not too great, will save the person in danger. On the rope reaching the person, he will immediately lay hold of the egg-shaped

piece of wood, and support himself by it, with one hand, while placing the distended noose over his head and under his arm, with the other. He will then draw down the slide or button, with which the rope is supplied to prevent the noose from slipping. Extrication from peril may be thus effected by a person standing on a safe part of the ice, and drawing the sufferer out.

This rope, or floating noose, was originally designed by me, for saving persons from drowning at the breaking of the ice; but its application in affording prompt relief to persons falling or being washed overboard at sea, having met with such general and warm approbation from several distinguished experienced and scientific officers of the Royal Navy; I cannot deny myself this occasion of recommending it to the attention of this Society and of every philanthropist and seaman's friend*.

In those cases, which so often occur, where the fractured ice is so extensive as to be beyond the reach of ordinary assistance, or of throwing the rope, one of the boats just mentioned is to be used. They are expressly constructed to be as light, buoyant, and portable as possible, as promptness in danger is the best and often the only assurance of success, for a moment's delay frequently proves fatal! Either of the boats can be impelled over the ice by one active man, with very great velocity, by his fixing the iron-pointed sprit in the ice, and forcing the boat forward by a powerful purchase of his arms.

For lightness, a boat wicker-made, is the best of any contrivance with which I am acquainted. It may be rendered powerfully unimmersed by tin boxes enveloping air.

Where there is much sharp broken ice to pass through, the jolly-boat would answer the purpose better, being stronger, and calculated to meet resistance.

* The Committee of the Royal Humane Society, during the last extreme frost, stationed men on the Thames, and Serpentine rivers, who were supplied with the rope described by Captain Manby; and they cannot too warmly recommend it, from the great good derived by its use in preventing the drowning of a great number of individuals.

Supposing

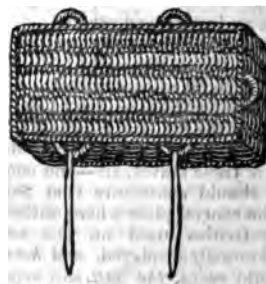
Supposing the person in danger to be holding by the edge of the ice when the boat is coming to his relief, the *stern* should be placed *towards* him, and by a ladder which hangs over that part, the boat is easily attainable.

If the unfortunate person has been exhausted or benumbed by the cold, and has sunk before the boat could reach him, the *elongatable* grappling rod (always carried in the boat) is to be instantly applied to bring the body up before the vital spark is utterly extinguished.

There is no mode at present, as far as I know, for effecting this desirable object when the body has unfortunately descended to a considerable depth. To obviate this great difficulty, the grappling rod is formed of several joints of any convenient length, say from 6 to 9 feet long. The joints or sockets are all exactly of the *same* size, and fitting into each other indiscriminately, are secured by a spring, so that they are only to be put together till they form the proper length for the occasion, in one strong firm rod.

With this simple instrument the body may be grappled for, if a slight current, which often occurs, should have carried it under the ice. This may be quickly done with success. To prevent the possibility of the body being lost after being attached to the grapple, by the joints giving way, a rope is fixed by a ring fastened to the iron hooks, to which there are sharp *guarded* points for catching the cloths, or fastening to the body. The points being guarded, no material injury can be done to the flesh let the hooks catch where they may. Very little force will bring the body to the surface when it is once attached to the grapple, from the well-known principle in hydrostatics which accounts for the buoyancy of any substance lighter than the same bulk of the fluid by which it is sustained.

If the body be brought up at a distance from the strong part of the edge of the ice, the portable ladder will be found extremely useful. One end of it is to rest on the ice, and the other on the boat; or it can be made buoyant by a thin air-tight box cased with wicker, as seen attached to one of the ladders—



Thus answering the purpose of a platform, on which the body may be placed, and be drawn from where it is raised to a secure part of the ice. Should the distance between the boat and the edge of the ice be more than one ladder can reach, it may be lengthened by the addition of another ladder, made to fit (and fasten with a catch,) with its narrowest end to the broader end of the first ladder. The ladder might be also made buoyant by means of that excellent invention by Mr. Eschmazzier, the life-preserving cork mattress*, a subject which has already engaged the attention of this benevolent Society.

I beg leave to avail myself of the present favourable occasion of submitting to the notice of the Committee, a new fire-escape ladder which I have just designed. It is simply a rope with nooses distended by flat rests for the feet fixed at convenient distances for stepping from one to the other, and in cases of danger might be instantly fastened by one end to a table or bed-post, while the other is thrown out of window, and thus furnishes a ready escape from fire when perhaps there is no other possible means near those who are in momentary dread of being burnt to death!

Having made these incidental remarks, I have now briefly concluded my ideas on the facility of affording relief to persons exposed to perishing at the breaking of the ice. There remains one object more which I earnestly offer to your serious consideration. I am persuaded it is only through your benevolent Society,

* I feel a desire to give publicity and commendation to the ingenuity of every person who employs his talents for the public good.

that the plan I have just explained can be carried into effect. Your wisdom and humanity will no doubt make such arrangements as appear best calculated to promote the intentions of the Institution, and to gratify the feelings of your own hearts in saving the lives of your fellow men.

In making this appeal I should wish to express myself in the most emphatic terms, because my declining health and strength from colds which I have endured while employed in saving Shipwrecked persons, preclude me from taking that active part for the benefit of humanity, which is one of the warmest and most powerful dictates of my heart.

GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY.

London, Dec. 21, 1813.

June 8, 1814.

An old Friend and Correspondent of Mr. Urban requests his insertion of the following Address in his interesting and valuable Magazine.

An Address to Persons calling themselves Unitarians; on Competency to judge of Disputed Scripture Doctrines, and of Religious Controversies. Occasioned by Mr. BELSHAM's Review of the Controversy between Bp. HORSLEY and Dr. PRIESTLEY.

YOU have been lately told*, that the controverted questions respecting the Divinity of Christ are "plain matters of fact, the decision of which depends upon the evidence of testimony, of the validity of which every reader of sound understanding is competent to judge." Be assured that you are greatly deceived in these attempts to shut your eyes against the *mysterious* character of the *revealed* truths of Christianity. If I can prove to you, that the person who has taken so much pains to persuade you that "Scholarship and Criticism"

are not necessary for the discussion of controverted doctrines, is himself not a competent judge, you may be the more inclined to give credit to the long established doctrines of the Christian Church.

That the subjects at issue are not plain matters of fact, may be easily proved by the inability of the Jews to answer our Saviour's question, "What think ye of Christ? whose Son is he?" And from Mr. Belsham's incompetency to decide correctly on a common matter of fact, which I will submit to you, I shall be able to shew, that his judgment is not to be trusted, when he undertakes to inform you, what was, or what was not, the faith of the primitive Church. I would by no means say of him, as he does of the Established Clergy, that "truth must necessarily be the object of his aversion and abhorrence" (see the note † in next page); but, considering the SCRIPTURES as the only standard of religious truth, and the PRIMITIVE CHURCH as the surest guide in the interpretation of them, I maintain that the *religious liberty* which he contends for, is more likely to lead him from the truth than to it, by promoting unsteadfastness in religion, and disinclining him from established truth, because it is established.—But to return to our Saviour's discourse with the Pharisees.

"When the Pharisees were gathered together, Jesus asked them, saying, What think ye of Christ? whose Son is he? They say unto him, The Son of David. He saith unto them, How then doth David in spirit call him Lord?—If David then call him Lord, how is he his Son? And no man was able to answer him a word†." The question which our Saviour asked, is the great subject at issue between the believers in Christ's Divinity, and the Unitarians. And you perceive by the silence of the Pharisees, that the subject is not that plain matter of fact, which Mr. Belsham would persuade you

* "Calm Inquiry," p. 5. Dr. Priestley's "Claims," p. vi. vii. In the Newspapers of this month (May 1814) appeared the following advertisement: "The Claims of Dr. Priestley in the Controversy with Bp. Horsley, re-stated and vindicated, in reply to the animadversions of the Reverend Heneage Horsley, Prebendary of St. Asaph, annexed to the late re-publication of his Father's Tracts. Dedicated, by permission, to the Prince Regent. By Thomas Belsham, Author of a Calm Inquiry into the Scripture doctrines concerning the Person of Christ." *Dedicated, by permission, to the PRINCE REGENT!!! Unitarianism under the Patronage of the PRINCE!!!* these must have been the painful exclamations of many readers, when they first saw the Advertisement, and connected it with the recollection of the late repeal of the Act against Blasphemy. The friends of truth, therefore, of Christianity, and of the Church of England, cannot too soon be undeceived. Mr. Belsham's book is *not dedicated to the PRINCE REGENT*. The Dedication which is so artfully (I had almost said, fraudulently) introduced and *pointed* in the Advertisement, does not belong to Mr. Belsham's book, but to Mr. Horsley's.

† Matth. xxii. 41—46.

to think it. You will see, in some measure, why it is not so, by another discourse of our Saviour's, in which he says, "No man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him*." As the Father is revealed by the Son, so the Son is revealed by the Father; as we learn from another passage. When St. Peter said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God:" our Saviour said, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father, which is in heaven." It is clear from these passages that the knowledge of the Father and the Son is equally undiscoverable by mere human reason. And is not this an indisputable proof of CHRIST'S Divinity and Equality with the Father? I will endeavour, in another address, to explain the difficulties which embarrassed the unbelieving Pharisees, and will collect from the passages before quoted, and from others in our Saviour's discourses concerning himself, an answer to his question. The enquiry will shew you that a doctrine may be easy to believe, and yet may require some "scholarship and criticism" to vindicate it from objection, and may exceed all "scholarship and criticism" to explain or to understand. It will shew also that the question at issue is any thing but a plain matter of fact.

I will now submit to your consideration the fact to which I before alluded, as a criterion of Mr. Belsham's competency to direct your judgment in so momentous a concern as your faith in Christ. He says, in his *Claims of Dr. Priestley*, that in the controversy between Bp. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, the Bishop *did not claim* the victory,—and that *he knew he could not claim it*. Whether he did or not, must be a matter of fact easily ascertainable from Tracts, which betray no marks of indecision. If therefore Mr. Belsham misstates or reverses the fact, what confidence can he be entitled to in his opinions concerning doctrines which are not plain matters of fact?

I will give you his own words, and

will then shew by passages from Bishop Horsley's Tracts, how entirely the present champion of Unitarianism *has failed in all his assertions*. In speaking of his own review of the controversy, he says, "Nor does he know that he should ever have published his thoughts on the subject, had it not been for the unblushing confidence of Bishop Horsley's partizans, in claiming for their chief that palm of victory, which *he did not*, and which *he well knew he could not claim for himself*†.—In the points at issue between him and the learned Prelate, the victory of the great advocate of the Divine Unity *was decisive and complete*. *This the Bishop well knew*‡."

If Bp. Horsley had conceded the victory, we might readily have admitted it to be decisive and complete. But no one can read a page in the Bishop's Tracts without seeing how *contrary to the truth* Mr. Belsham's assertion is. In the second part of his Remarks, (p. 376.) the Bishop says, "Upon these foundations, which a stronger arm than Dr. Priestley's shall not be able to tear up, stands the Church of orthodox Jewish Christians at Jerusalem: to which the assertors of the Catholic faith will not scruple to appeal, in proof of the antiquity of their doctrine." Ibid, p. 499, he says, "the disturbed foundations of the Church of *Elia* are again settled: I could wish to trust them to their own solidity, to withstand any future attacks. I could wish to take my final leave of this unpleasant task of hunting an uninformed uncandid adversary, through the mazes of his blunders, and the subtleties of his sophistry." If Mr. Belsham can read these passages (he must have often read them), and yet can assert that Bishop Horsley *knew himself* to be defeated in argument by Dr. Priestley, he is not competent to judge of any fact of ecclesiastical history, or of the opinions of the ancient Fathers, or the doctrines of the Established Church †.

Mr. Belsham is not content with the false assertion, that Bp. Horsley *knew* Dr. Priestley's victory to be decisive and complete; but adds, that the Bishop

* Luke x. 22.

† Dr. Priestley's Claims, p. 8, 9. & p. 29.

‡ How incompetent he is to pass an impartial judgment on such subjects, (either from want of learning, or the force of prejudice, or from both) is evident from the following most uncandid and untrue character of the Established Church and Clergy. "Tied down in an enlightened and inquisitive age to a system of theology, the wretched relic of a dark and barbarous age, upon the profession and defence of which all his hopes are built, TRUTH must necessarily be the object of his aversion and abhorrence." (The Claims of Dr. Priestley, p. 100.)—Grotius had a very different opinion of our Church.

would

would have laughed at the "ignoramus," who should seriously think that the advantage of the argument lay with him. "Though his Lordship was, no doubt, gratified to see the effect produced by his pompous and imposing style upon the *unthinking crowd*; he would have been the first to laugh to scorn the *solemn ignoramus*, who should seriously profess to believe, that the advantage of the argument remained with him *." I will confront the arrogance and injustice of this charge with two authorities, which, of themselves, are sufficient to shew that it is no mark of ignorance to approve and applaud the successful efforts of Bp. Horsley against the heresies of Dr. Priestley.

Mr. Belsham himself quotes Lord Thurlow as an admirer of Bishop Horsley's Tracts in this controversy: and it cannot be denied that he was a good judge of what is sound reasoning, and not one of the "unthinking crowd." He expressed strongly, the obligations which the Church owed to her zealous and able advocate. To the approbation of Lord Thurlow, we may add the judgment of a writer, who was certainly no *ignoramus*, but deeply conversant in profound and accurate investigation. "I publicly request you," (says Mr. Whitaker, in the dedication of his *Origin of Arianism* to the Bishop,) "to accept a copy of the present work, in order to shew your Lordship, and the world, my strong sense of the service which you have done to the cause of Christianity, by your late writings against a well-known Heretick. Your writings will continue to be serviceable to the cause, as long as the memory of that Heretick continues in the Church: the bane and the antidote will go on in a useful union together."

Yet Mr. Belsham calls Bishop Horsley a "baffled and defeated antagonist," and pronounces "the victory of Dr. Priestley to be decisive and complete." Mr. Belsham may say this, but he cannot believe it. He may wish his friends, the Unitarians, to believe it; but he will never persuade any impartial or competent reader to agree with him.

The victories of Dr. Priestley on the subject of Religion are like Buonaparte's in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, in the campaign of 1813, vaunted as confidently, and with just as much truth, by the Doctor and his successor. His character, as a chemical experimentalist, his incessant activity in publication, his vauntings and thrasonic challenges, and

last words, had, no doubt, more influence on many persons than they ought to have had; considering his glaring insufficiency in ecclesiastical antiquities, and in the original languages of Scripture, and of the primitive Church. But this influence was, I believe, in the minds of almost all persons who were competent to judge of the subject, and with the publick at large, effectually dissipated by the learning and acuteness, and powerful eloquence of Bishop Horsley.

The attention of the publick is, however, now called to a *review of the controversy* between Bishop Horsley and Dr. Priestley, by the *Calm Inquiry*, and the *Claims of Dr. Priestley*; in which we are most unexpectedly informed, that were all mistaken in the supposed triumphs of Bishop Horsley;—and that victory was all on the side of Dr. Priestley. With what justice and truth this review of the controversy is conducted, is evident from the contents of this Address; and will be seen more fully by what I shall communicate to you hereafter.

We know how much, during the last twenty years, has been effected in the political world by dauntless assertion, audacious falsehoods, and artificial influence of all kinds. We know indeed how much such means are calculated to circumvent and intimidate. But we may now reasonably hope, that, with the extinction of the French system, will cease the reign of abstract generalities, of revolutionary rights, of clamorous pretension, and artful intimidation; and that at least in this Country, among a prosperous and grateful people, the cause of truth, of Protestantism, of temperate liberty, of constitutional rights, and established order, will every where prevail.

I cannot conclude this *first Address* without informing the reader, that the objects, which I have in view, are to undeceive the Unitarians in their opinions respecting JESUS CHRIST;—to defend the memory of Bp. Horsley against the calumnies of Mr. Belsham;—and to maintain the positions established by Bp. Horsley in his controversy with Dr. Priestley.

T. ST. DAVID'S.

Durham, May 23.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, April 30.*
I REQUEST you will favour me by inserting the following list of Church Organs built by the late Mr. Green, whose improvements in the construction of that sublime instrument have justly ranked him in the highest

* Dr. Priestley's *Claims*, pp. 29, 30.

highest class of our native English Organ-builders.—Indelicacy of tone, probably Mr. Green never was equalled, certainly never excelled.

Although patronised by the great, and long at the head of his profession, this admirable artist, and worthy man, scarcely obtained a moderate competency. His zeal for the mechanical improvement of the organ consumed much of his time in experimental labours, which to him produced little emolument; and the vast pains taken by him in perfecting the tones of his instruments, particularly in his matchless reed-work, which he refined almost equal to the most delicate sounds of a violin, filled up those hours which might have been more profitably employed in the production of less perfect instruments.

It will be seen that we possess more Cathedral and Collegiate organs of Mr. Green's construction than of any other artist; a circumstance which does credit to the taste and judgment of our Chapters.

Cathedral and Collegiate Organs.—Canterbury. Wells. Windsor. Litchfield. Salisbury. Rochester. Bangor. York*. Cashel. New College, Oxford. Trin. Coll. Dublin. Winchester College.

London.—St. Catherine's, near Tower. St. Botolph, Aldersgate-street. St. Peter-le-Poor. St. Mary-at-Hill. St. Michael's. St. Olave's, Hart-street. Broad-street Chapel. Islington. Magdalen Chapel. Free Masons' Hall.

St. Petersburg. Royal Hospital, Greenwich. Sleaford, Lincolnshire. Manchester. Helston, Cornwall. Walsal, co. Staff. Wrexham. Wycombe. Nayland, Essex. Wisbech, co. Camb. Cirencester. Macclesfield. Stockport. Bath. St. Michael's. Tunbridge. Loughborough. Tamworth. Walton. Leigh. Chatham. Bolton. Cramborn, Cornwall. Aberdeen Episcopal Chapel. Kingston Church, Jamaica.

Many other, doubtless, might be added; and the private or chamber organs made by him were very numerous. Of those in the above list, the admirable Canterbury, Windsor, and Salisbury organs are the finest instruments; the sublime tones of the former will never be forgotten by those who were present at the first

commemoration of Handel, in Westminster Abbey. H. O.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. I.

HAVING recently engaged in some biographical and genealogical researches, in which it is obvious that the most minute accuracy is of great importance, I am induced to trouble you with a query or two for the consideration of such of your Correspondents as may be able to furnish me with the information I require.

My attention is at this time directed to the descent of that honour to our age and country, and benefactor of the human race, Dr. Edward Jenner, of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, whose sagacity first led to the practice of Vaccination, and whose well-directed and persevering efforts have at length succeeded in spreading this humane discovery from one end of the globe to the other. Although I have gleaned some information respecting his immediate progenitors and collateral relatives, yet, such further particulars as would enable me to judge of the accuracy of my present knowledge would be very acceptable.

I find the name of Dr. Jenner, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, recorded in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* as one of the patrons of George Ballard; and I have since learned that he died on the 12th of January 1768, at the age of 80; and that he was a native of Standish in Gloucestershire, which is somewhere in the vicinity of Berkeley. Respecting this individual I am desirous of obtaining some particulars, and would gladly ascertain in what degree of consanguinity he stood related to the father of the present worthy representative of the family.

In 1684, an augmentation of arms was granted to Sir Thomas Jenner, Knight, Serjeant at Law, Recorder of the city of London, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, and Judge of the Common Pleas. His arms were originally, Vert, three cups covered, Or; but were altered to Azure, with the addition of two swords in chevron Or. Now, I am very desirous of discovering whether this Sir Thomas Jenner belonged to the Gloucestershire family, and whether his original or augmented arms are borne by them.

GENEALOGUS.

DEAN

* This fine organ is not quite new, and the improvements were rather the work of Mr. Blygh, Mr. Green's ingenious foreman, than of himself.



Genl. Mag. June 1814. Pl. II. p. 545.



Chapel & School in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

DEAN FOREST.

ACCORDING to Sir Robert Atkyns and Mr. Camden, the name is supposed to be derived from the small market-town of Dean, in the neighbourhood,—or from the word *Arden*, which the Gauls and Britains used for a wood; two great forests, one in the Belgic provinces, the other in Warwickshire, being now called *Arden*.

The Forest of Dean lies in the Western part of Gloucestershire, between the rivers Wye and Severn,—and first inhabited by the Silures, the most antient people of South Wales. Formerly the Forest was so thick with trees, so very dark and terrible in its shades, that it rendered the inhabitants barbarous; and at one time was so infested with robbers, that in the reign of Henry the Sixth, an Act of Parliament was passed purposely to restrain them. In the great rebellion it was miserably destroyed.—The whole is extraparochial, and now only contains 23,000 acres.—It is inhabited by miners and colliers. In 1811, the return of the population was 4073.

Mr. Procter, the present vicar of Newland, began his great work of moralizing the part of the Forest adjacent to him in 1804; and in June 1812, he laid the foundation-stone of a building (see *Plate I.*) to be appropriated for six days in the week to the education of children, and for *Divine worship* on the Sabbath-day. The building was opened on January 6th 1813:—290 children have already been admitted on Dr. Bell's plan. It is episcopally licensed, and will be consecrated on a sufficient endowment being raised, which, for the sake of the numerous inhabitants, Mr. Procter is endeavouring to procure; and we hope that he will not make his appeal in vain. See our Magazine for May 1813, Vol. LXXXIII. p. 417. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

I AM almost ashamed to request the favour of you to give a place in your Magazine to the Review of the second edition of a work, of which I reviewed the first edition in another journal; but I know not how I can by any other means fulfil a promise which I gave to the Publick. The case is briefly this: I GENT. MAG. June, 1814.

was engaged by the Editors of the first series of the "British Critic" to review for them M^r Crie's "Life of John Knox," the Scottish Reformer; a task (if such it can be called) from which I derived both amusement and instruction; but, whilst I found in the work much entitled to praise, I found likewise not a little that called loudly for reprehension. The consequence was, that the Review swelled in my hands to a large bulk, furnishing three articles in the XLIII Volume of that Journal; and before any part of it was put to the press, a second edition of "The Life of Knox" was published, containing a considerable quantity of additional matter, as well as some improvements of both the language and the arrangement. As I had exposed with freedom the author's partial quotations, and other modern arts of controversy, by which, in the first edition, he had, with rancour, attacked the constitution of our Church, I felt myself called on, by a principle of justice, to give some account of the second and improved edition, which had been given to the publick before my Review of the first. The *British Critic*, however, had in the mean time passed into the hands of other Editors, who commenced a New Series, with a determination (whether judicious or not time will shew) to make no reference whatever to the former series; and my supplementary article was returned to me as inadmissible on their plan! A promise of mine, therefore, is recorded in the XLIII Volume of the *British Critic*, which, without your assistance, I know not how to fulfil. As the article was not rejected by the present Editors of the Critic because they disapproved of it in any respect (for they expressed of it much higher approbation than its merit can justly claim), I trust you will find it convenient to oblige an old Correspondent, by giving it an early place in your Journal, where I flatter myself that such of your readers as are likewise readers of the "British Critic" will be glad to see it on various accounts. G—B—

[See our Review, this Month, p. 569.]

Mr. URBAN, May 16.

THE Curates' Bill, lately passed into a Law, is so complicated in its

its operation, that its immediate and remoter consequences cannot possibly be calculated, without a very careful, and indeed a profound, examination of the subject. Yet are those consequences so important, both to Church and State, that I cannot resist the impulse which urges me to explain them; in hopes that, when they shall be rightly understood, even the Noble Mover of the Bill, whose motives were undoubtedly good, may be persuaded to admit of its repeal. I am firmly convinced that Lord H. himself does not see the real tendency of his own Law; otherwise he would have devised some other, and more effectual, method of serving the Church, for which he testifies so laudable a zeal. For, to copy the words of a most able writer, in a periodical work,

"I regard this statute (originating, I doubt not, in the very best motives, and in a sincere and anxious concern for the public good) as, in every way, A COMPLETE FAILURE: and, considered purely in its religious and spiritual operation, regard it as one of the most pernicious Acts which ever gained a place in the Statute-book."

As the Author here quoted appears to have investigated the necessary effects of this Act in the most correct and satisfactory manner, and in a method which cannot be improved, my object is to give a summary view of those consequences, in a shorter way; so as to make them clear to all your readers, and to induce those who may wish or have occasion to go more deeply into the subject, to refer to the original papers, which I here abridge, where they will obtain complete satisfaction. These papers appeared in two successive numbers of the *British Critic* (New Series), those for March and April 1814, and stand at or near the head of each. The author is to me unknown; but, before I take advantage of his labours for the benefit of the publick, I must offer him my hearty thanks for what he has done; assuring him that my earnest desire, in what I am now attempting, is not to diminish, but greatly to increase, the number of his readers.

The object of Lord Harrowby's Bill, now passed into a Law, was first, directly, to ameliorate the condition

of Stipendiary Curates; and next, indirectly, to diminish the number of Non-residents and Pluralities. But, what shall we say of it, with respect to the attainment of its objects, if it be made to appear, that, in the first place, it proceeds on a misapprehension of the situation and circumstances of Curates; and *secondly*, that, while it opens the way to a new and worse species of non-residence, it so operates, with respect to Pluralities, as to *take away those which ought to be permitted, and to permit those which ought to be removed?* If this be not a complete failure in the objects of a Law, I know not what can be so considered.

1. Curates are regarded in the new Law as a distinct and an oppressed class of the Clergy. But the majority of them are young men in their way to and probation for preferment, and are better off in many respects than their Rectors. Free from tithes, taxes, the care of a family, and the charges of hospitality, they are welcome to every table, and considered with indulgence in every contribution. Granting, however, that there are also many poor Curates, whose condition requires amendment, yet, unfortunately, those Incumbents whom this Act principally affects, are in general still poorer men.

"Multitudes of Clergymen, we are persuaded," says the B. C. "who have been Curates for many years, never felt themselves to be poor men till they became Incumbents. In their former capacity their wants and burdens were few, but in the latter they are very many. We have no scruple to say, that there is not any description of men in the community, whose unavoidable pecuniary burdens, attached by law to their situation and revenue, bear so large a proportion to that revenue, as do those of the beneficed Clergy. For whilst they bear, in common with all others, their full share of the national, and often more than their full share of the parochial expenditure of the country, they have taxes and outgoings peculiar to themselves."

This writer then goes into the proof that the calculations of Lord H., respecting non-residents, are too large, by at least a thousand. But, as calculations cannot be abridged, I shall content myself with referring to this very sound part of the argument. Other calculations go to prove, that

that his statement of the salaries of Curates, employed by non-resident Incumbents, is also erroneous. It is then shown that, in many cases, the advantages given to the Curate by this Act will be nominal, rather than real. But this also is matter of calculation: the following remark, however, is too just and too important to be omitted.

"This Act does all it can to put an end to that liberal intercourse between Incumbent and Curate, which, we are persuaded, has hitherto very extensively subsisted between them, to the mutual comfort and benefit of both.—The new Statute has a strong tendency to blast and wither, at one look, every plant of that kindly growth. The Curate approaches the Incumbent to claim under the bare simple letter of the bond. The Incumbent, in like manner, is prompted, so far as a Statute can make him, to assume the defensive, and to say—'to the letter shalt thou go.'—On the whole view of this part of the subject, it appears that the Act was unnecessary, and must be productive of many evils, without effecting the good for which it was intended."

The Statute is next considered as designed, indirectly, to diminish Pluralities; and here it is clearly shewn, as above mentioned, that it does indeed abridge those that ought to be continued, while it leaves untouched those which might require diminution. The authority of Mr. Perceval is here directly against Lord H. who professes so much to stand upon his ground: for Mr. P. plainly saw, and declared, that an Act which should compel residence upon small livings, could not be attempted in the present state of Church property. The smallness of many benefices makes it absolutely necessary that two should be held, to produce what can properly be called a *living*. But Lord H.'s Act, by enlarging the pay to the Curates to the entire value of the living, or a large proportion towards it, must put an end to all such tenures: while of the opulent livings, which can afford to pay the highest sum for a Curate, and yet leave an ample revenue to the Incumbent, *not one will ever be done away or prevented by this Act*. The effect will be peculiarly pernicious (as is fully explained in the larger remarks) in the case of small livings in large towns, which are often,

"spiritually considered, the most important cures in the kingdom." These, which, it should not be forgotten, are extremely numerous, instead of being held by respectable Incumbents of country livings, for the sake of society, convenience, or education of children, will, by the operation of the new Act, become the single preferment of some man, perhaps but lately in orders, who would otherwise have been Curate in an unimportant village living; and, being totally inadequate to the respectable maintenance of a Clergyman, will bring with them all the evils of poverty, embarrassment, and probable degradation of character. The spiritual and moral character of the Clergy, which now stands, I firmly believe, "at a much higher state than ever it did in this, or perhaps any other country, since the time of the Apostles, and their spiritual services to the country, will keep pace together in decay and degradation. Old times will be brought back again. All that has been gained within the last hundred years will be thrown away. The Clergy will be taken very generally from the lower orders of the people; and they will bring the low vices and low habits of low life along with them. We shall again have such men and such preachers as we had when Echard wrote his *Causes of the Contempt of the Clergy*."

But, while one species of Plurality is prevented by the Act, another, of a worse kind, will be introduced and established; there will be *Pluralist Curates* instead of *Pluralist Incumbents*. The temptation to seek two Curacies within a very moderate distance, with single duty on each, will then be too strong to be resisted by any persons so circumstanced. Two of the smallest Curacies, having single duty, will produce to the Curate 100*l.*—two of the largest kind, with single duty also, will give him 240*l.* "What a temptation will this be to the Curate to seek after single duties, and to co-operate in promoting the existence of them to the best of his power!"—Another evil will be that such churches, being, according to the Statute, within five miles of each other, will, when once united, whether as two livings, a living and a curacy, or two curacies, hardly ever be disjoined again; and one of the

the two will probably become the place for residence, the other for desertion, ever after. In the case of larger livings, it will generally happen that the Incumbent who holds two, will not find it convenient to keep a Curate for his relief at that where he resides; but, in spite of infirmity, and decay of powers, will continue to get through his own duties as he can, instead of calling in an assistant, which, with the sum he has to pay at his other living, will appear too burdensome.

Such is a brief abstract of the arguments against this Act, to which justice cannot possibly be done within so small a compass. Nor can the evils which it will inevitably occasion be, in such a space, either considered or explained. But, by this imperfect view, the object may be gained, of attracting attention to the consequences from those who are able to remedy the evil, or still further to develope its bearings. It was certainly no good omen, that the Bill was carried in opposition to the greatest Law Authorities in the House of Lords, and the almost unanimous voice of the Bench of Bishops. The more it is examined, and the more it is understood, the worse, I am convinced, it will appear, and the repeal of it the more urgently necessary. I will not, however, omit the conclusion of the author, or authors, whom I have copied, since it tends properly to conciliate the Noble Mover of the Bill, whom no true friend to the Church could wish to offend.

"Still let not Lord H. be discouraged. We believe him to be a sincere, and, with certain allowances, we think him an enlightened friend, to the Religion of his country. He has great abilities, and much influence; and the Church hath need and occasion for the exercise of both. Let him persevere in enforcing, by his recommendation, the annual grant of Parliament, in aid of Queen Anne's Bounty, where he has already so often shown himself a zealous and effectual friend: and further, let him lend his powerful aid to the removal of the obstacles to the enlargement and erecting of churches, and the subdivision of parishes."

These are the great *Desiderata*.

There are some points in the original remarks, to which, for the sake of brevity, I have not adverted; par-

ticularly the depreciation of small livings by the Act, and the consequent injury to patrons. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

ALTHOUGH I find in p. 325 & seq. three Correspondents who have thought my suggestions on the subject of an Intermediate State worthy of their annotation, yet I do not find that they have convinced me of any error in my interpretation. I agree with R. C. in his first proposition of Heaven, &c. but he surprises me by conceding to all I am arguing for, in his definition of "*Paradise*, as the state or abode of the soul in rest and consolation when separated from the body, between the hour of death and the day of resurrection"—but I do not mean to agree with him in this use of the word *Paradise*, which neither Milton nor Dr. Johnson extended further than this earth, and Shakspeare, who often used the expression, followed within their limits—it must therefore be a vulgar error to extend it to regions beyond the grave.—In Gen. ii. 15. it signifies the Garden of Eden; and in Luke xxiii. 43. To-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise, is strictly according to R. C.'s interpretation; thou shalt be with me in a state separated from the body between the hour of thy death until thy resurrection. St. Paul's use of the word in 2 Cor. xii. 4. was, in speaking of a vision, most generally conceived to be affecting himself, who "was caught up into Paradise, and heard unspeakable words," &c. cannot be assumed as an authority for a future intermediate state of the soul, because St. Paul afterwards lived on earth—and died.—And I believe the only other place where the word is used in Scripture is Rev. ii. 7. where it is evidently an allusion to Eden, exemplifying a future state—"to him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of Life which is in the midst of the Paradise of God." I do not agree with R. C. in his third proposition, where he applies the resurrection to the body only, "to that part which dies"—he says "we never apply it to the soul." It does not appear of whom he speaks in the word *we*. St. Paul, who was assuredly sent to reveal this great mystery, takes up the question, and answers it

it 1 Cor. xv. 35. But some man will say how are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?—V. 42. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption, &c.—V. 44. It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body—V. 49. As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly—Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.—V. 53. This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality—therefore this frail body which dies, can never rise to a state of consciousness, but the soul must be clothed with a glorified or celestial body, as v. 40. fit for its resurrection to immortality.—I do not agree with R. C. in his other conclusion that “when the body dies the soul survives in a state of perception or consciousness, and therefore of happiness or misery;” this is not founded on any revealed doctrine, or passage on which our faith is commanded; and I think those passages to which I have before and now refer, are adverse to it, and to the conclusion drawn from the assertion—there can be no wisdom in the grave—Lazarus and those who were visibly raised, left no light to shew what their soul had either enjoyed or suffered since their deaths, which had occupied a space of several days—such good persons must have had felicity, of which they would have been glad and willing instruments for a revelation.—I thank R. C. for his referring me to another calm perusal of the passages which I cited before; as often as they are read, they excite the devoutest gratitude for such unspeakable gifts!

Again: we are agreed as to Mat. x. 28. for R. C. admits that the body which will be raised, will be a spiritual body—that cannot therefore be the body which dies—it is true that a man who kills the body, kills the soul also for a season.—until its resurrection—and this, though mysterious to us, will be understood probably in a future state. I do not think the cases of the Patriarchs and of Moses and Elias, are fitly to be drawn in, as authority for what is generally to befall the whole race of mankind, any more than that our blessed Lord's resurrection on the

third day should lead us to an expectation of our rising on the third day—or like Lazarus, on the fourth day—for these were renowned and visible instances given for conviction to minds which required carnal evidence to support and receive a doctrine, or even a holy promise.—Although Moses had died, yet his appearing at the transfiguration was a miraculous proof of his divine legation, which had typified the coming of our Lord, and was given to strengthen this faith, by Moses himself being seen to minister to the Saviour whom he had foretold.

The opinion which I have expressed, that neither misery nor happiness can precede the final judgment, to which your other Correspondent *Oxoniensis* objects, is founded on the scriptural allusion to temporal tribunals, in which sentence is pronounced as its last office.—Divine Mercy is herein greatly manifested, in assimilating to the human mind, the process of the Divine Councils—we are best capable of understanding that with which our own institutions have rendered us familiar: nor will this learned Oxonian, even in his professorial chair, discover a mode of expression or interpretation so well suited to human capacity. The present dealings with the affairs of men are of a different description—for, not to enter upon the grand question of the origin of evil, whatever befalls us may best be received as either personal chastisements or as modes of probation. I readily admit that in mentioning 1 Cor. xv. 51. I used the word *awakened* instead of *raised*—but the whole passage cannot be read without its being evident that the Apostle meant to convey the idea that at the sound of the last trump those that were asleep should be awakened—and his language in 1 Thess. iv. is the same: “The Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first.” Where is the use of this awful process if the spirits are not disembodied? for the same Apostle has revealed that it will not be this body but a glorified body that our corruptible will put on.—Where, again, is the use of this process, if the soul be already in a state of happiness or misery? if the state has already

ready attained that to which we would aspire, wherefore acquaint us of an awful visitation to put us in possession of that which, without any such ceremony, has been granted ages before that period?—would not this be reducing the Divine declaration to a nullity?—The rest of the soul is by no means a “cheerless doctrine;” for ages in a state of insensibility are but one point—and what else is the sleep of the grave? Our Lord might allude to this in his promise to the thief on the cross—if by Paradise could be meant eternal bliss.

I thank T. V. for referring me again to the passages I cited before; but although I entertain high respect for the Establishment, yet neither Canons nor Formularies of any church will ever become my corner-stone in preference to Holy Writ. It may be asked, how can Christ become the first-fruits of them that sleep (1 Cor. xv. 34.) if they do not sleep, but are in a state of conscious happiness or misery? Surely it will not be contended, that he died on the cross to save our frail *bodies*?—Where is the suggestion of any such intermediate consciousness, in the promise that “when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then we shall also appear with him in glory.” Col. iii. 4.—How is the passage, “Then shall he say, ‘come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom’” to be understood, if we are not to wait until his grand appearance at the second advent?—The same question applies to John vi. 39. “That of all which he hath given me, I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day:” with this interpretation the parable of Dives and Lazarus is clear—for it was, as I read it, meant to shew, *inter alia*, the different results of vice and merit—to exemplify the doctrine of a future state, when all inequalities of worldly fortune will be levelled, and to shew clearly the distinctions which are now incomprehensible—especially in cases where the ungodly flourish for a time.

Before I bid adieu to your three Correspondents, let me refer them to Dan. xii. 2. “Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt.”—The last judgment which bears allusion to this prophecy is

stated in Mat. xxv. 31. and the sentence is alike pronounced, v. 46.—but it is when all nations shall be gathered before the Son of Man, and in which there is no intimation of any intermediate state.—See the parallel in John v. 28. “The hour is coming, in the which, all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth, they that have done good,” &c.—I hope this discussion has had its use—not that the reader should adopt either of *our* interpretations so much as to consider the passages for himself; and then to be persuaded in his own mind, whether there is, or is not, an intermediate rest of the soul; and this is happily one of those points that, whichever way he takes it, will lead him to holiness, and may be entertained without his injuring the interest of the church or sect to which he may belong—this may release his mind from any bias which he may fear to infringe, or any pastor whose preaching he may fear to offend.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

May 22.

I BELIEVE most persons who are in the habit of hearing the Psalms appointed for *Afternoon service*, have great repugnance at joining in the sixth Psalm, and feel a natural commiseration for the unhappy being who is there devoted to such a complication of evils. But this sentiment of pity seems to be generally transferred to the wrong objects; for, by considering the whole context of the Psalm, it is evidently a recapitulation of the “words of hatred” spoken against the Royal Author by his enemies.

“Hold not Thy peace, O God of my praise; for the mouth of the wicked and the mouth of the deceitful are opened against me. *They* have spoken against me with a lying tongue; they compassed me about also with words of hatred, and fought against me without a cause.

“For my love, they are mine adversaries; but I give myself unto prayer. And they have rewarded me evil for good, and hatred for my love.”

He then makes an entire change in number, and recites the “words of hatred,” which they have falsely spoken against him.

“Set Thou a wicked man over him, and let Satan stand at his right hand.”

He

He continues to repeat the words spoken against him till the 20th verse, where he resumes the language of supplication that these evils may be averted, and that his slanderous enemies may be themselves the victims of those calamities which they had imprecated upon him.

"Let this be the reward of mine adversaries from the LORD, and of them that speak evil against my soul. But do Thou for me, O God the LORD, for Thy name's sake: because Thy mercy is good, deliver Thou me. That they may know that this is Thy hand, and that Thou, LORD, hast done it. *Let them curse*, but bless Thou: when they arise, let them be ashamed; but let Thy servant rejoice.

"I will greatly praise the LORD with my mouth; yea, I will praise Him among the multitude. For He shall stand at the right hand of the poor, to save him from those that condemn his soul."

I must refer to your Hebraical Correspondents how far this supposition agrees with the original; but, according to the authorized translation, this series of curses on an *individual*, cannot, with any grammatical propriety, be applied to the *enemies* of David, who are throughout this Psalm spoken of in the plural number. H.

MR. URBAN, May 8.

AFTER having for so great a length of time maintained a paramount reputation from your periodical publications, and rarely, if ever, admitted any thing offensive to true Religion, Morals, or Decorum, to stain those pages, I cannot but wonder you could admit the Critique on Miss Edgeworth "*Patronage*," p. 265.

The masterly examples she has drawn* deserve to be *studied*, and *well considered*, by all young men on their outset in life; and the commendable delicacy, and prudence she inculcates, in the regulation of the passions, and government of the heart, far from rendering her heroine uninteresting, does but the more endear her character to every correct mind. The sneer intended to be thrown upon the pretensions of *honourable* lovers, being submitted in the *first instance* to Fathers and Mothers, be-

* We hope our Correspondent does not here include *the Bishop*. Such a character never existed. EDIT.

fore it is attempted by "sly and imperceptible degrees to steal affections,"—that cannot be sanctioned;—and thereby lay the foundation of hopeless attachment, too often terminating in fatal disease, and premature dissolution, extinguish for ever the hopes of many worthy parents, who have only the welfare and happiness of their children at heart; this is highly reprehensible.

Miss Edgeworth's work is deserving of high praise, for the great ability and knowledge of the world displayed in the conduct of the three first volumes more especially. It is to be lamented, that the winding up of the story is *not* conducted with equal judgment and steadiness;—some links in the chain seem wanting; and after the warm interest Lord Oldborough's dignified and characteristic conduct has excited, we are grieved to leave him almost in a dying state, unconscious what is to become of his new-found heir, or how his pride will brook the City connection he has formed. The whole of that history is *rather* awkwardly introduced.

The only failing in the character of Caroline, and where she seems rather to *over-act* her part, is in the calm and cool reception she gives to her husband, Count Altenberg, from whom she had been separated under such very extraordinary circumstances. He *seems now* only to take his seat quietly in the family circle, with a "How d'ye do all?"

Indignant at seeing such observations upon this really valuable Work of Miss Edgeworth's,—I trouble you with this antidote; which will, I think, be acceptable to many of your readers. INDAGATOR.

MR. URBAN, June 6.

I OBSERVE, in your Magazine for April last, p. 361, Mr. D'Israeli is represented as having related in his book an anecdote respecting my father, and attributed to him *meanness* and *ingenious malice*. For this charge Mr. D. could have had no ground but conjecture; and the facts which I shall here give on my own knowledge will shew, that this conjecture is wholly without foundation. When Mr. D. recollects the instances in which he has said "to preserve the

panegyric,

panegyric, mortified Hawkins," and "Hawkins did not print," &c. he cannot be surprised that I here use the same brevity with him, terming him throughout D'Israeli, without any addition; and consequently pointing him out only by the letter D.

The reason for preferring the Preface to Shakspeare as it stood in the edition of 1765 was, that it was written on occasion of the publication of that edition; to that it more particularly referred; and the paragraph added to it in the edition of Shakspeare by Johnson and Steevens in 1773, related only to Mr. Steevens's share in that subsequent revision, and was therefore no part of the original Preface. Every intelligent man must see, that to have printed the Preface in this latter state, and not as it was originally written, would have been improper; and it was for these reasons my father's intention, as I very well know, that the edition of 1765 should have been used.

With three different Printers employed, and consequently three different presses constantly at work, as was the case, it was impossible that any one man could have corrected all the proof-sheets; not to mention the delay which must necessarily have taken place in sending the sheets backwards and forwards for my father's inspection. It was, therefore, on the first arrangement of the plan, determined that, except where any new and original matter was introduced by way of note, the proof-sheets, to save time and trouble, should not be sent to my father, but be corrected by the foreman at each printing-house; and this method was accordingly pursued.

A list of the pieces, which each volume was to contain, was therefore delivered out by my father for the Printers; and, as in many instances they had before been printed, it was the bookseller's business to borrow, as he did, from such persons as happened to possess them, the original works in which the different compositions had at first appeared. For the reasons above mentioned, I am fully convinced, that my father expressly directed the edition of Johnson's Shakspeare of the year 1765 to be borrowed. But probably the bookseller could not readily pro-

cure that; and, conceiving that there had been no alteration in the subsequent editions, except the addition of what related to Mr. S.'s share in the revision, he sent one of the later editions to be printed from. Of this circumstance, I am confident, my father was never informed; because, living with him as I constantly did, it is scarcely likely, that, if he had known it, I should not have heard of it, which I never did.

When an author undertakes to compile a work, consisting of detached anecdotes, where he himself knew neither the events themselves, nor the persons to whom they related, it is his wisdom (even though his object, and perhaps his talents, extend no further than making it a popular book for light reading with loungers) still to be particularly cautious to ascertain their correctness; and not to venture, on his own conceptions only, to give as facts conjectures resting on no evidence. This ought to have been done with peculiar care in a case like the present, where the intention in relating the anecdote was, to make it the foundation of a charge of *meanness* and *ingenious malice*. He should studiously also avoid acting as accuser and judge; deciding on the charge, and declaring the punishment, before he knows what can be said in defence against it; mistaking the identity of the person; confounding the actions of one person with those of another; and appearing to wish to palliate the conduct of one party, while the supposed behaviour of the other is censured to the utmost. But D. seems to have been extremely unfortunate. What he ought to have done for this purpose, he seems to have omitted; and into those errors which he should have avoided, he appears most unluckily in every instance to have fallen. He has certainly shewn himself completely ignorant of the particulars of the transaction; and, when the reader finds, as he does, such conduct as that which D. mentions of Mr. S., characterized by the term of *caustic pleasantry*, he is prepared not to be surprised at any mode of expression. That just pointed out is evidently a contradiction in terms; and some persons have found it difficult to distinguish it in any way from an *Irish Bull*: nor is it less absurd,

surd, than it would be to term highway-robberies *heroic recreations*; murders, *rough play* or *boisterous jocosities*; or the burnings of the Protestants in the time of Queen Mary, or the destruction of buildings in the Riots in 1780, *bonfire illuminations*. D. evidently knew no more of Mr. S. or his character and disposition, than he did of my Father, or the transaction he has attempted to relate.

Had D. understood his subject, he would have seen, as any one must now it comes to be fully explained, that the transaction had really nothing in it to make it interesting or worth relating; and that the insertion of it would do no credit to his own sagacity, as the facts would not bear out the conclusions, which, merely on conjecture, he has thought fit to draw.

JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS.

On the Consciousness of the Human Soul during its continuance in a disembodied state.

MR. URBAN, June 7.

IN the concluding part of my last communication, I intimated an intention of soon resuming the discussion of this momentous question, for the purpose of corroborating the doctrine therein maintained, by the decisive testimony of the Holy Scriptures: Finding, however, (from the perusal of your Magazine for April last) that in the execution of this design I have been satisfactorily anticipated by your Correspondent R.C. I shall now content myself with transmitting to you the following brief addition to the observations already made upon the subject. Among the various arguments adduced by those who would fain reconcile us to the cheerless doctrine of men's total insensibility during the intermediate state between death and the general judgment, scarcely any one (it is well known) is so much insisted and relied on, as the following:—"As the human mind (they allege) can have, in this case, no perception of the lapse of time,—those two grand events—men's natural decease, and their destined resurrection, (however great may be the actual interval between them) must, in all instances, necessarily appear to them—completely simultaneous." But to this we reply, that if the consideration above urged have

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any real tendency to calm the terrors and satisfy the wishes of the human soul on the eve of her departure from the body; we must, at the same time, needs acknowledge it to be equally calculated to produce that desirable effect, whether the Day of Judgment be expected to take place after the expiration of 100 years, or of 100 millions of years.—Is it however possible for any one to be so little acquainted with the general principles of human nature,—or even with the ordinary emotions of his own breast—as to require to be informed,—that every individual object which has the power of exciting either men's fears or their desires, will (*cæteris paribus*) operate invariably upon their feelings and their conduct, with a degree of force regulated precisely by the immediate impression on their minds respecting its proximity or its remoteness?—No observant and reflecting person can possibly entertain a doubt upon the subject. And yet, whoever shall assent to this obvious and unquestionable truth, and shall at the same time mentally associate with it the explicit declaration of our Blessed Lord with regard to the Day of Judgment,—*viz.* "that of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father," (Mark xiii. 32.) will likewise (if he be a consistent reasoner) assent with equal readiness to the following most important and alarming deduction from it—*viz.* that a general persuasion, among the inhabitants of any country, of men's souls being universally fated to remain, from the date of their separation from the body until the sounding of the last trump, in a state of total insensibility,—must infallibly prove, in the event, scarcely less subversive of national piety and virtue, than would a conviction, equally prevalent among them, of the human soul's natural mortality,—and immediate annihilation after death.

OXONIENSIS.

On Biblical Restrictions by the Church of Rome, in Answer to C. B.'s Letters.—No. IV.

MR. URBAN, June 13.

I SHALL at present be short. When you admitted into the Gentleman's Magazine

Magazine two very long Letters, calculated to excite public attention, and which expressly called on me for a reply, I conceived that you would allow such an answer to be inserted, as should be deemed ample by our respective judges, and not unsatisfactory to my own mind. But, Sir, the wish you expressed in your last Number, that I would *soon* terminate this correspondence, makes it proper for me to remind you that I have not yet noticed more than *three* sections out of the *eight*, into which C. B.'s first epistle is divided; and if any further answer to him should be excluded, I trust your Readers will not uncandidly impute its non-appearance to my own unwillingness to offer a more complete reply. There is the greater need for making this apologetical remark, in consequence of a certain Romish Priest at the Spanish Chapel having lately exclaimed, too presumptuously and incorrectly, that his Protestant opposers are driven off the field of controversy, not daring to stand their ground!!! Now, although I cannot say whether the Preacher reckons *me* among that number, I assure him *it is not my design* to retire from the field, so long as he persists in his anti-biblical efforts at St. Giles's; nor do I doubt that he will find other friends of the poor Irish Catholics, who are equally disposed to protect those ignorant people, and instruct them in reading the Scriptures.

Mr. Butler goes on, in his fourth section, to state "that some eminent Protestants so far agree with the Roman Catholic Church, as to think the indiscriminate perusal of the Scripture by the Laity is attended with bad consequences, and should therefore have some limitation." For proof of this, he refers to four individuals by name: viz. *First*, Dr. Hare, who maintained that there are difficulties attending the study of the Scriptures, as I am ready to allow; *Secondly*, a Mr. Martin, who censures our putting the sacred books into the hands of every bawling schoolmistress and thoughtless child, to be torn, trampled upon, and made an object of aversion—which I also disapprove; *Thirdly*, he names Mr. Burke, who recommends prudence in sorting out and appropriating the contents of the Bible, to which I can

have no possible objection; *Fourthly*, he quotes Dr. Herbert Marsh, his own "most learned friend," as requiring "a safeguard against the misinterpretation of the Bible," by "accompanying it with the Common Prayer Book:" and here Mr. Butler (after the example of Mr. Gandolph the Priest) seems to embrace "his most learned Friend" very cordially: "Surely, the Protestant" (says he) "who, by a general adoption of safeguards against the misinterpretation of the Scriptures, *must* admit such misinterpretation to be probable, *cannot* quarrel with the Roman Catholic for his cautionary preventatives of it."

No, "surely," Dr. Marsh cannot consistently "quarrel" about the restrictions imposed by the Council of Trent; because, as the Bishop of St. David's has judiciously observed (in his Charge, Sept. 1813), "the objection to the distribution of the Bible without the Prayer Book is, in its principle, of so anti-protestant a complexion, that the Roman Catholics claim the chief supporter of it as *their* friend, and have congratulated him on renouncing the great principle of the Reformation. The learned objector to the Bible Society (adds our Prelate) has indeed rejected the insidious congratulation, *but in vain*; the Popish writer, in his second address, still maintains that the objector *has* abandoned the ground on which the Reformation was established; namely, the authority of the *pure Word of God*."—If the Rev. Mr. Gandolphy or Mr. Butler had also claimed another learned Doctor and a Prebendary who wishes to keep back forty-eight canonical books from vulgar readers, out of the whole Bible, to avoid hurtful "misinterpretation;" I should not have granted that the Church of England had lost one more "eminent Protestant," by such a transfer. The points on which we differ, however, are the comparative extent and fatal consequences of misinterpretation: for, perhaps, this evil may not be so great as the remedy proposed, *i. e.* of withholding the Bible from tens of thousands, who desire to see this light, in order to follow its divine guidance. I think it better and safer for men in general to use *that* lamp; rather than let them grope about in the

the dark, through fear of their being dazzled by too much effulgence.

It is the peculiar province and constant duty of Clergymen to expound the Scripture, but not to conceal it; freely to open this fountain of knowledge, but never to close it up; to feed their flocks with this spiritual manna, but not to keep it from them, under the pretence of their becoming surfeited! All Protestants assert "the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation" (as the sixth Article of our Church expresses itself): and, if any man denies them to be sufficient, without extraneous guards and fences, he does not prove himself a consistent Protestant, however much he venerates and uses the Church Formularies.

Is it not preposterous for Mr. Butler to boast of those as "eminent Protestants," who have really (in his opinion) deserted the foundation upon which the Reformers erected their superstructure? Call them, if you please, industrious and profound scholars; but not the Disciples of Cranmer, nor the Imitators of Luther: rather say, they have written incautiously, and forgotten the principles of their forefathers; but do not take them for patterns and oracles in the Church of England, which cannot approve these discrepancies. Quesnel affirmed that "the reading of the Holy Scriptures is for every body, and that it is necessary for all persons to study the Bible:" whereas Pope Clement XI. declared such notions to be "false, captious, shocking, offensive to pious ears, scandalous, pernicious, rash, injurious, contumelious, seditious, impious, blasphemous, and plainly savouring of heresy." Quesnel asserted, "that the sacred obscurity of the Word of God is no reason for the Laity to excuse themselves from reading it," especially "on the Lord's Day:" but the Pope of Rome thought much otherwise; the Bishops and inferior Clergy of his Church think as he does; and Mr. Butler acts consistently in following their opinion: yet, if he differed from them, I should say he is virtually a Protestant, and not a Roman Catholic. In the same way it might be argued, that Drs. Marsh and Maltby are in this respect virtually *Roman Catholics*; or, at least, not "eminent Protestants."

But, what are the "limitations" which these Protestants desire to see put in force, as to the perusal of the Scriptures? Certainly not such as have had recourse to in the Church to which Mr. Butler belongs. Do those Divines wish to forbid the sale, possession, or perusal, of all vernacular versions of the Bible, made by men who do not belong to their own communion? Do they wish to prohibit the use of the translations of Sectaries and Schismatics, till a licence is had in writing from one of their own party? Do they desire to exercise inquisitorial powers over the consciences of those among the Laity who read controversial and religious books, which they themselves disapprove? Do they wish to withhold absolution of sins from the people who insist on reading all and every portion of the Scriptures, without regarding their restrictions? Do they desire, under any circumstances whatever, and in any province wherever, to restrain the Word of God so closely as it is done by the Church of Rome; from a fixed persuasion "that the indiscriminate allowance of the Holy Bible has produced more harm than good?"—If none of these questions can be answered in the affirmative, then there will be still a very wide difference always subsisting, between Mr. Butler's opinion and that of the "eminent Protestants" named by him; though partially agreeing with the Roman Catholic Church on this subject, and though demanding "some limitation" to the use of the Bible among the laity.

I shall conclude, Sir, with begging your leave to resume the prosecution of the present enquiry in my next Letter; which carries us to Mr. Butler's 5th section, on the publication of *Notes* with the Bible, &c. W.B.L.

Mr. HAWKINS's Answer to Mr. CARTER. (Concluded from p. 451.)

IN p. 135, he thus expresses himself respecting me; "It does not appear in any part of his History that he has visited one antient structure among us."—In answer to this I can truly say, I have made an experiment how many such edifices I could recollect to have seen, and the list amounted to above 50; but I did not see any use in stating this, because, as every man of sense knows, the

the ages of buildings must be authenticated by the early Historians before those buildings can be used as instances for deciding the age of any others not so well ascertained. Books, therefore, were the only source from which that intelligence necessary as the foundation of any substantial opinion could be derived; and merely gazing up at a building, without such previous information, could never have led to the discovery of its age, which on such occasions was the material point.

Mr. C. p. 134, affects to speak contemptuously of the antient Latin Historians of this country; for he says, that, "after Englishing an old scribe," I pretend to insinuate that destroying by fire must of necessity mean wood, stone, and all.—My answer to this is, that the assertion is not true; there is no such passage in my letter; and that the term *Scribe*, which means only copyist, gives a false idea when applied to the Latin Historians of this country, because they were original authors.

Lastly, he says, p. 135, "Let Mr. Hawkins pin his faith on books liable from their obsolete language to be variously interpreted: I fix mine on the objects themselves." The Latin language in which the authors I have used wrote, and the rules on which that language is founded, are as well understood in this country at this time as the English language itself. No doubt, therefore, arose from the circumstance of the language not being that usually spoken; but the question was, whether the words in Latin which signified the whole monastery, should be considered as including or excluding the church. The very same doubt would have occurred in English, if the sentence had been framed, as it might have been, in the same manner.

When Mr. C. professes himself, as he does, the champion for Englishmen, who, by the way, want no such assistance from so very incompetent a judge of their merits as himself, and in the prosecution of his aim will not suffer that even Truth should prevail to their prejudice; it is extremely singular he should have, as he has shewn, so little discretion as perversely to reject the testimony of the Historians of England, which has always been allowed, and for the very best

reasons, authentic. He can have no reason to doubt their fidelity, for that is undisputed by every competent judge. But he has every reason to believe that their evidence would, as it really does, directly contradict his unfounded and obstinate prejudices; and, like a boy (which is a fact) who was learning to read, and blotted out of his lesson all such letters as he could not tell, in hopes his instructor would not be able to discover what they were, it is his aim to prevent, if he could, but which he will never be able to do, the writings of the antient Historians from being consulted, and to deny their authority, in order that the fallacy of his own opinions may not be capable of detection. He charges me untruly with an anti-national prejudice, which I never entertained (and I certainly know better than he what my own opinions are) at the very time that he rejects without any reason the testimony of his own countrymen, which is a decided instance of anti-national prejudice. He abundantly and uniformly shews his own perverse determination never to abandon an opinion, however erroneous and contradictory to positive evidence; and exhibits his firm resolution to resist that species of proof which every man of sense and veracity knows cannot be deservedly controverted.

By this conduct he has proved to a demonstration his own want of discretion, and has furnished decisive evidence, as he frequently most unfortunately does, against himself, how unqualified he is for an Author, a Critic, or an Antiquary. In resorting to the methods and misrepresentations he has used, he has plainly demonstrated that his cause, as is really the case, is weak, and indefensible on good grounds; and although I am convinced he would never be induced to confess he was vanquished, even though every man but himself must clearly perceive it; yet, when a man is thus driven as he is, it is manifestly a greater defeat to him than if he were to confess it. But this is not all the discovery. That Mr. Moore's book has been the foundation of his opinion as to dates, in which however he seems frequently to have mistaken the date of the foundation for that of the structure, has disclosed to the world that the chronological

nological arrangement of the instances in his work now proceeding, "The Antient Architecture of England," is a bubble; and that the specimens there given can only be considered as copies from his sketch-books, almost as irregularly placed as when he first took them. The ages of these, every Reader, if he means to avoid error, must search out for himself from the early Historians of this country. No greater evidence of the confusion of his own ideas, and his want of ability to plan or conduct an antiquarian or literary work, can be necessary, than the want of method, arrangement, and classification of subjects, observable in the work just mentioned; which can be of no further use than as materials for a much better work whenever any one is disposed to undertake it. J. S. HAWKINS.

[The remainder of this article (which has extended far beyond its expected length) consisting chiefly of general reflections, and therefore not necessary for the consideration of the points at issue—we take the liberty of omitting.]

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CLXXXIV.

*Progress of Architecture in England
in the Reign of JAMES II.
(Continued from p. 459)*

MONTAGUE HOUSE. Interior. The basement; well prepared for the support of the superstructure, by ranges of apartments North and South conformable to those above, with the addition of a central passage between them, running from West to East, partially groined, and in other parts turned with an arched head. The chimney-pieces are plain, and give a finish in practice about 1760*; of course a later work than the other decorations of the mansion: pannelled wainscot, general cornices, architrave door-ways and windows.

Hall Floor. (South line.) Hall; Ionic pilasters, grounds rusticated (painted); on right, door-way to room 1. In front, central entrance to saloon (North); on the left, double archways to grand stairs, with rich foliated iron gates. Entablature, no enrichments. Over door-ways basso-relievos of female heads, and palm branches: but all of ditto on corbels;

* Probably when the house was converted to its present purpose.

ceiling flat, and painted with clouds (modern).

Room 1. Plain architrave marble chimney-piece; plain architrave to doorways and windows; green flock ornamented paper covering the walls. It may be noted that this kind of hangings for rooms superseded oak panneling, tapestry, &c. assuredly of a French idea and manufacture; and continued in fashion until 1760, when plastered walls, plain or enriched, took the lead: at this time a similar flock is once more in use. To avoid prolixity as much as possible in the detail of parts, let it be understood, that these plain chimney-pieces, ditto door-ways and windows, with the green flock papering, are general in all the rooms; therefore they need not again be particularized. General cornice plain: ceiling coved and painted: subject, an assemblage of the Pagan gods and goddesses, Jupiter, Juno, Apollo: a female is *playing on a violoncello*, boys with *music books*, singing and beating time.

Room 2. Chimney-piece, plain general cornice; ceiling coved and painted: subject, Venus addressing Jupiter; Mars, Hercules, nymphs, &c.

Room 3. (East.) Chimney-piece; general entablature, mouldings enriched; in frieze, foliage gilded: this entablature continued to a set of book-shelves, apparently original of the kind; ceiling flat.

Room 4. (North line.) Chimney-piece, with addition of sub-architrave frieze and cornice (wood); early instance of the bringing forward such an accompaniment, since continued with unceasing variety in design until the present day, making one entire combination in decorative shew; sub-architrave, scroll-creeper; blockings to frieze, Ionic caps; frieze plain, tablet, festoon of flowers, cornice plain; general cornice; much foliage in a large hollow thereof; ceiling flat.

Room 5. Chimney-piece, accompaniment, foliage frieze, tablet, oak wreath, enriched cornice: general entablature, foliage frieze, cornice enriched; ceiling flat.

Room 6. Chimney-piece, accompaniment, frieze round, and plain blockings with roses, plain cornice: general entablature; plain architrave, foliated frieze, and enriched cornice; ceiling flat.

Saloon.

Saloon. Chimney-piece; general cornice, mouldings enriched; ceiling flat.

Room 7. Chimney-piece; accompaniment, foliage frieze, and enriched cornice: general entablature; plain architrave, foliated frieze, and enriched cornice; coved ceiling.

Room 8. Chimney-piece; accompaniment, frieze plain, foliated scroll blockings, and enriched cornice: general entablature; enriched architrave and cornice, frieze foliated; coved ceiling.

Room 9. Chimney-piece; general entablature, plain architrave, rich leaf frieze, and enriched cornice: coved ceiling.

Room 10. (West.) Chimney-piece; accompaniment, golochi frieze, and enriched cornice; general cornice, enriched: coved ceiling.

It will now be perceived that the majority of the several friezes are filled with ornaments, a circumstance in the previous buildings erected in the 17th century nearly overlooked; for be it recollected that, although the entablature in the architrave and cornice partook of the highest finishing, the frieze was usually left unadorned.

Grand Stairs. Two flights of steps and two landings, the tread easy and capacious, rich iron scroll fence: height of this portion of interior is in two stories. Soffit of second flight of steps and landings painted in compartments and roses; the whole of the walls and ceiling (coved) are painted. On first story, basso relievos of Roman battles, trophies, and Rachechanian revels. Upper story; North side, Ionic columns, grounds divided into large compartments, with subject of Diana and Acteon; doorways with balusters and curtains in scenery. West side, continuation of columns and large compartments, with architectural and garden scenery. South side, four windows, columns in continuation. East side, doorways into vestibule, having boys on pediments, &c. At the commencement of large compartments North and South, four reclining figures of River gods. The ceiling takes place with a balustrade on an entablature; the line broke by figures, urns, &c. Subject on the ceiling; Time and Eternity, central, surrounded by the gods and goddesses, Apollo, Diana, Venus, Bacchus, &c. Apollo is re-

quested by Phaëton to permit him to direct his chariot for a day. A building of the Ionic order is seen rising out of the clouds. Painters; the ceiling by La Fosse, landscape by Rousseau.

Second, or grand story. (South line.) Vestibule, Corinthian pilasters fluted, in spaces between capitals festoons of flowers; entablature fully enriched. Over doorways, circular basso-relievos of Roman subjects, surrounded by boys, sphynxes, and festoons of oak leaves; ceiling coved and painted. Jupiter central, hurling his thunderbolts at Phaëton, who is falling with the chariot of the Sun. At another part of the picture, Time, Juno, Diana, Mercury, &c.

Room 1. Chimney-piece; general entablature; plain architrave, frieze, running foliage, and cornice enriched; coved ceiling.

Room 2. Chimney-piece; accompaniment, foliage blocks, frieze, with ornament in the centre, cornice plain; general entablature, architrave, and cornice enriched, in frieze rich foliage, coved ceiling.

Room 3. (East.) Chimney-piece, wholly of the style 1760: flat ceiling.

Room 4. (North line.) Chimney-piece; accompaniment (1760) swelled frieze with oak leaves, tablet, foliage; general entablature, in frieze, detached scroll blockings, with ornaments and cornucopias, and vases alternately: coved ceiling.

Room 5. Chimney-piece; accompaniment (1760), swelled frieze, with golochi, in tablet, bow and sheath of arrows; general entablature, rich running foliage in the frieze: coved ceiling.

Room 6. Chimney-piece; accompaniment (1760), frieze plain, in tablet, palm branches: general entablature, in frieze, rich scroll foliage and vases: coved ceiling.

Grand Saloon. Two tier of windows, walls, and ceiling, entirely painted, excepting the chimney-piece, which is, as usual, the plain marble architrave; accompaniment, superb in side grounds, having enriched mouldings; frieze, a large hollow with leafings, cornice enriched; the work gilded. Walls; double Corinthian columns; entablature plain (remarkable at this point of our progress.) Several doorways, plain architrave, frieze and cornice, which cornice

cornice supports boys with urns filled with flowers. Portion above chimney-piece hid by a picture of George II.; opposite, distant scenery of a Corinthian interior, with statues, &c. In grounds between columns opposite the windows, niches with statues of Antinous and Flora. Above, a general entablature, being the commencement of cieling (coved), bearing oblong and oval picture frames containing Roman subjects, landscapes, &c. Between ditto frames, winged boys, engaged in various scientific pursuits; a plain pedestal course behind these objects, from which suspend rich draperies. The main intent of the cieling now ensues, in a second pedestal course of breaks and oval perforations, splendidly enriched with heads, wreaths of oak and laurel leaves, &c. At the four points of the course, stand double colossal figures supporting an independent foliated entablature (uncommon idea); between these figures urns and festoons of flowers. Viewing direct the said independent entablature forming a large circular opening, the whole purpose of the scenery is displayed in an assembly of the gods and goddesses; the principal object is Minerva; a most transcendantly beautiful figure. It has been said, the favourite fair-one Nell Gwyn sat as the model on the occasion for the exercise of the painter's art. Below, in a state of overthrow, figures of Rebellion with sword and torch (Cromwell's portrait), Hypocrisy pulling off a mask, and other characters, foes to Royalty and legitimate succession. Description can give no adequate conception of the sumptuous groupe of objects here brought upon the eye: in fact, it is a trial of art, and that of the true sublime and beautiful. Painters: walls and cieling, by La Fosse; landscapes, Rousseau; flowers, Baptista. Passing from this central burst of magnificence, we enter into the range of rooms appropriated for purposes of the highest state, as exemplified in

Room 7. Chimney-piece; accompaniment, side grounds with rich scrolls in profile, deep frieze filled with large flutings and leaves, the cornice guideroned: a superstructure in addition rising with palms inclosing the initial M. surmounted by a ducal coronet; large compart-

ment containing a pedestal and drapery, on which a basket of flowers, side grounds with drops of flowers, head, and foliage; over doorways, compartments; general entablature fully enriched; coved cieling.

Room 8. Chimney-piece; accompaniment, plain frieze, blockings, with flowers, cornice enriched; superstructure in a large compartment, having a pedestal, whereon is an urn with flowers, attended by two cupids; side grounds, drops of flowers and foliage; over doorways, compartments; general entablature; architrave, and cornice enriched; in the frieze double blocks, between them warlike trophies: coved cieling.

Room 9. Chimney-piece; accompaniment, side grounds, frieze exuberantly foliated, cornice enriched; superstructure, large compartment, semicircular at foot and head, rich border, containing in basso-relievo, Venus and Cupid, a most exquisite performance; side grounds with festoons of flowers sustained by a flying eagle; over doorways, compartments with basso-relievos of Roman subjects; general entablature splendidly enriched, particularly in the frieze, being a large hollow, containing foliage and bouquets of flowers alternately; coved cieling.

Room 10. For inferior state. (West.) Chimney-piece; general entablature partially enriched: coved cieling.

Room 11. Ditto. (Still West.) Chimney-piece; accompaniment (1760) of frieze and cornice; cornice partially enriched; cieling flat.

Floor to Saloon, (Hall floor,) stone in diamond forms; floors to all the other rooms, oak, in diamond and various geometrical forms.

Interior of offices, in their finishings, carried on in a certain ratio of inferior work with those as above described.

The designs of the several accompaniments to the chimney-pieces, not comprehending those noted, 1760; superstructures in addition to them, and general entablatures, are in conformity with decorations of the like nature found in the publications of La Potre, Chameton, &c. celebrated artists in the Court of Louis XIV. and however it becomes a pleasing consideration, that the architectural taste of our neighbours held but a transient sway among us, yet in the present

present instance, taking it as a matter of curiosity, some regret is held, at not finding the original conceived detail for the perfect completion of the edifice entirely gone through with, more immediately in those ceilings left unpainted, which deficiency is principally visible in the grand story. It is believed, few mansions of the reigns of James or his predecessors have escaped so well the hand of Innovation. Whether this fortunate circumstance is owing to a real respect held for the house on the part of the Trustees, to necessity, or chance, it is not for us to determine. Sufficient that the premises exist in their present state, and appropriated to the purposes of a national deposit of various libraries; natural and artificial curiosities, both antient and modern; and the gratification of viewing and consulting such precious collections can only be equalled by

the very liberal manner in which all ranks of people are admitted to enjoy the same. Long may the British Museum (Montague House), with its invaluable treasures, endure, the pride of the nation, and the theme of praise in other countries!

It cannot be expected that in so short a period as the reign of James, much variety in design should occur, Sir C. Wren's school being so universally followed by professional men; and, were it not for the two examples upon the French model just exemplified, little discussion on this head would have been advanced; and it must be allowed that sufficient change had been brought about in this respect, the most obtrusive traits of which are decidedly laid down in our introduction to them, from the authorities of French buildings, done by Artists in high estimation in that kingdom. AN ARCHITECT.

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HINTS

HINTS ON SLAVE LABOUR AND WEST INDIA CULTIVATION.

BY CAPTAIN LAYMAN.

COLONIES must be considered most beneficial to a Nation, when established in a country where the climate and soil admits of those commodities being cultivated which the Mother Country cannot produce, or for which there is a constant demand: of course, such possessions increase in value, in proportion to the situation that admits of the readiest intercourse, and the nearer such interchange approaches to a home-trade. Hence the West India Colonies have a more natural advantage for supplying Europe with tropical produce than any possessions in the East: but this is in great measure counterbalanced by the system hitherto pursued in the West Indies; of the error of which the general embarrassed state of the Planters affords the strongest evidence.

It appears by Sir William Young's Common-place Book that the total value of the lands, with costly buildings and expensive works and stock in the British West Indies, "is estimated at £56,037,500, and the mortgage debts on West India property at £24,000,000:" the interest on which, at the rate in those Colonies of £6 per cent. amounts to £1,440,000 per annum, to be deducted from the produce of the necessitous Planters.—But the greatest evil arises from the depopulating course pursued in settling those Colonies with a scanty means of subsistence and hard labour, by which the Aborigines of the Islands were exterminated, and the more robust Natives of Africa imported as slaves.

Without entering into the common-place argument upon the immorality and inhumanity of the Slave Trade, which is a disgrace to human nature; it is proposed, now this infamous traffick is about to be renewed, to consider the question as one of great State Policy,—as, if it can be shown that the Slave Trade is not only *unnecessary* for the cultivation of the Western Colonies, but is *unprofitable* and ruinous in the result, it is presumed the subject needs no other advocate to entitle it to the attention of every enlightened Government.

So early as twenty-seven centuries ago it was remarked by the Father of

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Poetry, who must be allowed to have been conversant with human nature, that "*the day which makes a man a slave, takes away half his worth*;" and this opinion is supported by the Oracle of Political Economy in our own times, that "the experience of all ages and nations demonstrates, that the work done by Slaves, though it appears to cost only their maintenance, is in the end the dearest of any. A person who can acquire no property, can have no other interest but to eat as much, and labour as little, as possible." Nothing more can be expected from a man in a state of slavery than what is produced by the dread of punishment; for, being deprived of every stimulus to mental exertion, he becomes indolent in body, and debased in mind. We are not, therefore, to wonder at the want of invention, ingenuity, and exertion, in countries where such a system prevails.

We are now to consider the ruinous expence of the Slave system, as confined to the West Indies.

If it is urged, that it has been under such system that these Colonies have attained their present degree of cultivation, wealth, and consequence; it must be recollected that the circumstances under which they so long flourished, and which were sufficiently favourable, for a time, to hide the deformity, and cover the disadvantages, of this system, have been for several years progressively changing. On the first settlement of these Islands, the price of Slaves was £10 each; and when the price was £35 each, the average price of Sugar was higher than when the cost of a Slave amounted to £100.

In the able Report of the Lords Committee of the Council, it appears that the greatest average duration of the *labouring* period of a Slave's life does not exceed 16 years; and as the present cost is £100 each, the annual expence will be—Interest on the cost £6; Diminution of value £6. 5s. and £4. 5s. for food, clothing, medical attendance, and contingencies; for although, in some plantations in Jamaica, the annual subsistence of a Negro is not reckoned to cost more than 40s.

in consequence of a great part of it, such as maize, cassavi, yams, plantains, &c. being supplied by his own labour; yet, a conclusion that such articles are produced without expence to the planter must be fallacious, in as much as, previously to a stock of slaves being settled upon an estate, houses must be prepared for their reception, and a portion of ground cleared and stocked with provisions, after which the slave must be allowed sufficient time to cultivate it, the whole of which must be at the Master's expence; to which must be added £2 for the proportion of the expence of a White establishment to oversee the forced labour of slaves, making the yearly charge of a Negro £18. 10s. in Jamaica; and in the Caribbee Islands the expence is still greater, as the scanty subsistence of 8 pints of corn and 6 salt herrings or 24 yams per week, or 40 bushels of corn for a year, the cost at 5s. per bushel is £10 per annum for such food only.—But this is not all the disadvantage; for as the White establishment, formed of all description of persons, is attended by the male and female slaves, who are generally the most active and comely of the whole; and many of the negroes on a plantation are from infirmity tender, or through old age incapable of labour; the number of *workers*, i. e. *women* as well as men able to work in the field, is not computed, even on a well-conducted estate, to exceed one-third of the whole number, so that the owner is at the expence of *purchasing and maintaining* 3 persons in order to obtain the labour of one; and the proportion of able-bodied field Negroes is not considered to amount to more than 1 in 4 of the whole number.

This computation is independent of great losses that sometimes happen from casualties; which form a material consideration: as, exclusive of desertion and the effects of OBI (pretended witchcraft), there perished in Jamaica alone, in the 6 years from 1780 to 1787, no less than 15,000 Negroes from *famine, or diseases contracted by scanty or unwholesome food*, which, at £50, the then average price of Slaves, was a loss to the proprietors of £750,000; and in 1810 a still greater loss took place, as in Jamaica only there perished 10,031 Slaves, which, taken at only £100 each (although new Negroes were then

selling at the Havannah at £120 each) amounts to £1,003,100 *lost* to the planters in one year, exclusive of 77,570 acres of plantation land having been abandoned in that Island; and one-third of the crop at Demerara having been left on the ground to rot, for want of hands to get it in.—The greatest objection, however, to the Slave system in point of profit arises from the enormous amount of capital *sunk* in the purchase of Negroes, the number of whom in the British West-Indies amounted in 1805 to 524,025, which, taken at £100 each, amount to the enormous sum of £52,402,500 of *sunk* capital, that would otherwise yield, at the current rate of West-India interest, an annual profit of £3,144,150 to the English. And as the Writer was at the fertile and superior Island of San Domingo a short time before the Revolution in France, when the number of Slaves were nearly 250,000, which was about half the number in all the French Islands, the amount at the then price of Slaves was £33,000,000 of capital lost to France, which should make the French cautious how they renewed a similar system.

The expence of the labour of purchased Slaves, enormous as it has been, has been proved from experience to be cheaper than that of Negroes bred upon the plantations. Independent of the great difficulties which have hitherto presented themselves to any extensive system of breeding Slaves, the Planters in general have not considered it their interest to maintain female Slaves for the purpose of rearing children. In the report of the Privy Council it is stated, "that a Slave child does not earn its maintenance until twelve years of age, up to which period the cost is averaged at £8 *per annum*, exclusive of the loss of the mother's labour during the latter part of pregnancy, and one half of her time for the first year after the birth of the child:" indeed the impossibility of effecting this object to *any extent* is well known to those best acquainted with the subject; but, admitting for a moment that it were physically possible, in spite of the great disproportion of females (which cannot now be remedied), of the licentious habits of intercourse between the sexes, and of the numerous other causes which have

have hitherto prevented any considerable increase in the population of Slaves in the West-Indies by breeding, the burthen and disadvantage of Slave labour would still exist. The expence of hired Slave labour is still more considerable, as 2s. 7d. per day for 313 working days amounts to 40l. 8s. 7d. per annum.

Such is the disadvantage of the system to those who have the Slave Market open; but the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade having prohibited the importation of Slaves into the British Colonies, it is necessary to inquire how labourers are to be obtained. As "those who plead the cause of humanity and justice ought to be themselves humane and just;" for to abolish the Slave Trade without substituting other labour, is not only doing things by halves*, but a great injustice to individuals, and the law must become nugatory, if the traffick in Slaves was more profitable than any other mode.

To eradicate the Slave Trade effectually, all motives and temptation for its continuance must be done away. It is not to be supposed that those who are habituated to the Slave system, and are unacquainted with any other, can feel disgust at the traffick, or be able to form a comparative judgment between the labour of Slaves and any other. Men of this description are naturally prejudiced in favour of bondage, from habit and mistaken considerations of interest; and, to be convinced, must be shewn by *example* that the system is *unprofitable*.

It has however been said, and that with much truth, that (exclusive of the prejudice with which the proposal of any new measure is likely to be opposed, or from supineness and ignorance neglected) several of the West-India Proprietors, who are in easy circumstances, and even voted for the Abolition of the Slave Trade as Members of the Legislature, feel no desire to have the condition of the body of the Planters bettered; for although aware that the number of

Slaves are progressively decreasing, yet, having bought up all the Negroes they could purchase to increase their own stock, they consider West-India plantations as a *tontine*, for the benefit of those who from capital and local circumstances will be able to survive the ruin of the unfortunate; that those Planters who are in embarrassed circumstances are unable to act on such an occasion, the Merchants having mortgages upon the property, and probably only waiting a foreclosure in order to commence Planters—both of which opinions are founded in error; for although a temporary rise in price of the staple produce may raise false hopes in the Planter at the time, the result must be delusive; and those Colonies, as the Negroes die off, will ultimately become depopulated and waste, without an entire change of system.

We are now to consider the disadvantage of West-India Cultivation.

For many years past, sugar has been the principal produce cultivated in the West-Indies, under circumstances that could not fail to embarrass the Planter, as the capital required to establish a moderate-sized plantation, before sugar can be made, amounts to 30,000l. and the planting of the cane is attended with excessive and much unnecessary manual labour; for although on some estates the plough† has been partially introduced, the land in most of the Islands is broken up, and the roots on re-planting are torn out of the ground, by the rude instrument of African culture, a hand-hoe, with which it requires the greatest bodily exertion of forty stout Negroes to hole and plant an acre of canes in a day. This mode is not only extremely laborious, but very bad husbandry, as the space between the holes upon which the earth is dragged up remains unbroken, and the roots are confined, as in a pot, to the spot where the manure (sometimes carried to the fields in panniers by mules, but more often in baskets on Negroes' heads,) is put, instead of

* It has been stated as a curious question, in what manner a cargo of Slaves, seized as contraband, would be disposed of? Surely to send them on board our ships of war till paid off, when the poor Negroes shortly become destitute, and are left to beg about the streets, is not humane; and to establish them in their own country has been tried without success.

† The plough was used at Jamaica by the zealous West-Indian and intelligent Author Bryan Edwards; but since his death it has been discontinued.

being

being encouraged to spread, and receive general nourishment from the whole of the soil. The sets thus planted, and the earth always confined to the same production, does not, on the medium of soils at Jamaica, come to maturity in less than 15 months, when the canes are cut and carried in the same manner as the manure: and it appears that from such culture, and the system of ratooning one-third, and fallowing one-third, of the cane-patches, the whole of the land actually cultivated in Jamaica by Slaves is only equal to one acre and a half *per annum* for each. The produce of every plantation must of course depend upon its particular soil, situation, and management; but on a medium it appears, from the same authority, the Report of a Committee at Jamaica, as stated by the Lords Committee of the Council, that the aggregate produce of all the sugar estates on that island is from a medium soil and average seasons, to the number of Negroes thereon, 10½ cwt. of sugar and 40 gallons of rum *per ann.* which, when the average expence of a Slave amounts to 18*l.* 10*s.*, is consequently a cost of nearly 30*s.* per cwt. for sugar, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon for rum, for Slave labour only; to which if 5*l.* *per cent.* is added on the value of the land, and 8*l.* *per cent.* on buildings and stock, with a proportion of supplies and colonial taxes, the Planter cannot afford to sell sugar on the spot (even if he were allowed so to do) at less than 54*s.* per cwt.; or, if brought to England with the expence of freight and commission added, at 70*s.* per cwt.; and if the duty of 30*s.* per cwt. is included, it makes 5*l.* per cwt. as the remunerative price under the present system. And even this is allowing the whole produce packed in the curing-house to be brought to market, which is by no means the case when carried to England, by which a loss is sustained of one-eighth of the sugar by drainage of molasses, &c. and of one-twelfth of the rum by the absorption and leakage of the casks, from the spongy and porous quality of the American oak, with which they are generally made. The result of this management is a loss of upwards of one million sterling annually to the Planter, and more than 300,000*l.* to the ship-owners and mer-

chants, exclusive of nearly a million lost every year to the revenue, by the produce being pumped into the sea, instead of being landed in England. The loss on rum the Planters have it in their power to remedy, by stowing it in tanks, which would prevent absorption and leakage, and the annual expence of casks avoided.—The great loss on the sugar is principally to be attributed to the colonial system of rigid monopoly, in obliging the Planters to ship the sugar in so raw a state, in order to benefit the sugar-bakers in England, who are chiefly foreigners, and had better employ their capital in some other channel; as it is presumed that the present intelligent Chancellor of the Exchequer will not quietly suffer a loss of near a million of revenue annually. It must however be observed, as a doubtful case, whether, if the West-India Planters were allowed to *fine* their own sugar, the price of Slave labour would admit it? Another disadvantage attending the cultivation of the West-Indies being principally confined to sugar is, that when the price has been low, or the markets in England glutted, this produce lies in a wasting state in the warehouse, or is sold at a considerable loss, to the absolute ruin of the Planter.

Here a question naturally arises—why the West-India Planter, when he finds the cultivation of sugar unprofitable, does not change his produce? to which it has been supinely said, that the soil does not admit of varying the crops; which is about as rational as it would be for a Kentish farmer to assert that if the cultivation of hops was unprofitable, he could not grow wheat and beans. The greatest obstacle to the West-India Planter varying the cultivation like any other farmer, arises from the immense capital (frequently not his own, but borrowed on usurious terms) being sunk in Slaves, and in expensive buildings for a mansion, sugar and still-house, with costly machinery, which remains useless seven months out of twelve, and his being burthened with purchased labourers during the whole year, instead of engaging them as required. The Writer, however, hopes that by pointing out to the intelligent Planter such productions and manufactures to which the soil, machinery,

chinery, and buildings now erected may be appropriated, to see the evil in great measure remedied; as it can be no more necessary now to confine the best soil of Jamaica and St. Christopher's to the growth of sugar, than it was formerly to indigo at the former, and tobacco at the latter.

Besides the losses and disadvantages to which the Planter is exposed by the enormous expences attending the present system of cultivation, there are other considerations arising out of it of the gravest importance, as affecting most deeply the commercial and political interests of the British Empire. In a memorial and petition from the House of Assembly at Jamaica, presented to the House of Commons, it is stated, "That nothing but a reasonable participation in a trade with the United States can, in many probable contingencies in future, prevent the British West-India Islands from ruin and death." And the Committee at Jamaica adds, "It is a fact well established, that the necessities of the said Islands cannot be supplied in any degree adequately to their wants, even from the United States, unless in vessels actually belonging to the said States." If this representation be just, the British West-India Islands are indeed in a miserable state of dependence on America; they exist only at the pleasure of a Power, on whose friendly disposition towards us recent circumstances have too well shewn but little reliance is to be placed; and to the extension and strengthening of whose maritime resources it cannot be the policy of this Country to contribute. The Americans have already sufficiently enriched themselves with the spoils of our commerce, and apparently want nothing but the power to rob us of the means of protecting the remainder. Their views are evidently aimed, not at our subordinate rights, but at our maritime preponderance; and to be rendered peaceable, they must be effectually beaten, and made to feel the effect of their own turbulent disposition.

It has never been doubted that the soil of our West-India Colonies is perfectly well suited to the production of grain as well as of timber. The true cause then of provisions and lumber being purchased from America,

can only be referred to the errors of the present system, and the expence of slave labour, compared with that of freemen, which (high as it is in the American States) admits of those articles being sold in the West-Indies, after paying the expence of freight, for less money than they could be produced upon the spot. For although in the island of Jamaica (a greater portion of which is cleared and settled than any of the others) only one fifth part is under cultivation, and Trinidad is nearly covered with woods, uncultivated savannahs, and swamps; the Planters avow "that the raising of provisions and cutting lumber upon their own estates is the least profitable of any application of their labour."

Having thus endeavoured to point out the enormous and ruinous expences and disadvantages, attending the cultivation of our West-India Colonies by Slaves, it will be proper to shew, on the contrary, the great saving in expence, and the important and numerous advantages, which would attend the introduction of a system of cultivation by the hands of industrious freemen. It is obvious that the people to be employed for this purpose ought to be inured to a tropical climate. If this qualification were the only requisite, some expectations might be formed of rendering the free Negroes and Aborigines, as far as the inconsiderable number of them extends, an useful acquisition to the West-India Islands. But it is equally clear that industrious habits are also essentially necessary in the constitution of a class of free labourers, which it is well known both those classes of people are lamentably deficient in.

"In the West-Indies no free Negro was ever yet known to hire himself, or be employed, in agriculture of any kind. The men are averse to labour the ground, even for themselves; and when they do it, it is only to supply their immediate wants. The Aborigines are of a still more lethargic disposition *."

The Negro is naturally averse to field labours; but, as his courage is superior to his industry, he makes a better soldier than husbandman, and such corps might be employed with

* Report of the Privy Council.

great safety and utility in India*. It will therefore be necessary to search not only for a suitable description of agricultural labourers, but a different system of cultivation; as on the proper cultivation of the West-India Colonies in great measure depend the advantages which may be derived from the possession of them: and that mode must be admitted to be the best, by which abundance of food can be raised for the inhabitants, and such articles produced and manufactured as will yield the greatest revenue to individuals and to the publick.

The sun rises in the East to illumine the West. To be convinced of the erroneous and unimproved system of the West-Indies, it is only necessary to compare it with the modes pursued in the East-Indies and in China. In those countries the utmost variety of valuable productions is cultivated and manufactured, both for food and commerce, at a very low rate, by the ingenious hands of free labourers with simple and cheap machinery; and that quarter of the Globe has, in consequence, been distinguished from the earliest ages for its population and wealth. But the great distance of India and China, with the consequent heavy expence of transport, and the restriction of monopoly, prevents the importation of many valuable but bulky articles of which Great-Britain stands in need. There can be no doubt that most, if not all, of the articles alluded to might be transplanted to the West; but it would be impossible to carry on the cultivation of them under the disadvantages of Slave labour; nor could it be done by free Negroes, or the Aborigines, in the first instance. To be induced to such labour voluntarily, they must be excited by the example of the comforts and enjoyments to be obtained by free and industrious exertion.

For this purpose, of all people in the known world Chinese husbandmen are probably the best adapted; they

are not only inured to a hot climate, but are habitually industrious, sober, peaceable, frugal, and eminently skilful in the culture of every article of tropical produce; and the advantages to be expected from the cultivation of our islands by the hands of these skilful and indefatigable people will be best understood and appreciated by a consideration of the great increase in the produce, wealth, and resources of those countries, which has been the invariable consequence of their introduction; which cannot, perhaps, be better summarily shewn than by the following letter from an intelligent friend:

"Dear Layman, Oct. 1, 1818.

My brother, who has lately returned from Ceylon, tells me, that upon his arrival there he was surprised to find the ship surrounded by boats loaded with vegetables of all kinds for sale, at moderate prices; and particularly so as on his former voyage not a cabbage or a pumpkin could be purchased. On inquiry it appeared that this circumstance was owing to the industry of the Chinese. General Maitland, the Governor, being desirous of having a large morass cleared and drained, had some time before applied to some of the natives of Ceylon, who had given in an estimate of the expence and time within which they would undertake, with 100 men, to complete it. The General, not satisfied with this, applied to some Chinese; and having agreed to give them the produce of the soil for a certain number of years, *twenty-five of them cleared and drained the morass, and converted it into a productive garden, in less time than the 100 natives had proposed.* My brother went over the garden with the Governor, and nothing could be more complete. The Chinese had fenced it, and built houses upon it; had divided it into different allotments amongst themselves; and by turns guarded it by night. They were peaceable and orderly to a degree; they worked in the gardens, and the women regularly took the vegetables to market for sale.

I have thought this would be interest-

* Since this was first suggested in 1809, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Thos. Maitland has, with his accustomed energy and wisdom, embodied two regiments of native Africans from the Eastern part of that Continent for service at Ceylon. It seems as extraordinary that African corps are not raised for Malabar and Java, so destructive to European troops, as that they should be raised for the West-Indies, to endanger the security of those Colonies; when Sepoys, which with proper management might be obtained, would be so much more eligible. When the Writer mentioned these hints to the late Lord Nelson, his Lordship said, "That is a great plan; and no time should be lost in carrying it into effect."

ing to you, knowing what your mind is employed upon. I talked to my brother about introducing Chinese into the West-Indies, and he has no doubt it would answer. His idea of their indefatigable industry, agricultural talents, and disposition to emigrate, are precisely the same as yours. General Maitland is encouraging them to make sugar in Ceylon, and I believe it is in some progress.

Yours, &c.

W. L. B."

With respect to the expence of raising and manufacturing the staple article of the West-Indies—sugar, there can be no doubt that, were the system of the East adopted in the West-Indies, that article might be produced at only one-third the present cost for labour; as in the East sugar is cultivated and manufactured by Freeman with an economy and skill that Slave labour does not admit of. Mr. Marsden says, in his excellent History of Sumatra, that at Bencoolen many attempts have been made by the English to bring to perfection the manufacture of sugar and arrack from the canes; but the expences, particularly of the Slaves, were always found to exceed the advantages. Within these few years that the plantations and works were committed to the management of Mr. Henry Botham, it has manifestly appeared that the end is to be obtained by employing Chinese in the works of the field, and allowing them a proportion of the produce for their labour. The sums of money thrown into Batavia for arrack and sugar have been immense.

The following is the substance of the valuable information communicated to the Lords Committee of the Council on this subject by Mr. Botham himself:

"In the island of Java, more particularly near Batavia, the culture of the cane, and manufacture of the sugar and arrack, is carried to the utmost perfection by the Chinese; the hoe, almost the sole implement of the West, is there scarcely used; the lands are well ploughed by a light plough, with a single buffalo; a drill is then made by the plough as for sowing the field-pea, and a person with two baskets filled with cane-plants, which are suspended to an elastic bamboo across his shoulders, drops into the furrow plants, alternately from each basket, covering them at the same time with earth by the use of his feet. The canes when young are kept frequently

ploughed as a weeding, and the only use made of the hoe is to clear the weeds round the plant when very young; but of this there is little occasion if the land has gone through a sufficient course of ploughing, and is thoroughly prepared. When the cane is ready to earth up, the space between the rows is ploughed deep, the cane tops tied up; and an instrument, made for the purpose, like a broad shovel with teeth at the bottom, a spade handle, and two cords fixed to the body of the shovel, ending by a wooden handle for a purchase, is made use of by two persons to earth up the cane; the strongest of the two holding the handle of the shovel, pressing it into the ploughed earth, while the other, on the opposite side of the plant, by a jerk of the cord, draws up to the stem of the cane-plant, all the earth that the plough had loosened; two persons employed with this instrument will earth up more canes in a day than ten Negroes using their hoes. The canes in India are much higher earthed than in the West-Indies; in moist soils they with little labour earth them as high as the knee, answering at once the purpose of making a dry bed for the cane to grow in, and a drain for the water to go off in the excavated channel; by which the canes are brought to perfection and cut in ten months, after which the roots are ploughed up. The improvement in making the cane into sugar at Batavia keeps pace with that in its culture: evaporation being in proportion to the surface, their boilers are set with as much of it as possible; the cane-juice, with temper sufficient to throw up its impurities, is boiled down to the consistence of a syrup; it is then thrown up into vats calculated to hold one boiling, then sprinkled with two buckets of water, to subside its foul parts; after standing six hours, it is let off by three pegs of different heights into a single copper with one fire; it is there tempered again, boiled up, and reduced to sugar by a gentle fire; it granulates, and the sugar-boiler, dipping a wand into a copper, strikes it on the side, then drops the sugar remaining on it into a cup of water, scrapes it up with his thumb-nail, and by this means is able to judge, to the utmost nicety, of the sugar having its proper degree of boiling. The vats or receivers here mentioned are placed at the left end of a set of coppers. After running off for boiling all that is clear, the remainder is passed through a strainer in the inside of the boiling-house; what is fine is put into the copper for sugar—the lees reserved for distilling. By such means, sugar, after being

being clayed, is sold on the spot at the rate of 15s. per cwt. They do not make spirits on the sugar estates, the molasses are sent for sale to Batavia, where one distillery may purchase the produce of one hundred estates. Here is a vast saving and reduction of the price of spirits; arrack is sold at Batavia for eightpence a gallon, the proof of the spirit about five-tenths. The cane trash is not, as in our islands, carried into sheds, where it loses much of its strength before it is used, but it is laid out immediately on an esplanade to dry, then made into faggots with bamboo binders, about the size of the furnace-mouth, set up in cocks of four, and used immediately when dry; by this immediate use, its force of fire is much greater, and the labour of carrying to and from the trash-house is saved. — The proprietor of the estate is generally a wealthy Dutchman, who has erected on it substantial mills, boiling and curing houses; he rents this estate to a Chinese, who resides on it as superintendant, and relets it to other Chinese, or Freemen, in parcels of fifty or sixty acres, on condition that they shall plant it in canes, and receive so much per pecul of 133½ lbs. for every pecul of sugar the canes produce. When crop time comes on, the superintendant collects a sufficient number of persons from the adjacent towns and villages, and takes off his crop as follows: to one set of task-men, who bring their carts and buffaloes, he agrees to give such a price per pecul to cut all his crop of canes, carry them to the mill, and grind them; a second set boil them, at per pecul; and a third clay and basket the sugar for market, at per pecul. By this method the renter knows to a certainty what the produce will cost him, and has not any unnecessary expense of labour; for, when the crop is taken off, the task-men return to their several pursuits in the towns and villages they come from, and there only remain, for seven months in the year, the cane-planters, who are preparing the next year's crop. This, like all complex arts, by being divided into several branches, renders the labour cheaper, and the work more perfectly done. The price of common labour is from 9d. to 10d. per day, but by the preceding method the task-men gain considerably more, not only from working extra hours, but from being artists in their several branches."

The culture of the cane in the West-Indies is in its first and unimproved state; a variety of alterations are to be made, expenses reduced,

and human labour very much lessened. After having spent two years in the West-Indies, I returned to the East. Having experienced the difference of labourers for profit and labourers from force, I can assert that the savings by the former are very considerable.

In Bengal the natives, by a simple plough and cheap machinery of wooden rollers and a few earthen pots, make sugar with a capital of a few rupees, and are enabled to sell it in a raw state at 5s. per cwt. the price of labour being, when paid in money, from 2d. to 2½d. per day, or to the cost of West-India hired Slave labour as pence to shillings, and when paid in kind, it is still less expensive to the farmer.

But of all parts of the world, Cochin-China affords the most perfect sugar at the lowest price, which is thus described by Sir Geo. Staunton:

"In purifying this sugar, after the gross-syrup has drained from it, and it becomes granulated and solid, they place it in layers of about one inch in thickness, and ten in diameter, under layers of equal dimensions of the herbaceous trunk of the plantain tree, the watery juices exuding from which, and filtering through the sugar, carry down with them all the dross which had been boiled up with it, leaving the pure sugar crystallized and white. It was then very light, and almost as porous as a honeycomb. When dissolved, it left no sediment at bottom, and when brought to the open market-place, was sold by retail at so low a price as three-halfpence *per lb.*; equal to 14s. *per cwt.*"

The extraordinary privileges granted to the French in that country are deserving of attention, as, if wise, they will introduce the Cochin Chinese, with their mode of making sugar, into the West-Indies, which will render the Slave Trade unnecessary.

(To be continued.)

* * * G. H. W. applies to our *Heraldic* Correspondents for information whether the Son of a Baroness in her own right, on succeeding to his mother's title, should be properly styled the *first* Baron of his family. His nobility is evidently one of descent, and yet there is an embarrassment in styling him the *second* Baron, though unquestionably the second who has enjoyed the Barony.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

61. *The Life of John Knox, containing Illustrations of the History of the Reformation in Scotland; with Biographical Notices of the principal Reformers, and Sketches of the Progress of Literature in Scotland, during a great part of the Sixteenth Century, &c.* By Thomas M'Crie, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in Edinburgh. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, 8vo, 2 vols. Cadell and Davies. (Reviewed by a Correspondent; see page 545.)

THAT the Life of John Knox should have arrived at a Second Edition in the short space of one year, does not surprise us. In Scotland the subject must be very generally interesting; and the Author has treated it in a manner well calculated to gratify the prejudices of the majority of his countrymen. It is to this circumstance, indeed, that we attribute the uncommon rapidity of its sale; for Dr. Cook's History contains all the important particulars relating to the Scottish Reformation, that are to be found in Dr. M'Crie's work; but Dr. Cook writes with great candour of those from whose principles he dissents, and never has recourse to the modern arts of *liberal* controversy. Hence it is, that his History has been "damned with faint praise," in some of those journals in which Dr. M'Crie's Biography of Knox has been extolled as superior to every other account of the Scottish Reformation! We confess that our opinion of the merits of the two works is very different; and we find it difficult to repress our indignation, when we think of such perversion of the public taste by party prejudice. It is not, however, our business, at present, to combat this prejudice by comparing the two Authors or their works together; but merely to inform our Readers of the nature of those improvements which have swelled the Life of Knox from one to two volumes; and to correct a mistake which has been pointed out to us in our Review* of the First Edition of that Life.

The principal corrections which we have observed in the Second Edition, are in the style, and in the arrangement of the materials. Many Scottisms, which we meant to point out in

our review of the First Edition, have, in the Second, given place to genuine English; the periods are often rendered smoother; and the arrangement is sometimes improved by the insertion into the text of what formerly stood in notes, and, *vice versâ*, by throwing into a note what formerly made part of the text. We say, that it is sometimes improved by these transpositions; but we doubt if they be *all* improvements. In this Edition, too, the Biographical notices of the other Reformers, who either preceded Knox, or were his contemporaries, are, many of them, fuller, and more naturally introduced, than they were in the former.

It is a common practice, and certainly proper when a second edition of a valuable work is soon called for, to publish separately what new matter the Author may have brought to light, for the benefit of those who have purchased the first edition. In the present case it was impossible to print separately the improvements that have been made in the body of the work; but several Latin poems, as well as some other things, which appear in the supplement to the second edition, ought certainly to have been thrown off separately, for the accommodation of those who had purchased the first. Perhaps they have been so thrown off; but they have not been *advertised* in a separate state, nor, of course, have in that state reached us.

Our Author's rancorous hostility to our Church appears as conspicuously in the second Edition as in the first; but we must acquit him of the charge, which, through mistake, we brought against him*, of endangering the establishment of his *own* church by his endeavours to pull down our's. We supposed him to be one of the Established Clergy of Edinburgh; but we are assured, by a Correspondent who has never yet deceived us, that Dr. M'Crie is *not* a minister of the Establishment, but of a society of Protestant Dissenters, known in Scotland by the denomination of *Old Light Anti-burghers*! We are not therefore so much surprised as we were, at his hostility to *Establishments*; but, if he

* British Critic for November last, p. 461.

will give himself the trouble to reflect coolly, we are persuaded that he will soon be convinced that the society to which he belongs would gain nothing by the downfall of the Establishment. In the United States of America, where there is no National Establishment, the zeal of the various sects has already become cold; and such, he may depend on it, would soon be the case in Scotland, were Religion to be left, like Philosophy, to the voluntary support of self-constituted sects. The denomination of the sect, to which he is said to belong, is new to us, and unintelligible. We have indeed often heard of *Burghers* and *Antiburghers*, of *Old Light* and *New Light*; but from these titles, so little applicable, in our opinion, to any portion of the Church of Christ, we can draw no inference with respect to the doctrines which distinguish the sects so denominated. That Dr. M'Crie holds the constitution of the Apostolical Church to have been *Presbyterian*, is indeed most obvious; and that he feels it to be his duty to oppose every thing *Prelatical* in the Church, is equally evident, and just as, we suppose, it should be in a gentleman of his profession; but surely he should oppose Episcopacy, and whatever else he may deem erroneous, by *fair* means! That he has not always represented the opinions of our Reformers on this subject fairly, we have sufficiently proved; and we have no hesitation to say, that whoever may think it worth his while to compare his other quotations with the sources whence they are taken, will often find—not that he has quoted *falsely*, but that, by tearing a few sentences or words from their context, and moulding them to his own purpose, he has made them teach doctrines very different from those which their authors intended to teach. Such conduct is the more inexcusable, as it contributes not in the smallest degree to prove that Episcopacy is an unscriptural usurpation—the position which Dr. M'Crie is so desirous to establish; for, were he able to prove that our Reformers (including the Bishops) held, on this point, all the opinions which he attributes to them, what would be the consequence? Not, surely, that Episcopacy is not of Apostolical institution, or that imposition of Episcopal hands in ordination is a

ceremony of no importance; but only that our early Reformers understood the Scriptures which relate to this subject, in one sense; and that their successors understood them in another. To ascertain what is the *real* sense of the Scriptures respecting the constitution of the Church, recourse must be had, not to Cranmer or Bancroft, to Abbot or Laud, but to the Scriptures themselves, and to the practice of those Churches which were founded by the Apostles; for though Cranmer and Abbot were both great men, and Bancroft and Laud much greater, none of these was infallible, or pretended to infallibility.

In the mean time we beg leave to observe, for the comfort of such members of our own Church as are not skilled in criticism, nor conversant with the Writers of Christian antiquity, that whether Episcopacy or Presbyterianism was the original constitution of the Church of Christ, the orders of the Episcopal Clergy are unquestionably valid, and the sacraments of our Church administered by Divine authority. According to the scheme for which Dr. M'Crie so earnestly pleads, every ordination performed by three Presbyters is not only valid, but regular. Our Bishops were all Presbyters for many years before they were elevated to the Episcopal Bench; that elevation, whether scriptural or unscriptural, did not, surely, degrade them from the order into which they had been previously admitted; at the ordination of a Priest, or Presbyter, every Bishop is assisted by two other Priests, or Presbyters, who lay their hands on the head of the Candidate as well as he; and, therefore, every ordination in the Church of England must be admitted as valid by every consistent Presbyterian—even by Dr. M'Crie himself. But if, as we contend on the authority of Scripture interpreted by the practice of the Apostolic Churches, the original constitution of the Church was Episcopal, and authority to ordain vested in the highest of the three orders—whether called Bishops, Apostles, or Angels of the Churches,—what, let us ask, becomes of Presbyterian ordinations? This is the question which Dr. M'Crie must discuss, if he means to do any thing to the purpose; for we hold the private opinions of Cranmer and Grindal, &c.

as entitled to deference only as far as they are supported by Scripture.

It is surely needless to say, before we conclude this article, that we consider this Work as in a high degree creditable to its Author; for had we entertained a mean opinion of the Life of Knox, we should not have taken such pains to guard our Readers against whatever in it appears to us to be of dangerous tendency. It is a work of very considerable research, and written in a style nervous, animated, and perspicuous; but we shall be sorry if its success supersede the work of Dr. Cook, or prevent him from favouring us with the continuation, of which he seems to have given a conditional promise. Both Authors have thrown much light on the rise and progress of the Scottish Reformation; and both have exhibited Knox in a more favourable point of view than that in which, we believe, he has been generally beheld by English readers; but Dr. McCrie must not be surprised when we inform him, that he has added nothing to the good opinion of the Reformer, which we had adopted from Archbishop Spottiswood; and from Bishop Sage, whose *Fundamental Charter of Presbytery* was first recommended to the present Writer, many years ago, by the Presbyterian Tutor of a Scotch Baronet then at Eton School; and recommended for the express purpose of giving him a just opinion of the merits of Knox.

62. Benhadad and Buonaparte delineated, in Two Sermons, preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling: the former on Thursday the 11th of March, 1813, being the Day appointed to be observed as a General Fast in North Britain, &c. and the latter on Thursday the 13th of January 1814, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving. By the Right Rev. George Gleig, L.L. D. F. R. S. E. 2vo, pp. 62. Hatchard, &c.

THERE cannot be a better way of commemorating public events in the Church, than by comparing them to similar passages in the Sacred History; shewing by the declared conduct of Providence in the one case what interpretation should be put upon it in the other. In the present instance, Benhadad, the Tyrant King of Syria, clearly formed a very proper

parallel to the modern Tyrant, who has since fallen a sacrifice to his own presumption. That it was rather for the presumption of Benhadad and his army that they were overthrown, than for any merit on the side of Israel, by which they could hope for the divine interposition, is perfectly clear from the History; and the use made of it by the Right Rev. Preacher, in his Fast Sermon, is earnestly to warn this Country against the Sin of attributing all to the valour of its Men, or the heroism of its General; a sin, from which he thinks we have not stood so clear as Christians ought to stand.

"But why," says Bp. Gleig, "should I consider *self-confidence* as so enormous a sin?" — Because, he replies, "I see it represented as such, through the whole Scriptures of both the Old and New Testament." He instances in the Fall, and in the sacrifice of Cain; and then says, very truly, that "an over-weening confidence in their own wisdom or powers of any kind is, in the estimation of God, one of the greatest sins of which men can be guilty. Yet sorry I am to say," he adds, "that this seems to be the besetting sin of the present age, and of this country." The Bishop instances in several minor kinds of presumption; and then adds, that, for a long time, "Christians who understand not one word of the languages in which the oracles of God were written, have deemed themselves much more competent judges of the true meaning of those Oracles, than the Clergy, who have employed all their time in the cultivation of those branches of Literature and Science which are calculated to throw light on antient writings and antient customs. This species of *self-confidence* is, I say, of long standing; but the present generation has gone far beyond it."

In the second Discourse, on the Thanksgiving in January last, the Preacher pursues the further conduct of the Syrians and their infatuated King. He compares the flight of Buonaparte with the flight of Benhadad; and warns his hearers again to avoid *self-confidence*; telling them that "our enemy, though brought comparatively low, is still very powerful; that if we bring ourselves down to a level with him, by placing our confidence any where but on the
Rock

Rock of our Salvation, he has as many resources in his genius and people, as we have in ours." It has pleased God, since this Sermon was preached, to develop the issue of that great tragedy, and to prove that the proudest of all Boasters had filled the measure of his iniquities, and was sentenced to experience a downfall as shameful as his exaltation had been extraordinary. We have seen with delight, that, in all our national rejoicings for this great event, due remembrance has most frequently been had of the Almighty Power who has thus brought good out of evil; and that "thank God" — "praised be God," have been among the usual demonstrations of joy.—God, who has long visited Europe with afflictions, has now begun to try it with prosperity. May this more difficult trial be as happy in its result, as the former at present appears: and may they who lost not their courage in dangers, never lose their gratitude among blessings!

These Discourses are dedicated, with many strong expressions of friendship, to the Rev. Archdeacon Nares, between whom and himself the Author mentions a long and close connexion to have subsisted. This connexion, if we mistake not, was of a literary kind; between Mr. Nares, as conductor of the British Critic, and Bishop Gleig, as a most able and efficient writer in it. The publick will not probably deny to either the merit of having laboured earnestly in the best of causes, and for the best principles: in the success of which we now rejoice together as a Nation.

63. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century. Vol. VIII.*

THE delicate situation in which we are placed may naturally be imagined to impose some restraint upon us, when speaking of a Publication circumstanced like this before us. The public approbation, however, which has progressively attended the preceding Volumes, renders this restraint the less irksome. When we shall have presented our Readers with an Analysis of the contents of this Supplementary Book, all will be done which seems necessary; and we may complacently expect the public decision on this continuation of the literary la-

bours of our valuable Friend. We may, however, without any undue partiality, or subjecting ourselves to invidious imputations of any kind, confidently assert, that this Eighth Volume is quite as full of information, entertainment, and interest, as any of its predecessors. — Indeed, to some it will be much more so; as individuals are introduced to many among us, whose personal qualities we knew and loved, whose talent and learning instructed and improved us, and whose loss we shall never cease to deplore. But this is touching on a tender string, the vibrations of which would but affect us too sensibly; we hasten therefore to our task.

After certain preliminaries, demonstrative of the Author's anxious wish to testify his gratitude, and to correct and amend his former labours; this Volume opens with a chronological continuation of the productions of the Bowyer Press, beginning with the year 1774. To each article, as circumstances are found to warrant, are annexed Biographical Sketches, and the most pleasing variety of Literary Anecdote. This is continued to the year 1786; and the contents even of this small portion of the whole would of themselves form a curious and valuable Publication. Among the more interesting of the Biographical Sketches are those relating to Dalrymple, Abbé Mann, Tyers, Nash, and, above all, of Doctor Aken-side; but of this last in its place. With respect to Percival Stockdale, though a deserving and very ingenious person, it may perhaps be observed by some, that "*Opus superat materiam*;" perhaps the same remark, with precisely the same qualification, may apply to Martin Sherlock.

By way of a specimen of this part of the Work, we cannot do better than insert some account of Dr. Nash; and more particularly as we have never before met with so satisfactory a representation of this accomplished personage.

"This respectable Antiquary and learned Divine was of Worcester College, in Oxford; M. A. 1746; B. and D. D. 1758. He was the venerable Father of the Magistracy of the County of Worcester; of which he was an upright and judicious member nearly 50 years; and a gentleman of profound erudition and critical knowledge in the several branches of

of Literature; particularly the History of his native County, of which he was very fond, and which he illustrated with a considerable degree of labour and expence."

Mr. Nichols then very properly introduces the Doctor's own account of the motives which induced him to undertake the History of Worcestershire (for which we refer to our vol. LXXI. p. 394).

The Biographer thus proceeds :

"In 1793 Dr. Nash published a splendid edition of 'Hudibras,' with Notes, in three volumes 4to; a work which reflects great honour on his learning and his taste; though of the Notes he has himself too modestly said, that 'they were intended to render Hudibras more intelligible to persons of the Commentator's level, *men of middling capacity and limited information.*—Some apology,' observes the worthy Editor, 'may be necessary, when a person advanced in years, and without the proper qualifications, shall undertake to publish and comment upon one of the most ingenious Writers in our language.'—'Granted,' observe the Monthly Reviewers; 'but neither *'the itch of picture in the front,'* nor the Notes which follow, will justify the extension of this remark to himself. With whatever modesty and concealment of name he may bring forward his edition of Hudibras, his Portrait has none of the wrinkles of age; nor do his Annotations evince that he has undertaken a task to which he was unequal. He appears well acquainted with what was requisite to elucidate and do justice to his Author.'—Another intelligent Reviewer very properly observes, 'The Editor has indulged a little innocent vanity, by prefixing his own Portrait, as well as that of his House, to the volume of Notes, which, however, he has himself ridiculed in the words of Butler subjoined, *and itch of picture in the front.*' (British Critic.)

"In 1799 Dr. Nash closed his literary labours, by a volume, of 104 pages, under the title of Supplement to the Collections for the History of Worcestershire; in which he thus notices his preceding Work: 'A good edition of Hudibras was very much wanted, and vainly attempted by Dr. Nash in 1793. A *superficial* reader will easily observe frequent flashes of exquisite and brilliant wit and humour throughout the Poem, sufficient to afford him ample pleasure and entertainment in the perusal; but he that shall attempt to develope and illustrate all points of History, Chemistry, Astronomy, Astrology, &c. therein alluded or

referred to, must have a capacity, and a depth, variety, and extent of knowledge and learning, nearly equal to [that possessed by] the Author himself, and which few or none of the present age, I think, will have the vanity to pretend to: it is Ulysses's bow, which will not bend to the feeble efforts of the wooers of these days. Notwithstanding this, his high admiration of the Poem, and being owner of the parish so greatly honoured by the Poet's birth, tempted the Editor to proceed: and, if he has not succeeded, yet *magnis excidit ausis.*'

In the Second Volume of Worcestershire, Dr. Nash observes,

"It is needless to say much of the Church of Worcester, its history having been wrote, and the monuments described, by Dr. Thomas and Mr. Green."

In the Supplemental Volume he continues to apologize:

"The Additions to the Appendix have been very much shortened by the publication of Green's Survey of Worcester, in which are some things intended to have been noticed; such as the charter of James I.; account of the battle of Worcester, 1651; life of Facio; the present King's visit to Worcester, 1788; continuation of the list of Mayors, Deans, Prebendaries, Chancellors, Archdeacons, &c. All these were prepared for the press; but, as they are now printed, it seemed needless to repeat them. I do not love to poach in other people's manors, or intrude upon their sports. What I have farther to add will be very short; and *shall reserve my account of the Worcestershire noblemen and gentlemen, with their alliances and connexions, to a future day;* for, while life continues, I can never be unmindful of my native County; and my maxim shall be, *Amicus Plato, amicus Aristoteles [Socrates], sed magis amica Veritas.*'

"Dr. Loveday, in a letter to Mr. Urban, remarks, 'The worthy Historian of Worcestershire appears to be too squeamish, in depriving his valuable work of what he had 'prepared for the press,' merely because 'some things intended to have been noticed' have been forestalled in another publication (of which no favourable character is exhibited in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. pp. 138, 139.) It is hoped that Dr. Nash may be prevailed upon to subjoin these necessary additions to his 'Supplement,' and not permit his volumes to remain imperfect from the omission of them. He might with equal reason have omitted the account of the circumstances relative to King John's Tomb; as from the same volume of the Gent. Mag. p. 745, col. 2, it appears that Mr. Green has described

scribed them in the publication referred to.—The Doctor would also do an acceptable service, by re-publishing his edition of Hudibras in *octavo*, with any improvements, which might be printed separately for the benefit of the possessors of his truly superb *quartos*.—*Verbum sapienti.* (*Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXII. p. 488.) — That this venerable and worthy Scholar was gratified by the article just quoted, will appear by the following note: ‘Dr. Russell Nash presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols; thanks him for the civil things he says of him in his Magazine. Is an Octavo Edition of his Hudibras wished for? Be pleased to let him know by a line. *Bever, near Worcester, Aug. 16, 1802.*’

“Dr. Nash died Jan. 26, 1811, in his 86th year; and on the 4th of February his remains were interred in the family vault at St. Peter’s, Droitwich, of which rectory himself and his ancestors had been patrons a long series of years.”

The Memoirs of Abbé Mann, “an ingenious Writer, whose residence was principally at Brussels, where he was visited by almost every English Traveller of erudition,” and the details of his various publications, are highly interesting; and are thus concluded:

“July 16, 1797, he communicated [to the Society of Antiquaries] ‘A Short Chronological Account of the Religious Establishments made by English Catholics on the Continent of Europe.’ The Abbé was then residing at Leutmeritz in Bohemia; and it is hoped he still survives the turmoils which, during a life of nearly fourscore years, he has witnessed in the convulsions of almost every State in Europe.”

In this hope we heartily join; and shall rejoice to see further testimonies of the good Abbé’s literary pursuits.

The “Essays and Illustrations” commence at p. 161; and are very pleasantly introduced by those well-known, and in their day, highly respected, characters, Bernard and Henry Lintot, Father and Son. It is impossible not to be exceedingly amused with the pages thus occupied to p. 176. The Letter of Pope, at p. 171, is exquisite; so are the Verses p. 165. The whole is exceedingly curious.

The account of Giles Hussey is resumed at p. 177, from vol. VI. p. 90. This is an interesting Memoir, and was supplied by Francis Webb, Esq. A good head of Hussey introduces the article. The tribute to Mr. Hussey

from Barry is admirable, and highly to the honour of both personages.

A short account of the Rev. John Rotheram was before given in p. 19, vol. III. The subject is again resumed at p. 193; and is succeeded by a spirited biographical sketch of the celebrated Dr. Pulteney. But truly and doubly interesting to the Writer of this article is the Memoir which immediately follows, of the Rev. Michael Tyson. This Gentleman was possessed of no common attainments; but, whilst he lived, which was indeed first in the retirement of a College, and subsequently on a Country Benefice, they were hardly appreciated as they ought. The late Mr. Gough indeed, Mr. Cole, Mr. Nasmyth, Mr. Wale, Sir John Cullum, and a few others, paid him the respect and admiration which so justly were his due; but he was qualified for great undertakings, particularly as related to Antiquarian Research, both from his knowledge, and especially from his pencil. What is here related concerning him was communicated, as appears by the Note, from Mr. Cole’s Manuscripts in the British Museum. As far as it goes, it is very satisfactory and authentic: what is deficient, is admirably supplied at the end of the Volume by a series of Letters which are inserted between Tyson and Gough. These are truly excellent; and with the following sketch of our Friend we take leave for the present month:

“Mr. Tyson’s taste in drawing, and skill in painting, was exquisite. I have many specimens of the former which would not discredit the ablest pencil: of the latter I have seen some, especially in miniature, which made one regret he so early relinquished that part of the painting art, to embrace the more mechanical part of it in etching, for which he had a great turn. One of the first that he etched was of Jacob Butler*, of Barnwell, esq. and may be called his best both in design and execution †: for it expresses the very man himself. Indeed he took likenesses very well: he took one of me ‡, which I greatly value for the artist’s sake who penciled it.—His know-

* “This Portrait was very accurately copied for the ‘History of Barnwell Abbey,’ Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XXXVIII.”

† “His etching of Jane Shore, from her Portrait at King’s College, Cambridge, is extremely fine.”

‡ See this striking likeness in the Literary Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 657.

ledge of the learned languages, and his accomplishment in a taste for the modern ones, particularly the Italian, Spanish, and French, were more than common: his assiduity in acquiring the latter was prodigious, as he never gave it over till he was master of what he undertook: and he had a noble collection of books, for his amusement in the country, of the best writers in all these languages, and of the choicest editions. I have two copies of English Verses, which he printed and gave to me: I forget on what occasion he made them*. —His skill in Natural History, and more especially in Botanical Researches, was exceeded by few. His peregrinations with the late excellent Botanist Israel Lyons of Cambridge, of whom such honourable mention is lately made by Mr. Gough in his new edition of "British Topography," were frequent; as were his consultations with his and my friend the late Mr. Gray, of Pembroke Hall, whose knowledge and insight of these matters, and every other that he applied to, was unrivalled and unequalled. Whether Mr. Tyson left any remains behind him on this subject, is more than I can say: as he was so eager in pursuit of it, and for so long a time, I should imagine that he has. Mr. Gray's collections on this branch of Literature were very ample, and are contained in several Quarto Volumes; a pretty account of which, with some other matters, was drawn up by Mr. Tyson, and sent to Mr. Mason, when he was collecting materials for his Life; and is printed in a note at p. 402, of that work, though without mentioning from whom he had it, but which Mr. Tyson informed me was from himself."

64. *The History of the Town and Port of Dover, and of Dover Castle, with a short Account of the Cinque Ports.* By the Rev. John Lyon, Minister of St. Mary's, Dover. In two Vols. Vol. I. pp. 422, with 8 folio Plates, 2l. 2s. Longman and Co.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

FEW places present so many interesting features of Antiquity as Dover and the Cinque Ports. Some authentic accounts of them are extant during nearly 1900 years; and since the termination of the Heptarchy, and erection of the Kingdom of England, they have participated in all the great National events. Their history,

therefore, must contain much useful knowledge, develop many important facts, and furnish the best documents on which a sound historical judgment can be formed. Dover Castle, as a Military point, has often been described; but the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of these peculiarly privileged townships has not hitherto been adequately detailed; the able but brief sketch of them in Brayley's Kent being insufficient. The present Author, a veteran in letters and the physical sciences, has all the qualifications which talents, learning, extensive reading and observation during a residence of nearly 50 years on the spot, can give, to enable him to execute his undertaking. As a Christian, he is a fearless champion of justice, and an incessant inquirer after truth, without one particle of that Horatian sycophancy which sometimes disgraces Local Historians. In addition to all the widely detached information respecting the Cinque Ports, which exist in our "different repositories of MSS." Mr. Lyon has been so fortunate as to obtain the use of a MS. containing "copies of several of the Customs of the Cinque Ports and their two antient towns. These Customs were authentic books or rolls of laws and customs, which had been used in the Towns within the jurisdiction of the Ports, from a very remote antiquity: copies of them were delivered into the Castle, and deposited there in the archives in 1357, by order of Roger Mortimer, the Constable of the Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports." These rolls were extant during the reign of William III. were then transcribed, and the copies preserved, although the originals have long since perished. The copies are to appear in the Second Volume. The Author asserts, "it is a positive fact, that, although the present existing Charter granted to the incorporated Ports, confirms the privileges given to them in their Charters of a very remote date, yet they are but little known to the majority of the inhabitants; and if they retain any traditional account of antient customs enjoyed by their ancestors, they are totally ignorant when and how they have been deprived of them." It appears that the Cinque Ports were all "included in the general Charter granted to them by Edward I. after

* "These were, 1. 'On the Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1762;' 2. 'An Ode on Peace,' 4to, 8 pages. H. E."

the Conquest, as he acknowledges that he had seen the Charter of Edward the Confessor to the Cinque Ports; of William the First and Second, of Henry the First, and John; and also of his grandfather King Henry; all which Charters the Barons of the Cinque Ports then had in their possession. The title of Baron was confirmed to them by different Kings, for the services of their ships, and for their commercial intercourse with foreign states."

The Barons of the Cinque Ports had seats in the great council of the Nation from a very remote period; and they attended the *Wittenagemot* of our Saxon Ancestors as early as Edward the Confessor. The five ports were: Dover and its members, Margate, St. Peter, Birchinton, Thanet, Ringwould, Folkstone, Faversham;—Sandwich and its members, Deal, Fordwich, Ramsgate, Sarr, Walmer, Brightlingsea;—Romney, including Lidd, Promehill, Old Romney, Dange-marsh, Oswaldstone;—and Hithe with West Hithe, in Kent: the following are in Sussex; Hastings, Rye and Winchelsea (antient towns), Seaford and Pevensay, Bulverheath and Petit Hiam, Hidney, Grange, and Beakesbourn: which were bound to furnish the Sovereign with 57 ships manned and equipped for sea, whenever required. This duty could be discharged only by the joint exertions of all the inhabitants; money was to be raised, ships built, and men found, which necessarily required the attention of a distinct class of men, and the institution of particular laws. Hence a kind of legislative assembly was formed, to carry into effect these services; the leading men of energy and talents became its first members, who were called "a court of brotherhood and guestling." The functions of this court were in some respects similar to those of the Tithing and Wapentake Meetings. The courts of brotherhood were summoned to meet by the titles of "brethren and combarons," &c. The Author thinks the title *combaron* was bestowed on the whole body of freemen at each port; but it seems more probable to have been applied only to those individuals, delegates, who exercised the functions and rank of barons or lawmakers. It is to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, we are told, that the

Nation is indebted for the herring-fishery at Yarmouth. The fishermen of these ports "went to a bank of sand on the coast of Norfolk, prior to the landing of Cerdick the Saxon, A. D. 485, to catch herrings; and there they dried their nets and salted their fish; vessels from the coast of Flanders also frequented the place, to purchase herrings." The sand-bank, from this humble origin, grew into repute as a market or fair for fish, when it became necessary to regulate the mixed multitude which assembled there by fixed laws. Neither the Antiquary nor Historian has recorded the precise date of the first appointment of bailiffs and other officers at Yarmouth, to execute their fishery-laws; but it was long prior to the days of Edward the Confessor. In the reign of William II. Bishop Hubert, of Norwich built a chapel, and appointed a priest there to pray for the success of the fishery; but the Barons, conceiving this an infringement on their prerogatives, displaced the priest, and substituted one of their own. Till the reign of King John, the great commercial patron of Norfolk, the Barons of the Cinque Ports were the Lords of the fishery; but John granted the burgesses of Yarmouth a charter, which occasioned many long and expensive contests, till "time had tarnished the honour, diminished the emoluments, and considerably increased the expences," before it was finally carried into peaceable execution. The expence of a bailiff, clerks, counsellors, attorneys, &c. ultimately surpassed any advantages; and in 1663 the attempt was wholly and finally abandoned. The money raised by the Court of Brotherhood every year was by a tax on rents; and the sums collected in each port and town were called Purses. In the time of Henry VII. the annual supplies were thus apportioned: Hastings and its members one third; Hithe, Sandwich, and their members, one third; and Dover, Romney, and their members, one third. As the services of the Cinque Ports were dispensed with, the meetings of the court of brotherhood became less frequent; and after a lapse of 24 years, one took place in 1750, another in 1771; and one was called in 1811; but, owing to some informality, did not proceed to business. Another meeting is in contemplation, when the

the archives, antient charters, and records, are to be particularly investigated. Among the privileges of the Barons was "the honour of supporting the canopies over the King and Queen at their coronation;" a privilege most probably derived from the circumstance of their supplying his Majesty with the principal part of his naval force*, and being immediately interested in whatever concerned the National Standard. The association, like many of our antient institutions, was very natural and equitable; they who defended the liberty of the National Flag in battle, should also have the honour of displaying it before the throne in peace. "At the coronation of James II. and his Queen, 32 of the Barons of the Cinque Ports attended, all dressed in doublets of crimson satin, scarlet hose, and scarlet gowns faced with crimson satin, black velvet shoes, with caps of the same fastened to their sleeves;" 16 of them received the Queen, and 16 the King. The Barons are also entitled to sit on the King's right-hand, and after the banquet is over they wait on his Majesty for his permission to return, taking with them the canopies, staves, and bells, which are divided equally among the Ports. The office of coroner in their respective districts is also a privilege of the Barons; but it appears that considerable abuses have crept into this office, that money has been required from the friends of the defunct, and that several other irregularities have taken place. It is unanimously admitted, that those privileges of the Cinque Ports which interfere with the criminal laws of the Country, are highly injurious to society; and, unfortunately, the means hitherto adopted to remedy the evil have been very inadequate.

We have seen some political fanatics, as a dernier resource of pretended argument, appeal to antient times, to the laws and usages of our ancestors, for a confirmation of their visionary and irrational speculations. The fol-

lowing extract furnishes a satisfactory answer to the ignorant allegations in favour of antiquity, and proves that the great source of all political evil in this country is to be found in the selfishness of electors rather than in the venality of the elected.

"The persons sent to Parliament from the Cinque Ports were for several years allowed a stipend from their constituents, to support them during their absence. They had 2s. a day until the year 1576; and from that period 4s. until the bartering system was fully established, and then their pay ceased. The supporting of their Representatives had been considered as a heavy burden by several towns; and they endeavoured to evade it, by not making any return to the writ, which was probably at first addressed to the principal inhabitants of the place. To prevent this growing evil, the writs were sent to persons high in office, who might be answerable for any omission; and the writs of the Cinque Ports were sent to the Constable of Dover Castle. This might be the means of ensuring regular returns to the writs, and it might be all that was originally intended; but it led on step by step, until the Barons of the Cinque Ports were deprived of the privilege of electing their own Representatives. As early as the reign of Henry VI. a trafficking system was begun by the mayor and magistrates of the town of Dover, either with the consent or the connivance of the Constable of the Castle. They entered into an agreement with the mayor and jurats of Faversham, that for 40s. annually paid to them, they should once in three or four years name a person to represent them in Parliament. This is a striking proof, that the sending of members to Parliament was not valued then as it is at present, since it could be purchased at such an easy rate, nor could the person returned make so much of the traffick; but poverty and venality have always been alert when there was any thing to be gained by the bargain. About this time the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports petitioned that their Representatives might be permitted to return home after an absence of four weeks, or only a part of them to remain,

* The Author gives the copy of a summons to John de Beauchamp, Constable of Dover and Warden, to assemble 57 ships, each having a master and 20 men well armed and arranged at the expence of the Ports, and to be supported for 15 days, afterwards to be paid by the King, at the rate of sixpence to the master, the like sum to the constable (this was the name of the second officer), and three-pence a day to each of the men. This fleet was summoned to assemble at Bristol, for a naval expedition to Ireland in 1393.

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according

according to antient custom; but the Statute which passed in the reign of Henry VI. to limit the electors voting for Knights of the shire, is the cornerstone of that bartering fabrick which corporate bodies have since raised upon it. Many have considered it an aristocratic act of power; but, if we may judge from the words of the Statute, they go no further than to say, the evils which are mentioned might arise; and this seems to imply a doubt whether the passing of the Act was a necessary or only a political precaution."

[To be concluded in our next.]

65. *Things by their right Names; a Novel, in Two Volumes. By the Author of "Plain Sense," and "Disobedience."* small 8vo, pp. 299, 292. Robinson.

A NOVEL which early reaches a Second Edition may justly be supposed to have found some favour with the Publick;—and we really consider the Work before us as having strong claims to such distinction. It is dedicated to "the dethroned Sovereign of Truth;" and its general tendency is, to prove how fatally erroneous principles may be indulged, by softening Vices, and not calling Things by their Names.

Caroline Fitzosborn, the descendant of Sir Edward and Lady Pynsynt, had been educated till 15 years of age by a Maiden Aunt, who (from the death of a lover, on whom in early life she had rested every hope of happiness) conceived it to be very amiable to indulge her grief in solitude, and relinquish all social duties, till, roused to energy by the death of her Sister in giving birth to a little Girl, her native strength of character is recalled, and she becomes the adopted Mother and judicious Preceptress of the infant Caroline; leaving her at her death the heiress to thirty thousand pounds. Caroline is thus introduced, for the first time, to her Father; who has repaired his dissipated fortune by a second marriage (an alliance with wealth and vulgarity), but upon the express condition that his daughter should never enter his house. A home is then found for Caroline with her maternal uncle Lord Enville, whose family, in the full career of fashionable levity, persuade themselves by a misapplication of terms, that they are discharging every moral duty. The

fortune of Caroline is equally an object of rapacity to her Father, and her Uncle, who, by a family compact, agree to divide it between them by marrying her to Lord Enville's son, Mr. Pynsynt. To this engagement, however, she strenuously refuses her consent; but is afterwards unable to withstand the duplicity of her Father, who by a base artifice contrives to possess himself of the whole of her property. An elder Mr. Fitzosborn had nearly become a misanthrope from never finding his ideas of excellence realized, and had been disgusted by his two brothers having cut off the entail of the family estate to supply their present necessities. This had left a very considerable fortune at his entire disposal; and he had delighted to keep his family in suspense as to who might be his heir, resolving in his own mind that it should be one who approached the nearest to his high standard of virtue. His nephew Edward is at length determined on, and this communication is made to the young man with a strict injunction to secrecy. Caroline by an accident gets introduced to this Uncle, and he becomes so enamoured of her virtues as nearly to forego his habits of seclusion; he determines on snatching her from the baleful influence of her Father, with whose conduct in the affair of Mr. Pynsynt he is acquainted;—he establishes her in his own mansion at Henhurst;—assuring her, however, that she will *not* be his heir;—and that she is already rich enough. Having no suspicion of her having been pillaged by her Father, he is disturbed, on narrowly inspecting her conduct, at what he imagines to be a want of liberality in a young woman with an overflowing purse, and draws the conclusion that she is mercenary. Thus are his hopes of perfection disappointed; and they are entirely blighted by the reported ill-conduct of Edward, who to protect the interests of a friend, himself bears the stigma of villainy. The mystery is well supported. When at length elucidated on all sides, the virtues of Caroline and Edward shine forth conspicuously;—they had been long secretly attached to each other, and their union is cemented by the blessings and the raptures of their Uncle, who bestows on them jointly the Henhurst estate.

"In the science of 'calling things by their right names,' may be found the secret of characters so uncommon as those of Edward and Caroline. The bounty of Mr. Fitzosborn made them rich — their virtues made them happy. Neither dazzled by the glitter of sentiment, nor confounded by the misapplication of terms, their feelings were directed to a legitimate end, and their understandings became the champions of truth. To their unsophisticated intellect, no qualifying epithet could christianize pride, or authorize revenge: the licentiousness that invaded the peace, or the extravagance that ruined the fortunes, of a family, were with them something more than the 'frailty of human nature.' The misuse of time, on which hung the interests of eternity, passed not with them for 'agreeable trifling'; and in professing themselves to be Christians, they believed themselves bound to become patterns of meekness, humility, and moderation."

66. *The Wanderer; or, Female Difficulties. By the Author of "Evelina," "Cecilia," and "Camilla." In Five Volumes. Longman and Co.*

WHATEVER proceeds from the pen of Madame D'Arblay has two most powerful advocates in the public breast—an universal respect attends her parental name; and each individual who has perused her almost matchless "Cecilia" will feel convinced that every work of her production will come before them fraught with the strongest incitements to the practice of every degree of honour and virtue. "The Wanderer" is an example of inflexible rectitude, suffering every privation that a fertile imagination could invent, and at length emerging from her miseries, with an unsullied reputation, a pure mind, and a reward such as poetical justice should ever bestow as a return for the exercise of the best qualities of our nature. The Wanderer is a young and beautiful female, driven alone from France during the reign of terror, who is compelled by her peculiar situation to parry every attempt to discover her name and family, either through the efforts of curiosity or malignity, or of the most unwearied and active benevolence. A person thus situated may be supposed to have fallen into a variety of "difficulties," and amongst a variety of characters, which characters and dif-

ficulties are delineated with various success. That of Albert Harleigh, the ultimate husband of the Incognita, is as amiable as the conceptions of the Writer are pure and instructive; but they all fade before the ardent, the independent assertor of the "Rights of Women," Miss Elinor Joddrel, a young lady who, sent to the South of France for the recovery of her health, returns (*driven thence by the terrors of the guillotine*) a genuine Republican and Free-thinker, completely released from all human prejudices, and willing to act in defiance of each friend and relative who wished to oppose her opinions. Elinor is decidedly the second person of the drama; and we find her exhibited in every light which is calculated to excite abhorrence for those doctrines that, the French themselves now blush to remember, once rendered their Nation infamous in the eyes of all dispassionate persons. The Reader will expect, in consequence of this information, much extravagance in the speeches and conduct of Miss Joddrel; nor will he be disappointed, or displeased to find the Authoress leaves room to suppose she returns to the good old maxims from which she had been perverted. Had this Novel appeared when the infatuation alluded to reigned in full force, it must have made a much stronger impression upon the public mind than it will at present; but as there are juvenile readers continually immersing into life, we trust "The Wanderer" will have its use, and serve as an historical antidote to any lurking remnants of poisonous doctrines that still make their appearance at intervals, as our courts of justice too plainly testify.

More respecting the Novel will not be required from us; we shall therefore offer to our Readers such parts of the address to the late Dr. Burney, as will explain Madame D'Arblay's intention in writing it.

"The earliest pride of my heart," she begins, "was to inscribe to my much-loved father the first public effort of my pen; though the timid offering, unobtrusive and anonymous, was long unrepresented; and, even at last, reached its destination through a zeal as secret as it was kind, by means which he would never reveal, and with which, till within these last few months, I have been myself unacquainted."

She

She declares the pleasure the present Dedication affords her; and notices the obscurity she wished should involve their names in the case of "Evelina," and the satisfaction the discovery of her father's approbation excited.

"The early part of this immediate tribute has," she continues, "already twice traversed the Ocean in manuscript. I had planned and begun it before the end of last century! But the bitter and ever-to-be-deplored affliction with which this new æra opened to our family, in depriving us of the darling of our hearts (Susanna-Eliz. Phillips) at the very moment, when, after a grievous absence, we believed her restored to us, cast it from my thoughts, and even from my powers, for many years. I took with me, nevertheless, my prepared materials, in the year 1802, to France; where, ultimately, though only at odd intervals, I sketched the whole work; which, in the year 1812, accompanied me back to my native land. And, to the honour and liberality of both Nations, let me mention, that, at the Custom-house on either, alas! hostile shore, upon my given word that the papers contained neither letters, nor political writings, but simply a work of invention and observation, the voluminous manuscript was suffered to pass, without demur, comment, or the smallest examination."

Here Madame D'Arblay disclaims politicks; and brings forward, as proof that she has always avoided the subject, the following facts:

"Nothing can more clearly prove that I turned instinctively from that tempestuous course, than the equal favour with which I was immediately distinguished by those two celebrated, immortal authors Dr. Johnson and the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; whose sentiments upon public affairs divided, almost separated them, at that epoch; yet whom then, and to their last hours, I had the pride, the delight, and the astonishment, to find the warmest, as well as the most eminent, supporters of my honoured essays. Latterly, indeed, their political opinions assimilated; but when each, separately, though at the same time, condescended to stand forth the champion of my first small work, ere ever I had had the happiness of being presented to either, and ere they knew that I bore, my Father! your honoured name; that small work was nearly the only subject upon which they met without contestation.—If I except the equally ingenious and ingenuous friend whom they vied

with each other to praise, to appreciate, and to love; and whose name can never vibrate on our ears but to bring emotion to our hearts—Sir Joshua Reynolds."

A note is here introduced, stating that the gentlemen above mentioned met the Authoress at Lady Galloway's, when they vied with each other in her praises, alluding to "Evelina" and Cecilia." Dr. Johnson called her a "little character-monger;" and bade her, at her departure, to die that night.

Many other observations are brought forward respecting her determination as to politicks—and she thus proceeds:

"Anxious, however—inexpressibly!—to steer clear, alike, of all animadversions that, to my adoptive country, may seem ungrateful, or to the country of my birth unnatural; I have chosen, with respect to what, in these volumes, has any reference to the French Revolution, a period which, completely past, can excite no rival sentiments, nor awaken any party spirit; yet of which the stupendous iniquity and cruelty, though already historical, have left traces, that, handed down, even but traditionally, will be sought with curiosity, though reverted to with horror, from generation to generation. Every friend of humanity, of what soil or what persuasion soever he may be, must rejoice that those days, though still so recent, are over; and truth and justice call upon me to declare, that, during the ten eventful years, from 1802 to 1812, that I resided in the capital of France, I was neither startled by any species of investigation, nor distressed through any difficulties of conduct. Perhaps unnoticed,—certainly unannoyed,—I passed my time either by my own small—but precious fire-side, or in select society; perfectly a stranger to all personal disturbance, save what sprang from the painful separation that absented me from you, my dearest father, from my loved family, and native friends and country. To bear this fact thus publicly attested, you, dear Sir, will rejoice; and few, I trust, amongst its readers, will disdain to feel some little sympathy in your satisfaction."

Madame D'Arblay, anticipating any objections which may be made to the introduction of so serious a subject as that treated upon in her work, and asking the question, "Is a Novel the vehicle for such considerations?" such discus-

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discussions?" enters into a long argument tending to prove her conviction, that she has not erred in what she has done.

"Divest," she adds, "for a moment, the title of Novel from its stationary standard of insignificance, and say! What is the species of writing that offers fairer opportunities for conveying useful precepts? It is, or it ought to be, a picture of supposed, but natural and probable human existence. It holds, therefore, in its hands our best affections; it exercises our imaginations; it points out the path of honour; and gives to juvenile credulity knowledge of the world, without ruin or repentance; and the lessons of experience without its tears."

In the xxvth page of the address we find another historical fact respecting France.

"Nevertheless, truth, and my own satisfaction, call upon me to mention, that the circle to which, in Paris, I had the honour habitually to belong, piety; generally in practice as well as in theory, held its just pre-eminence; though almost every other society, however cultured, brilliant, and unaffectedly good, of which occasionally I heard, or in which, incidentally, I mixed, commonly considered belief and bigotry as synonymous terms. They, however, amongst my adopted friends, for whose esteem I am most solicitous, will suffer my design to plead, I trust, in my favour; even where my essays, whether for their projection or their execution, may most sarcastically be criticised. Strange, indeed, must be my ingratitude, could I voluntarily give offence, where, during ten unbroken years, I should personally have known nothing but felicity, had I quitted a country or friends I could have forgotten. For me, however, as for all mankind, concomitant circumstances took their usual charge of impeding any exception to the general laws of life. And now, dear Sir, in leaving you to the perusal of these volumes, how many apprehensions would be hushed, might I hope that they would revive in your feelings the partial pleasure with which you cherished their predecessors! Will the public be offended, if here, as in private, I conclude my letter with a prayer for my dearest father's benediction and preservation? No! the public voice and the voice of his family is one, in reverencing his virtues, admiring his attainments, and ardently desiring that health, peace of mind, and fulness of merited honours, may crown his length of days, and pro-

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67. *The Missionary, a Poem.*
8vo, pp. 129. Murray.

"OF all the countries in South America, the least known, but the most beautiful, picturesque, and interesting, is Chili; beautiful from the amenity of its climate, and the objects of its natural history, the humming-bird, the llama, the alpaca, &c.; picturesque from its lakes, cataracts, and most magnificent elevation of the Andes; and interesting from the bravery and character of its natives, whom the Spaniards, in their day of dominion, were never able to subdue, — and who remain free to the present hour.

"The following Poem is founded upon a fact, recorded in all the historical accounts of that Country; viz. that at the battle of Arauco in Chili, the Spaniards under Valdivia were destroyed by the Indians; and the victory gained in consequence of the treachery of Valdivia's page, a native of Chili, who, in the most critical moment of the engagement, turned against his master, animated his countrymen, and became afterwards the most renowned leader of the Indians against the invaders of their country."

This is the foundation of an elegant little Poem, in eight Cantos, enlivened by some interesting incidents.

Valdivia, on viewing his Spanish Legions, whom he was conducting to the battle of Arauco, addresses his Indian Page:

"Philip *!" he cried, "seest thou the glorious sight?
[Our land
And dost thou deem the tribes of this
Can men, and arms, and steeds like these
withstand?
[a tear,—
'Forgive,' the Youth replied, and check'd
'The land where my forefathers sleep,
is dear!—
[earth,
My native land! — this spot of blessed
The scene where I, and all I love, had
birth!

* "Lautaro had been baptized by that name."

What

What gratitude fidelity can give,
Is yours, my Lord!—you shielded—bade
me live,
When in the circuit of the world so wide,
I had but one, one only friend beside.
I bow'd—resign'd to fate; I kiss'd the
hand, [land;
Red with the best blood of my Father's
But mighty as thou art, Valdivia, know,
Though Cortez' desolating march laid
low
The shrines of rich voluptuous Mexico;
With carcases though proud Pizarro
strew
The Sun's imperial temple in Peru,—
Yet the rude dwellers of this land are
brave, [dom's grave!
And their last blood will drop on Free-
A moment's crimson cross'd Valdivia's
cheek— [deign'd to speak,
Then o'er the plain he spurr'd, nor
Waving the youth at distance to retire,
None saw the eye that shot terrific fire:—
As their Commander sternly rode along,
Troop after troop, halted the martial
throng; [blast
And all the pennon'd trumps a louder
Blew, as the Southern World's great
Victor pass'd. [view,
Lautaro turn'd, scarce heeding, from the
And from the blair of trumps and drums
withdrew; [bosom swell,
And now, while troubled thoughts his
Seeks the grey Missionary's humble cell.
Here, every human sorrow hush'd to rest,
His pale hands meekly cross'd upon his
breast,
Anselmo sat; the sun, with west'ring ray,
Just touch'd his temples, and his locks
of grey; [eye;—
There was no worldly feeling in his
The world to him ' was as a thing gone
by.' [look,
Now, all his features lit, he rais'd his
Then bent it thoughtful, and unclasp'd
the book; [sand,
And whilst the hour-glass shed its silent
A tame opossum lick'd his wither'd hand.
That sweetest light of slow-declining day,
Which through the trellis pour'd its
slanting ray, [heard his prayers,
Seem'd light from heaven, when angels
Resting a moment on his few grey hairs.
When the trumpet echoed to the quiet spot,
He thought upon the world, but mourn'd
it not; [troul
Enough if his meek wisdom could con-
And bend to mercy one proud soldier's
soul; [trod,
Enough if, while these distant scenes he
He led one erring Indian to his God.
' Whence comes my son?' with kind com-
placent look [book.
He ask'd, and clos'd again the embossed
' I come to thee for peace!' the Youth
replied,
' Oh, there is strife, and cruelty, and pride

In all the world!—when will its tumult
cease? [peace?

Father, I come to thee for peace— for
' Seek peace,' the Father cried, ' with
God above: [love.—
In his good time all will be peace and
Come, and thy wayward thoughts let
me reprove'."

68. *Small Literary Patchwork; or, a
Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces, in
Prose and Verse, written on various
Occasions, chiefly on moral and inter-
esting Subjects.* By Anne Clarke, a
Lover of her Country. Second Edition.
12mo, pp. 118. E. Bentley.

WE are glad to see that this patri-
otic and moral Female Poet has at
least some "honour in her own Coun-
try;" as is evident from the respect-
able (though not numerous) List of
Subscribers in the neighbourhood of
Shipston on Stour. The former Edi-
tion was noticed in our Vol. LXXVIII.
p. 239.; and Miss Clarke has candidly
availed herself of our hints, by *revis-
ing* and *correcting* her early *Essays*.
Of the Second Edition more than half
is new; many of the articles, both
in the Verse and Prose, have a con-
siderable degree of merit;—and all of
them are honourable to the Writer's
head and heart. The "Biographical
Sketch" of her worthy Father, which
fills 12 pages, is excellent, and the
extracts from his Diary are affecting.

In December 1793 he writes:

" Nothing worth noticing till I come
to the 16th, on which day I enter the
75th year of my age. This I consider as
the merciful kindness of my Maker, in
giving me a longer time to redeem such
past as has been uselessly (to say no
worse of it) employed.

' December 31st.

' So ends the year 1793.

' When I began these Memorandums
in 1783, little did I expect to finish them
with the present date. But, praised be
the Lord for so long a continuance;
which time, I trust, has not been wholly
spent in vain.'

" The venerable Paternio continued
his Memorandums one more year; and,
on the 16th December 1794, writes,

' Completed my 75th year;' and adds,
on the 31st, ' Thus ends 1794.'

" ' Jan. 1795,' is written in his well-
known hand, but the leaf remains a
blank!—

" Early in this month he was seized
with a severe asthmatic complaint, which
confined him at home; and, though he
had intervals of his usual health and
spirits, and would occasionally engage

in business—and did actually sign a notice for a first meeting on an Inclosure, for which he was appointed a Commissioner by the late Lord Harrowby—(his name also as Commissioner was in another Act of Parliament passing in the same Session for a large Inclosure)—yet he never resumed his Journal; but spent the few remaining weeks in private devotion and alternate business, till within about 12 days of his dissolution, which took place 24th March 1795; and, on the Sunday following, he was buried amidst well-merited respectability, and affectionate regret."

As a specimen of Miss Clarke's Poetry, we take what she calls "Historic Hints," being a Postscript to an Epistle printed in *Gent. Mag.* LXXVIII. 1019.

"Adieu! fond Swains! yet hear a sober tale; [Vale.

Artless as novel—form'd near Avon's The Village Muse her Brother Poet greets, And views with Fancy's eye his sweet retreats!

Ideal rambles round his paddock bowers,
Surveys his 'Sabine farm,' poetic hours! }
But dares not pluck or kiss his fragrant flowers!

Fraternal friendship gladly she allows,
Whilst consanguinity forbids more tender vows.

Of kindred souls, yet different is their lot:
No paddock hers—no dear paternal cot *!
Obscure her rank; a Villager unknown;
She cannot call one flow'ry bank her own.
Yet gay Content, in solitary rest,
With books, (her choice repast!) give

sweetest zest; [sing,
Her time her own, with pathos she can
Sigh for her Country, love her Church and King! [tells,

These facts the Muse her Brother Poet
Nor deals in fictions, nor in fairy spells;
Truth she reveres, e'en when she talks in rhyme; [est chime,

Falsehood detests, though couch'd in soft-
Frank as a Briton! owns her vestal lot—
Ordain'd by Heav'n — or by the Beaux forgot!

Yet no invective shall her page e'er stain
To wound the innocent—or harmless pain.
Forgiving, though traduc'd—the lonely Muse,

With conscious rectitude, disdains abuse!
No prying Scandal dares impeach her fame,

Nor retrospective views attain her name.
Not Winter's hoary damps make her unkind.

Nor indirect attacks long pain her mind.
She can, and does, rejoice in others' joy,
And venerates the lot—not destin'd to enjoy! [bests;

Calm Resignation bows to Heaven's be-
And Solitude has oft her social feasts!
While cheering Hope describes Life's even-
ing ray—

December's self as blest as rosy May!

But soft, thou Egotist! Platonic Love
Is deem'd a fiction—save in Realms above. [lament,

Beware the Critick's smile, and Prude's
To hear thy logic—void of argument!

Well, Brother Poet! let us censure brave, [the grave!

And love as Brothers—e'en this side the
Let open, gen'rous, lib'ral language, flow
From our warm hearts, while station'd here below;

Let no detraction e'er pollute our pens,
Nor sell the Muse to serve base modern ends!

Though rival Votaries of the lovely Nine, [fine!

Friendship exalt—sweet Poetry re-
And for ourselves—a garland green }
soon twine."

69. *Clavis Calendaria; or, a Compendious Analysis of the Calendar: by John Brady. Abridged by the Author, and illustrated with the Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Classical Anecdotes contained in the larger Work. 12mo; pp. 400. Sold by all the Booksellers.*

Our opinion of this justly popular Work has already been so repeatedly given (vol. LXXXII. ii. 258, LXXXIII. i. 47, &c.) that we shall at present

* "My late honoured Father's little paternal inheritance (consisting of a small freehold cot, and a few parcels of freehold lands, &c. devolved in reversion to the late Hon. Mrs. Thomas-William Coventry (the only surviving child of my eldest brother); who, with her husband, and her mother (the late widow Clarke), passed a fine, and sold it! deeming it, no doubt, too contemptible a possession to remain in a patrician family. Ah! thou once happy Cot! how short-lived were thy patrician honours! Hadst thou descended to me, a poor insulted, unprotected plebeian! how would I have still decked thy now mouldering walls with the sweet-scenting woodbine and rich-flavoured grape! the fine Bury-pear and choice Apricot, &c. And from the wild-spreading branches of thy ever-green holly hedge (literally planted by my revered Father!) I might, perchance, with 'roses undistilled,' which 'thrive best in privacy,' have formed a nice chaplet for the modest brow of some modern Poet. A. C."

only point out the Author's motives for the present Abridgment.

"The *Clavis Calendaria* being calculated for the Library of the Scholar and the Gentleman, it was necessary to enter into a minute, and somewhat critical, detail of facts, which to the general Reader might appear of comparatively inferior interest, to the actual and direct information it contained. This consideration has induced the Author to compress the substance of the larger Work, in such manner as to leave every thing essential to be known by Youth of both sexes—for whom the present publication is chiefly designed—and to lead them to a knowledge of many important points connected with the History of this Country, as well political as ecclesiastical. — When we consider the daily, and almost incessant reference made to the Calendar by most classes of the community, it may justly excite surprise that so little should be known — as unquestionably is the case—of that which is so frequently consulted. But, although most persons are aware that it is the National Register of Time, and the instrument whereby is regulated the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Nation; it is only by a very extensive course of reading that the Calendar can be clearly traced through its various gradations of improvement, or that we can appreciate the causes which gave rise to the division of our Church Service, in the order that has been settled by our forefathers. — To Youth of both sexes, and to the general Reader, it is therefore presumed that this Epitome will be found eminently useful; and in this opinion, the Author is confirmed by many distinguished Teachers, whose recommendation has been not his least inducement to its publication — The original Work having been adapted for the year 1812, it has been deemed proper to preserve the like arrangement in this Abridgement: but an Index is added, by which a ready reference may be made to any particular, and there is ample information afforded, whereby the days, on which *moveable* Feasts, &c. are held, may be known for the present, and for all future years."

This useful *Clavis* cannot fail of long continuing a standard publication.

70. *An Original View of the Night of Treason: shewing in this Night when the rebellious Jews rejected the Truth, that Pilate was a Traitor to Cæsar: Judas guilty of the most complicate Treachery: and that Peter, after the three Denials, according to a distinct Prediction, three times apostatised.*

By the Rev. Frederic Thruston, M. A. Author of "*England Safe and Triumphant: or, Researches into the Apocalyptic Little Book, &c.*" Longman & Co.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

THE Work before us has many claims upon our consideration. The subjects are interesting and important in whatever light they are regarded. Much new information is clearly set forth; some doctrinal points of Religion are very ably elucidated; and much moral instruction also must be derived from this new exhibition of such incidents in sacred story, as are the best calculated to arrest the attention of the head, and to move the feelings of the heart.

"If the history of men be principally valuable as leading to a knowledge of human nature; and if, therefore, when the mere naked tale might be told in a few pages, observations upon characters and inquiries into motives swell the tale into the dignity of History, and the pages into volumes, much more should the history of our Lord be uniformly expanded, as at once, above all other, most interesting in its nature, and, from the casual introduction of divine directions, most certain in its grounds of speculation. . . . The Four Gospels are to be exhibited in one view as far as connected with our subjects; and it may be sometimes expedient to point out where the delicacies of the original are lost in the translation. Upon this simple basis there may be constructed a decisive examination of the subject, while the remarks which may arise, confined as they will be found to what has been either generally or widely misunderstood or overlooked, may also be pressed down into the smallest measure which can contain them without much inconvenience or wastefulness."

The peculiar criticism respecting St. Peter is a very singular discovery of a prophecy upon the Apostle and its fulfilment; which subjects have not, hitherto or lately, been at all fully understood. It is largely set forth, that when our Lord had predicted that his Apostle should deny him thrice before the cock crew, and when the Apostle by his asseverations opposed that prediction; another prediction, of a *deeper apostasy*, before the cock crew twice, was the punishment of his pride and presumption. As largely and satisfactorily is the fulfilment exhibited in a skilful synopsis

sis of the Evangelists, and elucidated in a survey of the Apostle's proceedings from the time when he entered the palace to that when

"He threw himself out of the company; an oath on his lips was clave asunder, and happily the latter part remained unspoken; he began, says the Evangelist with more expression than has generally been perceived, *he began to curse and swear*: he began, but ended not; dashing abruptly away with the utmost precipitation, before his accusers had recovered from their amazement at the inexplicable change instantaneously worked from desperate profaneness to sudden awe, from furious passion to instantaneous flight—he was gone. The postern-door had opened to admit the slow and cautious steps of a faint-hearted and false disciple, haughty in a vain confidence of his courage and his truth. In a few hours what changes had been working! it was now dashed open again for the precipitate exit of the same man, the most miserable man upon earth, the most conscious of weakness and misery, yet happier and higher in his humiliation than he had been in his pride."

The discovery is singular and valuable; but the use which our Author has made of his discovery, to touch by his descriptions every chord of feeling in our souls, is that quality of the Work which will make it deeply interesting to such as fly with fear from merely critical investigations. The Author must himself have been deeply affected during the hours in which he wrote some parts of this Work; and his conduct is accommodated to the maxim,

Si vis me flere, dolendum est

Primum ipsi tibi.

Who would have thought that the character of Judas, moreover, could be so exhibited, and the incidents of his treason and repentance so wrought up, as to move us almost to forget his guilt, and entirely to pity and lament his fate?

"Peter lost all faith, when he saw the single blow: Judas all hope, when beyond this he found Jesus condemned without making one appeal before man or God, either by word or deed; and not moved, by the infliction of the utmost indignities, to the assertion of the regal purpose for which he came into the world! Judas could not possibly have forgotten all that he had seen, and much less the supernatural powers conferred

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even upon himself, and exercised by himself: it is impossible that he should not have expected that Jesus would here have asserted his power; and when he perceived his error, it is impossible that he should not have perceived the *voluntary* suspension of power: horror succeeded to his astonishment, and desperation to his horror.—Judas rushed into the presence of the Chief Priests assembled before the Pavement. One flash of light from heaven or hell had fallen upon his soul. Satan, who had entered into him with the sop, now secure of his prey, seems with a haughty laugh of carelessness to leave him for a time, and to point with a finger of instructive mockery at a frequent source of the desperate virtue of a death-bed repentance. No longer did Satan *desire* to have him, for inalienably was he his. Satan was a liar from the beginning: the treasures of earth can never satisfy a deathless soul; and folly is in the pursuit of them. Riches and honour cannot purchase the sinner ease in pain, hope in sin, or acquittal in judgment. Judas felt it: with returning reason, the artful man felt his refuge in the favour of the rulers of the earth to be miserable indeed! At once a deceiver and horribly deceived, a traitor and miserably betrayed, it is that, either by revelation scriptural or immediate, his mind was suddenly enlightened to the commencement of the eternal confusion of his soul. To prevent, if yet possible, the pending perpetration of the horrible crime in which he was so deeply implicated, was almost the last thought of the miserable Judas. His eyes gleam on his comrades in guilt and ruin, who were at this instant, he perceived, gathered together against the life of the JUST ONE, and condemning THE INNOCENT BLOOD. (Ps. xciv. 21.) In the pointed words of the well-known Psalm, he appeals at once to the infatuated multitude, their more infatuated rulers, the Judge on earth, and the God in heaven. The pittance of the bribe was held up with the indignation, if not of a prophet, yet of an *interpreter of a prophet*. 'I have sinned, not that JUST ONE, I have sinned, I have betrayed THE INNOCENT BLOOD'. . . . The priests, at this pending discovery of their arts before all the people, might well have been astonished and confused. Their only course at this critical moment was, to deny the transaction, and to oppose their weight and influence of character to the assertion of a single desperate disciple of *that Deceiver*. They refused to understand his meaning in the accusation, or to notice the money he held in his hand, 'If you have been a sinner, what

is that to us, engaged in such a cause, and at such an hour as this? See thou to that.'...It is well to be observed, however, that he did not in his indignation, as we might have expected, dash down the money *at the feet* of the Chief Priests and Elders assembled before the Pavement. Driven, perhaps, from their presence with affected pity and contempt, as a poor maniac, the reason of Judas had never before been so perfectly unclouded! The name of Judas and of Virtue have been so long and so justly divorced, that it is with hesitation that I would join them for one instant. Yet the human soul is seldom all lost in loss itself! The wretched man, however, perceiving that the blood was actually betrayed, and far beyond his power of recall, was not transported into unseasonable and fruitless indignation, nor maddened by the cool and hardened perfidy of his employers. He resolved to leave a last solemn and virtuous testimony against himself, and against coadjutors more guilty still. He repaired to the temple; and there, in fulfilment of the prophecy of Zechariah, cast down the money. The public confession of his guilt had been made; and it bore this praiseworthy feature, that it was not a railing accusation against others guilty! as himself, but it was the simple act of self-abhorrence; it was like Dives in torment, who had yet a human soul to lead him to pray with earnestness, redoubled in the midst of his agony, that his brethren might not also come into that place of torment. Confession had been publicly made: he was about to fulfil a prophecy: he bore the load of existence until he could make in the Temple itself restitution, the most reverential, under all the circumstances, restitution of his accursed gains, to the Lord of the Temple. And there was no desperation in the casting down: he only *cast down* the money because it *was to*

be cast to the potter, and as a solemn witness against himself; and he was not, like many covetous men, dragged down to his grave with the bribe in his hand. No: such was the last hour of Judas, that had he not hurried himself to the presence of his Judge, surely we might have hoped that even the traitor could have found mercy! If we have a sigh and a tear to spare from Peter, I do not know why they may not be bestowed upon Judas! I wish I could fully persuade myself, as have many, that Judas did not hang himself, but was rather suffocated with grief, his soul being required of him. I will not enter into the controversy: it is the more probable: though lost by Jesus as the son of perdition, perhaps he was *scarcely lost*; and though, certainly, better had it been for that man had he never been born, yet perhaps there were those among his employers who *received the greater damnation.*"

The last extracts have had principally a regard to Judas; it now remains to be perceived in what light our Author views the conduct of Pilate. Pilate too is made an object of our deepest interest, and his crime asserted (we had almost said *demonstrated*) to be *rather*, that he would have been a traitor to Cæsar, than that he sacrificed Christ.

"Whether of the *twain*, he said, having thus, as Dr. Lightfoot accurately observes, allowed space for consideration, *will ye that I release unto you?* and, asking them the question, he endeavoured to rouse their national feelings, by putting in direct and contrasted opposition, Jesus Barabbas, and Jesus CHRIST; that name, above every name, at which the million knees should have bowed at once, *Jesus Barabbas*, or *Jesus which is called CHRIST*; and when they still shouted Barabbas, he makes almost

* "Compare Acts i. 18. with Matt. xxvii. 5."

† "No doubt can be made that the original reading (Matt. xxvii. 16, 17.) was *Ἰννοῦ Βαραββαν*. Origen expressly declares it, and *Ἰννοῦ* is found in the Armenian, and in a Syriac translation, which Adler discovered at Rome. The reading is probable in itself, for Jesus was at that time a very common name among the Jews, and Barabbas was only an addition to the real name, signifying the son of Abba, or Rabba. The relation of St. Matthew seems to be imperfect without it.' (Marsh's Michaelis, i. 314.) Origen assigns as the reason for its rejection, the reverence to the name of Jesus.—The learned translator, in the note (page 520), affords a full account of the remarkable and important Syriac MS. mentioned above, and of many other independent MSS. in which it is found; and brings forward a scholion of Anastasius, bishop of Antioch, who relates that in the most ancient MSS. the passage was as follows: *ἸΝ τοῦ Βαραββαν, ἢ ἸΝ τοῦ λεγομένου ΧΝ*. — Griesbach, however, does not admit it into the text. The *λεγομένου* is given to Barabbas in verse 17. Some may be inclined to suggest that Jesus Barabbas, *Jesus, the Son of a Father*, is overruled to a still more perfect antithesis to that *Jesus, who had no earthly Father.*"

a last attempt upon their pride, by terming him the *King of the Jews*; and when he finds that his plan has already been foiled by the workings of the Priesthood, mad at not being able to work upon their pity or their pride, he formally re-asserts the innocence which he had been induced to condemn. Again he asks, where was their accusation or their witness? and when they only demanded punishment, the indignation of his troubled mind hurried him to a second resolute vindication of the innocence of the prisoner he had scourged. He would not condemn him as their King. *Behold*, he said, willing to release Jesus; *Behold, I bring him forth to you, that ye may know that I find no fault in him.* Now, had they at this moment relinquished Barabbas, and accepted Jesus as their King and their Christ, as Pilate, insisting on his innocence, so anxiously required of them, could Pilate have thought it possible that all would there have ended? Had the Messiah been liberated under the title of the Messiah, Pilate must have perceived that his government would have been that instant at an end. But, instead of Procurator of Judea, Pilate might have hoped a far more exalted station in the kingdom of Christ."

We are obliged to omit the strong painting of the struggles of that morning, and the dreadful result in the crucifixion of Jesus; as well as some other interesting passages which we had intended to insert.

If our Readers have perused the preceding extracts, which we venture to submit without the advantage of feeling prepared by context, we need not recommend to them to read the Work itself. It may employ the deep Critic and Theologian, may amuse and profit the lightest of our light readers, may afford instruction to the Scholar, and improvement to the Christian.

71. *A Local and Literary Account of Leamington, Warwick, Stratford, Coventry, Kenilworth, Hagley, the Leasowes, Birmingham, and the surrounding Country. With Remarks on the Prospect of Universal Peace. A new and enlarged Edition, with some Engravings.* By Mr. Pratt. 12mo, pp. 236. Longman and Co.

MR. PRATT has enlarged his former Pamphlet into a little great Volume, as to variety of objects properly compressed, and making it an acceptable companion full of matter, yet in small compass, to all the places

and persons described. He has availed himself, as might naturally be expected from so passionate a lover of his Country as the English Gleaner is known to be, of the present illustrious Era, to enrich his pages with the Olive of Peace and Laurel of Victory; not forgetting to mark, with all the force of colouring he could give, the connecting contrasts, so as to render the whole more interesting and impressive. — In an Introduction to the Volume he observes, that

"He meets his Readers, of whatever age, sex, or character, at a moment of triumph and exultation. He meets them in the recency and warmth of events, the most interesting; affecting, and, in some respects, most truly glorious, in the annals of Nations: perhaps, most diffusively important, in the political and social history of Man*. — It cannot be inappropriate, — it cannot be either out of time or place, — but highly favourable to both, to offer a few comments on those events. — Such comments, indeed, will be interwoven, more or less, in every work, not wholly inapposite, — and there can be few such, — that shall issue from the press. They will constitute the paramount duty of every Writer, and be expected by every Reader; for do they not apply to those two great points†, whereon depend so much of the glory or shame, the happiness or misery of mankind?

72. *A Descriptive Guide to Leamington Priors; containing a brief Account of that celebrated and fashionable Spa; with Directions for drinking the Waters, and the Use of the Baths.* By J. Bisset (late of Birmingham), Modeller to His Majesty, &c. &c. Longman & Co.

At a future opportunity we may present our Readers with some local and Literary Extracts from both these entertaining Volumes.

73. *The Plain Christian's Assistant; or, an Explanation of Words frequently used in the Scriptures, and other Religious Books. Enlarged from Mrs. Trimmer.* 12mo, pp. 23. Rivingtons.

THIS Threepenny Tract is well-intentioned, and cannot but be useful to those for whom it is particularly intended.

* The Volume came from the Press on the morning (June 3) that brought News of the Peace to Birmingham.

† Peace and War.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Music, that heavenly science, has always been in great esteem among all Nations; not only for the innocent entertainment it affords men, but for its great use in divine service—an excellence not belonging to many other arts. May you all live many long smiling years, still enjoying the sweets of music,—of music! an art that makes us anticipate the joys of heaven, while here on earth it is the happy parent of love, union, and peace *." J. F. De La FOND.

17. *The Crown Prince of Sweden's Triumphant March, with an introductory Movement; for the Pianoforte, and a Flute accompaniment (ad libitum). Composed by T. Haigh. Preston. 2s. 6d.*

MR. HAIGH has produced a number of trifles for beginners, pieces more likely to be profitable to the Author than better musick. His arrangements of Handel's choruses as duets, although not masterly, have been useful, and are generally known. Before all his works that have come under our observation we prefer the present, and think it not unworthy of being named after this celebrated General. Indeed some names may be useful, in aiding the remembrance of historical events, although they have no affinity with the character of the piece: names of this kind are preferable to the ridiculous French titles that have been brought into fashion by the Von Esches and Latours. Some passages in Mr. Haigh's introductory movement remind us of Von Esch, but on the whole it is sufficiently original. It is in 6-8th time, in E flat, *andante grazioso*, and occupies nearly two pages. It is separated from the spirited march, which is in the same key, by a short *intermezzo maestoso* in C minor. The march itself is more original, and the modulation is conducted with ability and good effect: the phrases of the melody are well contrasted, and good use is made of the pedals. The practice of this piece will please, as well as improve, the young performer; and, therefore, we do not recommend it merely as a lesson in reading musick and touching the keys.

18. *Blucher's Triumph, or the March to Paris, a grand quick Step; composed and arranged for the Pianoforte, by Aug. Voigt. pp. 3. 1s. 6d. Preston.*

THIS is a lively melody, as common-place as can be imagined without

being ugly, or in the clownish style. The harmony is little else but the chords of Do and Sol. It is an amusing lesson for children,—probably all the Author intended. In the 10th measure from the end, F sharp in the treble should be E natural.

19. *The Barrier of Paris, Rondo for the Pianoforte; composed and dedicated to the brave Marshal Blucher, by W. H. Cutler, B. M. pp. 5. 2s.*

THE subject of this easy rondo is a pleasing waltz, which seems familiar to us. Perhaps it is borrowed from Mozart. We do not consider the subject as very well managed. Mr. Cutler must do better before he will obtain our commendation. We shall hope to see a much better specimen of his musical knowledge, taste, and imagination, than the Barrier of Paris.

20. *The Favorite Overture (for the Pianoforte) to the Melo-dramatic Romance of Alladin, or the Wonderful Lamp; composed by W. H. Ware. 2s.*

A LIGHT spirited allegro, somewhat in the gig style, adapted to interest the common ear. English overtures are seldom very clever things.

21. *The White Cockade, an admired Rondo, for the Pianoforte, composed by W. H. Cutler, and dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Duchess D'Angoulême. pp. 7. Preston. 2s.*

WE cannot include ourselves in the number of those who admire this arrangement of the White Cockade. It may be of some use to learners, before they have been much accustomed to better musick.

22. *Songs, moral and interesting, extracted from the Works of Dr. Watts, set to Musick and arranged in a familiar Style for the Pianoforte, by J. Bottomley. 8s. pp. 81.*

THESE compositions are very

* "A New System of Musick, both theoretical and practical, and yet not mathematical." 1735.

much like Psalm tunes. We can recommend them as simple, easy, and in general pleasing.

23. *A Collection of favourite Melodies with appropriate Embellishments, adapted for the German Flute, by Charles Saust, Nos. 2, 3, and 4. 3s. 6d. each.*

MR. SAUST, an eminent German professor of the flute, has been very successful in embellishing these favourite airs. These three numbers contain 42 pieces. No. 2 contains "Coulin," Auld Robin Gray, Robin Adair, Cossac Dance, The Bank o' Doon, Saw you my father, 4 Country Dances, Oh Nannie, Drink to me only, The Deil's awa with ' Exciseman, The

Braes o Balanden, Gilderoy, Turkish march, and Kosciuszko's Polacca; No. 3, Donald, Pauvre Jaques, Lochaber, Eveline's Bower, Waltzes, Never till now, Shepherds I have lost my love, Saxon air, Braes of Yarrow, Tweed side, Roslin Castle; and No. 4, Lullaby, Mama mia, Sally in our Alley, Fair Rosale, In my Cot, Since then I'm doomed, Maria, Life let us cherish, Tirolese Waltzes, and My Lodging is on the cold ground. We know no arrangement of these airs so tasteful as Mr. Saust's. Many of his variations will require much practice before they can be properly executed by those who are not proficient; but the practice will be highly improving and delightful.

SELECT POETRY.

*Verses for the Anniversary of the
LITERARY FUND, 1814.*

By Samuel Birch, Esq.

WHAT new appeal, to wake the feeling
mind, [find ?
Shall the Muse fashion, or the Genius
Where shall she turn, what untried tracks
explore,
To search for tints no pencil found before?
Alas! how vain! when every nerve has
tried, [pride:
And swept the Lyre with all the Minstrel's
Successive strains, with force and feeling
fraught, [Thought;
Have ransack'd Nature and exhausted
Have sung remotest days of classic lore,
When Sages, Poets, wandering, and poor,
Unfed, unhous'd, the sport of Fortune
quite, [light:
Be-gemm'd the world with sparks of living
Caught every passion, sympathiz'd each
woe, [know:
Affliction taught the human breast to
Sages, who prov'd, in every age and clime,
The shield of Virtue, and the scourge of
Crime—
To our own Bards, neglected and distress'd,
Their wit though cherish'd, and their verse
caress'd;
When dead remember'd, though alive
forgot, [wrote.
For Famine trimm'd the lamp as Genius
These have been sung with all resistless
art, [heart.
And struck their plaintive music on the
Sung too, the clarions of the Good and
Great—
The brave Defenders of each falling State—
In Peace or War — should Arts or Arms
excel— [fell—
When Patriots flourish'd, or where Tyrants

Where the mute tongue, in vassal durance
chain'd,
Inactive to the struggling heart remain'd,
Till some bold spirit, rous'd at Virtue's
call,
Faithful and fearless bears the shield of all;
Blest with superior soul asserts his way,
From shades emerging, like the God of
Day!
All, all resolving into this, we find,
The pow'r and triumph of the gifted mind:
That all our joy, and all our good below,
Not Wealth, but Wisdom only can bestow.
But ah! will Wisdom, or will Genius wait,
When hunger pinches, at the Rich Man's
gate?
Will they, like sturdy mendicants, implore
The pittance, destin'd for the common
poor?
Though Want has no respect, nor differ-
ence knows, [flows,
Nor heeds from whom her tear of anguish
Can the poor letter'd victim's bursting
heart
From door to door his misery impart?
No! no! His shame in silence will retire,
Shun Pity's scorn, and unreliev'd expire!
Oh! born to brilliant mind, and wealth
of thought,
Ennobling intellect, and fame unbought;
Of body heedless, yet of soul sublime,
The prais'd, but unrequited of your time!
Ah! grieve no more, that Labour's sons
provide
With ease, the daily meal to you denied.
Fear not, though pallid be thy cheek with
care,
And burning hectic plant its roses there.
Thy sorrow's known, then check the swell-
ing tear—
Behold thy Friends, the Friends of Genius,
here!

This

This festive board no other rapture knows,
Than means providing to relieve thy woes.
Here Joy is hallow'd; each libation
view;—

It melts the soul in sympathy for you!
Each feeling guest, though tarrying but a
day,

Goes not forgotten, nor unblest away.

Now in the genial Spring, the year's
sweet prime,

The Graces hover round the wings of Time,
And myriads crowd with ecstasy divine,
To make their offerings at Compassion's
shrine!

The holy vestal guards the lambent flame,
On clouds of incense soars the votary's
name.

Such sympathy — where human sorrows
lour, [hour!

Adorns the brightest, cheers the darkest
As gath'ring clouds, on some tempestuous
eve,

Dark and more dark the lap of Ocean leave,
With awful canopy the heav'ns o'erspread,
Prepar'd to burst in fury on our head;
The Star of Night its steady orbit keeps,
While wide and low the threat'ning auger
sweeps;

Yet, ever and anon, we pensive trace
Its heighten'd lustre through the gloomy
space.

So does the cherub Mercy, in our Isle,
Beam on Misfortune with benignant smile.
When round her shores gigantic dangers
rose,

Still her's the care to shelter private woes:
Most lovely then, when most by troubles
press'd, [tress'd!

One hand in arms, one succours the dis-
in proud Record, these gentle deeds of
thine,

Immortal, Britain, as thy name shall shine!
What Muse of fire, in glowing strains,
shall sound

Thy generous feeling to the Nations round?
Fix'd as the oak, the monarch of thy woods,
Unmov'd thy state, "establish'd on the
goods!"

Thy heroes rush to aid the good and
brave,— [save—

Thy streams of wealth, the Wanderers to
Far from their homes, though doom'd the
tear to shed, [bed:—

Sky all their covering, and the earth their
While reckless Ruin wraps their huts in
flame,

They Want prefer to Slavery and Shame.
Great Patriot Souls, to Britain cast their
eyes,

Whose sympathy is precious Sacrifice;
For ev'ry tear she dries, on ev'ry face,
Returns in blessings for her future race.

When the poor Widow of Sarepta gave
Her only meal, the holy Seer to save;
What was the promise? Want should not
assail, [fail,

The meal should waste not, nor the oil should

Her Son expires! Behold her in despair!
Lo! life re-kindles at the Prophet's pray'r!
Who dar'd to hope, or sanguine wish
extend, [end?

That Britain's woes should thus sublimely
Was ever change so marvellously wrought,
By human agency, or human thought?

Let "lo Pæans" rend the vaulted skies!
But let "Non Nobis" with our joys arise!

How blest the Bard, th' Historian, to
record [Sword!

Such Triumphs of the Pen, as well as
And through our splendid annals to convey,
To after-ages, the illustrious way,
That Letters, Truth, and Wisdom, side by
side,

Warr'd on resistless, when to Arms allied;
Till sudden Glory burst upon our view,
Brighter than all that our forefathers knew!

Ye Friends of Genius, who surround
our board!

Ye Sons of Freedom, now to Joy restor'd!
Ye, who the swift stupendous scenes survey,
That with their tracks of splendour gild our
day,—

That grace our archives with their bright
renown: [your own!

Oh! make the human mind's great cause
See conqu'ring Monarchs snatch new wreaths
of Fame,

The Victor lost in the Deliv'rer's name—
The vanquish'd, rescued, rather than sub-
dued! [pursued!

And Slaves perforce, by Freedom's self
Freedom of Soul to Britain owes her birth!
From her it spreads triumphant o'er the
earth—

Her mighty model shapes regenerate
States,

And infant Liberty her Laws awaits:
Laws, which fenc'd round the Altar and
the Throne,

Secure the Sovereign's safety and our own:
And tried like gold, the dreadful furnace
past,

Pure and all-glorious will for ages last!
Britain's example to the world has giv'n,
More good than any hand, save bounteous
Heav'n!

SONG,

Sung at the Anniversary of Mr. PITT'S
Birth-day, celebrated at EDINBURGH.
Written by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

O DREAD was the time, and more dread-
ful the omen, [ter'd in vain!

When the brave on Marengo lay slaugh-
And beholding broad Europe bent down by
her foemen, [her reign.

PITT clos'd in his anguish the map of
Not the fate of wide Europe could bend
his brave spirit, [shame;

To accept for his Country the safety of
O then in her triumph, remember his
merit, [his name!

And hallow the goblet that flows to his
Round

Round the husbandman's head, while he
traces the furrow, [rain,
The mists of the winter may mingle with
He may plough it with labour, and sow it
in sorrow, [in vain.
And sigh while he fears he has sow'd it
He may die ere his children shall reap in
their gladness; [ber his claim;
But the blithe harvest-homes shall remem-
And their jubilee shout shall be soften'd
with sadness, [to his name!
While they hallow the goblet that flows
Though anxious and timeless his life was
expended, [his care,
In toils for our Country preserv'd by
Though he died ere one ray o'er the nations
ascended, [despair;
To light the long darkness of doubt and
The storms he endured in our Britain's
December, [o'ercame,
The perils his wisdom foresaw and
In her glory's rich Autumn shall Britain
remember, [name!
And hallow the goblet that flows to his
Nor forget HIS grey head, who, all dark
in affliction,
Is deaf to the tale of our victories won,
And to sounds the most dear to paternal
affection, [SON;
The shout of his people applauding his
By his firmness, unmoved 'in success or
disaster, [his claim!
By his long reign of virtue, remember
With our tribute to PRIDE join the praise of
his Master, [to his name!
Though a tear stain the goblet that flows
Yet again fill the wine-cup, and change
the sad measure, [paid,
The rites of our grief and our gratitude
To our PRINCE, to our Warriors, devote
the bright treasure, [that obey'd.
The wisdom that plann'd, and the zeal
Fill WELLINGTON's cup, till it beam like
his glory! [GRACE;
Forget not our own brave DALHOUSIE and
A thousand years hence hearts shall bound
at their glory, [fame!
And hallow the goblet that flows to their

*The Opening of St. GREGORY's Poem On
the Vanity of this Life; translated from
the Greek by H. S. BOYD.*

THE silver dove that mounts on pinions
free,
Or swallow skimming light I fain would be,
And shun my kind; or, in some lonely dell,
With savage herds I would for ever dwell,
Than man more faithful; there estranged
from harm,
In one clear stream, in one unruffled calm,
My life unstain'd would flow: one gift
alone
To brutes denied, I yet might call my own;
A soul that's wing'd for Heaven, that
pauis to see
It's God, and quit this dull mortality:

Or, on some tower aerial mounted high,
My voice like thunder rending earth
and sky,
To all th' assembled nations I would cry;
Vain fleeting race, ye who as nothing are,
Who e'en in death make things of nought
your care,
Deceiv'd by every frail illusive dream,
How long shall earthly bliss be your un-
varied theme?

*An Extract from the Conclusion of the
above Poem.*

NOW these are dust! they all are equal
now, [bow:
The monarch wont to rule, the slave to
One darkness shrouds them; one lone
house contains
Their blended features and confus'd re-
mains.
But what distinguishes the proud and
great?
What privilege attends their envied state?
Their ashes slumber in a costlier urn,
And round their tomb high-waving torches
burn, [claim,
And labour'd epitaphs their worth pro-
And tell the world they once possess'd a
name.
Late tho' it come, it yet will come to all;
Ambition's wreck, degraded Glory's fall.
This narrow heap, these mouldering bones
alone [shone
Remain: uncover'd now the head, that
Encanopied: now pride is hush'd; the
poor
Nor toil, nor grieve, from grief and toil
secure:
Hatred, and avarice, and envy's gloom,
Die with the dead, and shrink beneath the
tomb;
No more to rise until the trump shall sound,
And trembling millions stand the judgment-
seat around.

THE ISLAND OF THE BLESSED.

*Paraphrased from the Second Olympian
Ode of PINDAR, by H. S. BOYD.*

BUT they who Virtue's heights have
known,
Who dar'd to scan her lofty throne,
Enthron'd apart in loftier state,
Their glory's consummation wait.
Thro' Jove's wide realm the guardian
Powers
Their spirits waft by Saturn's towers,
Where bloom the bright immortal
bowers;
Where beams the Island of the Blest,
Announcing peace, and joy, and rest.
In all that isle, above, beneath,
A thousand balmy odours breathe:
Ambrosial fruits delight to grow,
And court the sun's attemper'd glow,
While soft the ocean-breezes blow.

The

The trees resplendent blaze around,
 Their boughs with golden blossoms crown'd;
 And golden flowrets fresh and fair,
 The circumambient waters bear;
 With these they bind their radiant hair,
 And bracelets weave their arms to deck,
 And flowery chains to twine around the neck.

Lines occasioned by reading "The Bride of Abydos."

FROM what magic bower, what Peri
 height, [light,
 Or charmed grove, or realm of love and
 Flowers of immortal bloom hast thou pur-
 loin'd? [child
 Thine is the loveliest, thine the saddest
 I ween, that ever bless'd the union mild
 Of Poetry and Melancholy join'd.

If from that feeling heart, that radiant
 mind

Religion beam'd, enshrining and enshrin'd;
 How would the holy Minstrels, who rejoice
 O'er triumphs far less brilliant, wake a
 strain,

That e'en thy lay might emulate in vain,
 With all their hallow'd fire and pure an-
 gelic voice! H. S. B.

Lines occasioned by reading the "Giaour."

WHEN to thy shrine rever'd, the votive
 bays

I lately bore of undissembled praise,
 I deem'd thy "Bride" the loveliest sad-
 dest child

That ever on a Poet's dream hath smil'd.--
 But oh! I knew not, felt not half thy
 power: [flower;

These eyes had wept not Leila's blighted
 This heart had mourn'd not o'er the dying
 Giaour.

O what a cloudless blaze of dazzling song!
 In glory roll the golden tides along;
 Melodious waves that glow in Fancy's
 beam;

Of soft ambrosial verse a fountain-stream.
 With pride I hail thee Chief of Bards on
 Earth, [birth.

And joy that favour'd Britain gave thee
 Yet hold—I may not laud where praise
 were vain,

Nor with my lowly, uncongenial strain,
 Th' indignant Muse offend, that will
 the lay disdain. H. S. B.

*Lines on occasion of the proposed Thanks-
 giving for the Conclusion of Peace with
 FRANCE. By MASON CHAMBERLIN.*

HAIL! glorious Era of returning joys!
 So long departed, and implor'd in vain,
 Thro' many a year of trouble and dismay,
 By every subject of the British realm
 In whose pure mind the sentiment benign
 Of true Philanthropy its rightful sway
 Maintain'd inviolate, At this high hour

Our Prayer is heard. See white-rob'd
 Peace descend [spread wings
 To bless our favour'd land. With wide-
 She hovers o'er this long-distinguish'd spot,
 Where e'en when War, with desolating
 power,
 Calls forth embattled legions to the field
 In just defence of our invaded rights,
 (Scourging the neighbouring Nations of the
 Earth,

And in their borders fixing her abode,) .
 The loud report is but remotely heard,
 Like distant surges on the sea-beat strand,
 Or woods high seated on the mountain's
 side,

When shaken by the briskly stirring breeze.
 E'en in the hour when hostile tumult reigns,
 The happy dwellers in Old Albion's Isle,
 While yet her fleets unrival'd plough the
 waves,

Dread not the inroads of a foreign foe;
 But now more blest, receive with welcome
 due,

Safe from the dangers of th' ensanguin'd
 plain,

Those brave Assertors of fair Freedom's
 Cause, [fence

Who, late combin'd in Europe's just de-
 Against a Tyrant's arbitrary views
 Of universal sway, to courage firm
 Uniting equity, unsheath'd the sword,
 Not to destroy but benefit Mankind,
 And, glorious truth! unsheath'd it not in
 vain.

May every heart on this occasion feel
 The ardent glow of gratitude to God
 And charity to man! May every breast
 Be as an altar, whence the offering pure
 Of genuine Piety may blaze to Heaven!
 And may it, like the daily sacrifice,
 In Judah's far-fam'd consecrated fane,
 Receive the sanction promis'd from above,
 To crown with blessings every hour re-
 new'd,

Religion's undissembled tribute Praise.
 So shall Humanity extend its reign,
 And Europe long enjoy its fruits matur'd,
 While with spontaneous energy, shall
 break

One voice of gladness, from unnumber'd
 tongues,

To celebrate, with each returning year,
 The glorious change an Alexander wrought,
 (More truly great than he so styl'd of old,
 The Father of his people, and the Friend
 Of human kind, to deeds of peace dis-
 pos'd,

Yet fearless in the hard-contested field,
 Where yet in doubtful scale the triumph
 stands,) [war,

When, with his brave associates in the
 Alike entitled to the general praise
 Of all the wise and good in every age,
 He urg'd his progress in the glorious
 cause

Of Social Order, Liberty, and Peace.

Blandford, June 11.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 4.—Lieut. Collins, Flag-lieutenant to Rear-admiral Penrose, arrived here this morning, with a letter from Admiral Lord Keith to J. W. Croker, Esq. transmitting one to his Lordship from the Rear-admiral, dated in the Gironde, Point of Talmont, E. S. E. about three miles, the 27th of March, giving an account of his having that day entered the river, and proceeded up to that anchorage with his Majesty's ship *Egmont*, the *Andromache* and *Belle Poole* frigates, and some smaller vessels, after receiving the fire of some forts and batteries at the mouth of the river, but without sustaining any loss from it. On approaching Point Coubre, the enemy's line of battle ship *Regulus*, with three brigs of war, and some chasse-marees, were discovered preparing to weigh from off Royan. The squadron gave chase to those vessels as high as the shoal of Talmont, where the *Regulus* and the brigs passed up through the very narrow channel to the North, apparently buoyed for the purpose, under protection of the strong batteries on each side the bay of Talmont; and the British squadron anchored outside the shoal. The Rear-admiral highly commends the exertions of the officers under his orders, in successfully passing through the dangers of the navigation. The Gazette also contains the Articles of Capitulation for Cattaro, referred to in Captain Hoste's letter, which appeared in the Gazette of the 2d instant.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, April 5.

. *A part of this Gazette has been already given in pages 389—593. The remainder consists of the following communications.*

Head Quarters, Colomiers, March 27.

My Lord, The reports from the different corps not having been received when I sent off my dispatch of the 26th, added to the hurry of the moment in which it was written, must be my apology for having much under-rated the successes of the 25th inst.—Upon the retreat of Marmont's, Mortier's, and Arrighi's corps before the several columns of the armies whose junction had been effected between Fere-Champenoise and Chalons, above 80 pieces of cannon, besides the convoy alluded to in my dispatch of the 26th, and a great number of caissons, fell into our hands. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the Enemy in the rapid retreat, and were captured not only by the cavalry of the Grand Duke Constantine and General Count Pahlen, but also by the corps of

GENT. MAG. June, 1814.

Gen. Reisky and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. — Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, who had moved from Moutmirail on La-Ferte-Gaucher, where they arrived on the 26th, very greatly augmented the Enemy's discomfiture; Gen. D'Yorck's was very seriously engaged with the Enemy, and took 1500 prisoners at the latter place; and it may be fairly estimated that this part of Buonaparte's army had been so roughly handled as to have lost one-third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to to elude their victorious pursuers; and when I detail to your Lordship, that Marshal Blucher's army was at Fismes on the 24th, and was fighting at La Ferte Gaucher on the 26th, making a march of 26 leagues, it will be evident that no physical exertions can exceed those that the present unexampled crisis brings into action.—The grand army was in position at Mailleret on the 26th.—The march was continued in three columns from Fere Champenoise; the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzenberg were at Treffau; the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed on beyond La Ferte Gaucher, joining Gens. D'Yorck and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserves were bivouacked at La Vergiere on the right of the great road; the 6th and 4th corps were in the centre; the 5th on the left; and the 3d remained in the rear, to cover all the baggage, artillery parks, and train, and to make the march of the whole compact. Generals Kaiserruff and Ledavin's partizan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and the Seine.—Intelligence was received from Generals Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who continued following Buonaparte's rear with 10,000 cavalry and 40 pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar sur Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation, a plain demonstration (if any were wanting) that superiority of manoeuvring, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversaries' scale. The Prince Field Marshal continued his march this day without interruption; the head-quarters were established at Colomiers; the 6th corps arrived at Monson; Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to turn the Enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before us, which seemed now to have separated to Crecy; while Generals

D'Yorck

D'Yorck and Kleist pushed the other by advancing from La Ferte Gaucher to Meaux, where they will secure the passage of the Marne for Marshal Blucher's army; the 5th corps took up its ground near Chailly, the 3d at Meveillyn, and the cavalry of the guard, the guards, and reserves in front of this place. Marshal Blucher's head-quarters are to-night at La Ferte Jouarre, and to-morrow his army will pass the Marne, which, I apprehend, the grand army will do at Laguny; thus concentrating nearly their whole force on the right bank of the river, and taking position on the heights of Mont-Martre. I am as yet ignorant of the motives that may have directed the corps of the Enemy in our front; whether a part has fallen back to form a noyau to the national guards at Paris, and whether with some of these they will dispute momentarily the passage of the Marne to-morrow, and whether the other part is moving by Provins to join Buonaparte, remains to be seen, but in neither instance to be apprehended. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the operations in progress, however brilliant they appear, the Sovereigns who are present, and the Prince Field Marshal, who leads their armies, will have the proud and consoling reflection that by their intrepid manœuvre they have acted right by their countries, their people, and the great cause.

CHARLES STEWART, Lt.-Gen.

Foreign-office, April 5. Since the receipt of the preceding intelligence, Capt. Harris has arrived with the following dispatches from Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. and Lord Burghersh.

Head-quarters, Bondy, March 29.

On the 28th the Grand Allied Army and that of Silesia continued their advance to Paris. The 6th corps, the Austrian grenadiers, the guards, and reserves, and the cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, took up their ground in the neighbourhood of Coulley and Manteuil. The 3d corps was this day at Mouron, the 5th remained at Chailly with the advanced guard in the direction of La Ferte Gaucher, observing the routes of Sezanne and Provins. The head-quarters of the army were established at Cuency.—The passage of the Marne at Meaux was effected by the 6th corps with little resistance. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps, under the immediate command of the French General Vincent, who retired through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the Allies in their advance.—About 10,000 of the National Guards, mixed with some old soldiers, endeavoured to make a feeble stand before the Army of Silesia, between La Ferte

Jouarre and Meaux; but Gen. Horne attacked them, and placing himself gallantly at the head of some squadrons, he pierced into a mass of infantry, taking himself the French General prisoner.—The passage of the river was also disputed at Triport, where the army of the Marshal passed; but notwithstanding the fire of the Enemy, the bridge was soon completed, and the whole of this army passed the Marne to-day.—The French, on their retreat from Meaux, caused a magazine of powder, of an immense extent, to be blown up, without the slightest information to the inhabitants of the town, who thought themselves, by the monstrous explosion, buried in the ruins of the place; not a window of the town that was not shivered to atoms, and great damage was done to all the houses, and to the magnificent cathedral. The corps of D'Yorck and Kleist advanced this day to Claye; the corps of Gen. Langeron was on their right, and Gen. Sacken's in reserve; the corps of Woronzoff was in the rear at Meaux.—Different bridges were constructed on the Marne to enable the grand army to file over in various columns.—Buonaparte's rear towards St. Dizier seems to have been assailed on the evening of the 26th and morning of the 27th, by a very preponderating force of the Enemy, especially as to infantry. The details of the affair are not arrived, but it appears the General was obliged to retreat in the direction of Bar le Duc. From the most recent reports Buonaparte was himself at St. Dizier on the 27th, and it is said his advanced guard is at Vitry. It would thus appear that he is marching after the Allies, or directing himself on the Marne; but it is to be hoped this is now too late.—On the 29th, the army of Silesia, having a corps on the Marne, was directed to its right, to advance on the great road of Soissons to Paris; General Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Villette; Gens. D'Yorck and Kleist moved from the Meaux route into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzberg's army; Gens. Sacken and Woronzow were in their rear.—On the 28th in the evening a very sharp affair occurred at Clave between General D'Yorck and the Enemy's rear; the ground they were posted on was very favourable for defence; and in a very severe tirillade General D'Yorck lost some hundred men; but the Enemy were driven back at all points. The 6th corps passed at Triport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Pantin. The 4th corps crossed at Meaux, with the guards and reserves and cavalry; the former was immediately directed to gain the high road from Laguy to the capital, and to take post on the heights of Chello. The 3d corps was to support the 4th. The 5th

5th moved to Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Colomiers.—On the advance of the 6th corps some slight resistance was made at Villaparis; and as it was necessary to relieve Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, and move them more to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed to by mutual consent, which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual.—The army this night may be stated to have their right towards Montmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

Proclamation of Marshal Prince Schwartzberg to the Inhabitants of Paris.

Inhabitants of Paris!—The Allied Armies are before Paris. The object of their march towards the capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth?—The Allied Sovereigns seek, in good faith, a salutary authority in France, which may cement the union of all nations and of all Governments with her; it is to the City of Paris that it has fallen, under the present circumstances, to accelerate the peace of the world. The wish of this City is looked for with that interest which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions.—Parisians, you know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bourdeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispositions of your fellow-citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of foreign war and of civil discord; you cannot search it elsewhere.—The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the Allies are ready to take, in conjunction with the Authorities and the Notables, who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you. In these sentiments Europe in arms before your walls addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she places in your love for the country, and in your discretion.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, Marshal Prince SCHWARTZENBERG.

*Heights of Belleville, above Paris,
March 30, Seven p. m.*

My Lord, I seize an opportunity, which offers at this instant, to transmit to you

an account of the successes of this day. After the affair of Fere Champenoise, the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blücher passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th, at Triport and Meaux.—The Enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river; but on the 28th in the evening, General D'Yorck was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the Enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss.—Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux,) advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the Enemy; but he retired, giving up Pantin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.—It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris. The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Gerard's corps under Gen. Compans, and a force of about 8000 regular troops and 30,000 national guards, under Gen. Hulin, the governor of the town. With this force the Enemy, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, took up a position this morning, the right on the height of Belleville occupying that town, the centre on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.—This position was strong from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of L'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the Enemy.—The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, forming the left, marched upon Vincennes; Gen. Rieffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chaussée leading from Bondy to Paris. Marshal Blücher was to march upon the chaussées from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.—All the attacks succeeded; Gen. Rieffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville; the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them.—The village of Pontin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured 43 pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners. Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blücher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian Black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the Enemy, and took 20 pieces of cannon.—At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating

intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours, to obtain which, he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris. Prince Schwartzenberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Par, from Prince Schwartzenberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender.—An answer is just arrived; the garrison will evacuate Paris by seven o'clock to-morrow morning. I may therefore congratulate your Lordship on the capture of that capital.—The Allied troops will enter it to-morrow.—Your Lordship will excuse the hurry in which this letter is written; I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place; at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation.—The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions. Prince Schwartzenberg, by the decision with which he determined to march upon the capital of France, as by the mode in which he has conducted its advance, has obtained universal admiration. I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHESH, Lieut.-col. 63d Reg.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-office, April 9.—Dispatches have been received from his Excellency Gen. Visc. Cathcart, and Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir C. Stewart, addressed to Visc. Castlereagh. *Paris, March 31.*

MY LORD, The Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations. The windows of the best houses were filled by well-dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs, and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor, and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre!" "Vive notre libérateur!" "Vive le Roi de Prusse!" Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII.!" "Vive les Bourbons!" which gradually increased. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to Champs Élysées, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and, as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento. It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch; the most striking were,

the National Guard in their uniform, and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the Allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action: the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace, and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance; a rope placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it, and crying "A bas le Tyran." Much was said in the crowd of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with Great Britain. The occupation of Lyons and of Bourdeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favour of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland. The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation:—Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st February, the enemy has shewn no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the Allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments. In the latter end of February, Field-Marshal Blücher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Eprenay, Soissons, and Laon, to meet and unite with the corps moving from the Northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and well-fought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon, and Rheims, have been detailed in the reports by Col. Lowe, and other officers. During these operations on the right, the Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons, and Geneva, receiving at the same time, and distributing the Velites from Hungary, and other Austrian reinforcements; his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and the Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun, and Mormont, and which had patroled into the suburbs of Orleans (near which city General Sésarini took some hundred prisoners) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar sur Aube took place on the 13th. After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont-sur-Seine. Napoleon, having declined a general action, which Field-Marshal Blücher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the grand army. The conferences at Chatillon were terminated

nated on the 19th inst. and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field-Marshal Count Wrede was posted. The Allies under the Prince Schwartzberg, viz. the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the 5th under Field-Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pougy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 20th, in which the Enemy was defeated at all points with great loss, and Arcis was retaken. At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 22d at Obcombe, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender. The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Winzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies. Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes the 20th, and had their quarters at Pougy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th to Bar-sur-Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came the 21st to Bar-sur-Aube. On the evening of the 23d the army broke up from Pougy, and having marched by Ramerue and Dompierre, assembled at day-break near Sommepeuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted. On the 24th the junction with General Winzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army. On the 25th, Gen. Winzingerode, with his own and several other corps of cavalry, being left to observe the Enemy, the united allied force began its movement, by rapid and continued marches upon Paris. The corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vitry and Sommesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 25th, the Emperor, the King, and Field-Marshal the Prince Schwarzenberg were at Ferre Champenoise, and on the 26th at Treffaux. Field-Marshal Blucher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than 100 cau-

non and 9000 prisoners were taken, with several General Officers. At the affair near Ferre Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-camp to General Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and Colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Dantzic, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery. On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Colomiers, and the Silesian army reached Meaux. On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the Enemy was repulsed. On the 29th, the Emperor and the King, with Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg, crossed the Marne at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Parisis and Bondi, he was attacked and driven beyond Bondi towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places. Field-Marshal Blucher the same day marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmartre, through Mory, Draucey, and St. Denis. The Enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmartre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops near the villages of Pantin, Romainville, and Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassable for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, was to turn the Enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day was considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the Enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Ragusa. A message had been sent on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be vain, as the whole army was present; but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperor's Aides-de-camp

camp was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The advanced corps bivouacked within pistol-shot of the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi with the Field-Marshal, and at four in the morning the Deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colours, and 500 men, were taken; the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable, but this victory was not gained without some loss on the part of the Allies.

I have the honour, &c. CATHCART.

Paris, April 1.

My Lord, I have the honour to annex herewith a copy of the Capitulation of the City of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea of a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwarzenberg, made their entry at the head of the Allied Troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind; and those who are less personally interested, but equally ardent in that cause, could no longer hesitate in pronouncing, that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Buonaparte, and the desire of peace, has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have by the events of the last two days been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind. The cavalry, under his Imperial Highness the Grand Archduke Constantine, and the guards of all the different Allied forces, were formed in columns, early in the morning, on the road from Bondi to Paris. The Emperor of Russia, with all his Staff, his Generals, and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortage; these Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal, and the Austrian Etat Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward; but before the Monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral im-

possibility of proceeding; all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot—one animus, or spring, evidently directed all their movements, they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and the King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace. They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre!" "Vive le Roi de Prusse!" "Vive nos libérateurs!" nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le Roi!" "Vive Louis XVIII.!" "Vive les Bourbons!" "A bas le Tyran!" The white cockade appeared very generally; many of the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elysées; and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them, seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elysées, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris. I have the honour to annex the Declaration of the Emperor Alexander *. Buonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes, by Sens, towards Fontainebleau, where, I suppose, the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been in Paris had it not been in possession of the Allies. On hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau, which cannot amount to more than forty or fifty thousand men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and nation pronounces itself. The Allied armies march to-morrow (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here) towards Fontainebleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Buonaparte.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

The four hours' armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating on the conditions relative to the occupation of the City of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect; the undersign-

* See page 397.

ed, after being duly authorised by the respective Commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:—

Article 1. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the City of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.—

Art. 2. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armée.—

Art. 3. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the City, that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.—

Art. 4. All the arsenals, military establishments, work-shops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were in previous to the present capitulation being proposed.—

Art. 5. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the Allied Powers.—

Art. 6. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall, in every respect, share the fate of the national guard.—

Art. 7. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after seven o'clock shall be prisoners of war.—

Art. 8. The City of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the High Allied Powers.

Done at Paris, the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning.
(Signed) Count ORLOFF, Aide de Camp of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

Colonel Count PAAR, Aide de Camp General of Marshal Prince Schwartzberg.

(Signed) Colonel BAROY FABRIER, attached to the Etat-Major of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

Colonel DENYS, First Aide de Camp of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

*** Another Gazette Extraordinary, published on the same day as the preceding, has been already given in page 393.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY, April 9.

Foreign office, April 9. Colonel Lowe arrived this night at this office with the following dispatches from Lord Viscount Burghersh.

Paris, April 7.

My Lord, The great events which have of late occurred in this capital will be best detailed to you by his Majesty's Ministers assembled at this place. The corps of Marshal Marmont, amounting to 12,000 men, passed in the night of the 4th within the lines occupied by the Allied troops. This corps has taken its cantonments near Versailles. Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by Gen. Caulaincourt,

arrived at the same time, as bearers of Buonaparte's proposal, to submit to the decision of the Senate and the people of France, and to abdicate in favour of his son. This proposition not having been agreed to, he has now surrendered himself to the wishes of the nation. The Senate have this day announced the adoption of a Constitution for the Government of France, under the dominion of their antient line of Kings. There seems no diversity of opinion in the nation. All have obeyed the call of the Provisional Government. Buonaparte stands alone and unprotected in a country where, but a few days past, he disposed at pleasure of the lives of its inhabitants. In this concluding scene of the most memorable æra which History records, it is impossible, my Lord, I should resist a feeling of public duty, prompted also by a sense of gratitude and affection, in calling your attention to the able and distinguished manner in which Prince Schwartzberg has conducted the operations of this campaign. Exclusively of the talent which he has marked when in the field of battle, to the successes which have ever attended his career, the world will still look with almost increased admiration to the conduct he has pursued since his entry into Paris. Where conciliation, where every kind feeling of the heart, was required to change a system of carnage and desolation to the protection of a people, but of late a most bitter enemy, the character of Prince Schwartzberg secured to him success. More security, more order, never reigned in this capital. Peace and tranquillity, the happy omens may we hope of the future regenerated state of Europe, exist here amidst the troops of every nation, in spite of feelings lately of so great hostility. From his great and exalted situation; from the virtues which adorn his character, the Emperor of Russia has been best able to appreciate the merits of Prince Schwartzberg. In token of the esteem he bears him, and in estimation of his great services, he has decorated him with the Grand Order of St. Andrew, and has presented it in diamonds. BURGHESH, Lt.-col. 63d reg.

Paris, April 7.

My Lord, Buonaparte having accepted the conditions proposed to him, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, and Gen. Caulaincourt, have this day arranged with Prince Schwartzberg the following line of demarcation to be observed between the Allied and French armies:—From the mouth of the Seine, the Allies will occupy the right bank of that river, and in addition the Southern limits of the Departments—1st, of the Lower Seine—2d, of the Oise—3d, of the Seine and Oise—4th, of the Seine and Marne—5th, of the Yonne—6th, of the Cote d'Or—7th, of the Saône—

and

and Loire—8th, of the Rhone—9th, of the Isere as far as Mount Cenis. On the side of Lord Wellington, it has been decided, that the line of demarcation shall be fixed according to the ground occupied by his army, and the one opposed to him, at the moment the couriers now dispatched shall reach him. *Burgess, Lt.-col.*

Admiralty-office, April 12.—This Gazette contains a list of 22 captures made by the Channel fleet, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1814, not before reported.

Admiralty-office, April 16.—A Letter has been transmitted to this office, addressed by Capt. Coode, of the Porcupine, to Rear-admiral Penrose, dated in the Garonne, above Pouillac, the 2d inst, giving an account of the capture or destruction of a flotilla of the Enemy by the advanced boats of the British squadron, under Lieut. Dunlop of the Porcupine.—The flotilla was observed at day-light, proceeding down from Blaye to Talmont, and on the approach of the boats, the vessels were run on shore, and their crews, with about two hundred soldiers from Blaye, lined the beach to protect them; but Lieut. Dunlop landing with a detachment of seamen and marines, drove them with great loss into the woods, and remained until the tide allowed the greater part of the vessels to be brought off.—One gun-brig, six gun-boats, one armed schooner, three chasse marees, and an Imperial barge, were captured; and one gun-brig, two gun-boats, and one chasse maree, burned.—This service was performed with the loss of two seamen missing, and fourteen seamen and marines wounded; and the gallantry and good conduct of Lieut. Dunlop, and the other officers and men employed on the occasion, are highly commended by Rear-Admiral Penrose and Captain Coode.

A Letter from Capt. Hope, of the Endymion, dated Dec. 4, announces, that while proceeding to join the Valiant in pursuance of Sir John Warren's orders, he captured, after a chase of eight hours, the Perry letter of marque, a remarkably fine American schooner, of 230 tons measurement, just off the stocks, and copper fastened.

A Letter from Capt. Pechell, of the San Domingo, notifies his having captured, on the 1st of March, after a chase of eight hours and a half, the American letter of marque brig Argus, armed with 13 carriage guns and 65 men, from Savannah, bound to the Havannah, out five days.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign-office, April 16.—Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Visc. Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst. *Paris, April 13.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry

yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortege; but, as the Bourbon family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting his Royal Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British missions here present attended, and with the Field-Marsbals of the Empire, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

Foreign-office, April 16.—Dispatch from the Right Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. *Madrid, March 29.*

My Lord, On the 28th inst, a courier arrived from Catalonia, with a letter from King Ferdinand VII. to the Regency, containing the gratifying intelligence of his arrival at Gerona in perfect health on the 24th inst. His Majesty concludes his letter by expressing his satisfaction at finding himself restored to his country, and surrounded by a people and by an army whose fidelity towards him has been equally generous and persevering.—No words can convey a just impression of the joy and enthusiasm with which this intelligence was received at Madrid. The feeling manifested by the inhabitants of the capital upon this occasion affords a most satisfactory testimony of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to their legitimate Sovereign.—The same courier brought from Gen. Copons, the Commander in Chief of Catalonia, a letter, in which he states, that having learnt that the King was to be at Perpignan on the 20th inst. and to continue his journey to Gerona by the route of Figueras, he had proceeded to Bascara upon the banks of the river Fluvia, in order to make the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception; that on the 24th the King presented himself on the left bank of the river Fluvia, escorted by Marshal Suchet and a detachment of French troops; that the French troops having halted, and his Majesty having crossed the river with his suite, composed of Spaniards only, Gen. Copons advanced with his troops to receive the King, and attended him to Gerona.—It appears that the King was accompanied by his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, but that his brother, the Infant Don Carlos, had remained at Figueras, on account of indisposition; he was, however, expected to join the King on the following day.—I beg to offer to your Lordship my most cordial congratulations upon an event which

which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne of Spain. And it cannot but be gratifying to the British Nation to reflect, that this is not less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valour and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance, and loyalty of the Spanish people. I have, &c. H. WELLESLEY.

Downing-street, April 16. — Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Marquis of Wellington : *Samatan, March 25.*

The Enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes, on the 20th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced guard of the cavalry attached to Sir Rowland Hill's corps, under Major-gen. Fane, who attacked the Enemy's rear-guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them. I enclose Major-gen. Fane's report to Sir Rowland Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 13th light dragoons.

Borde, 9 p. m. March 22.

Sir, Having advanced as ordered, I came up with the Enemy's rear-guard, about one league from St. Gaudens. It was supported by four or five squadrons of dragoons, formed upon the height in front of the town.—With two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons, supported by part of the 3d dragoon guards, I drove in their advance, and their support having remained too long in front of St. Gaudens, the 13th dragoons were enabled to come up with it. They charged the Enemy's squadrons with the greatest gallantry, and drove them through the town. The Enemy having again formed beyond the town, they were again attacked, and pursued more than two miles.—A number of the Enemy have been killed, and 102 men, and about the same number of horses, taken. Thirty of the men are badly wounded.—Capt. M'Alistair, who led the advance, much distinguished himself, and nothing could exceed the bravery and good conduct of the whole of the regiment. I had reason to be much satisfied with the conduct of Brigade-major Dunbar, who was amongst the foremost in the attack.—My loss has been very trifling; I hope not more than four or five wounded.

Sir R. Hill, &c. H. FANE, Maj.-gen.

Extract from Lord WELLINGTON.

Seysses, April 1.

The Enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th ult. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne, as a *tête de pont*, which
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they occupied in considerable force: and the remainder of the army is in the town, or immediately behind it.—The great fall of rain in the course of the last and the beginning of this week, and the melting of the snow in the mountains, have increased the river to such a degree, and renders the current so rapid, as to frustrate all our endeavours to lay our bridge below the town.

Admiralty-office, April 19.—Adm. Lord Keith has transmitted Dispatches addressed to him by Rear-admiral Penrose, dated in the Gironde from the 6th to the 9th instant, by which it appears that the navigation of that river was completely cleared as far as Blaye, the whole of the French naval force, as well as the batteries on both banks, having been either captured or destroyed.—His M. S. Centaur, having arrived in the Gironde on the evening of the 6th, every thing was prepared for making an attack with that ship and the Egmont, on the French line of battle ship Regulus, and the three brigs of war and other vessels lying near her, as also on the batteries which protected them; when at midnight the French ship and brigs appeared in flames, and were totally burnt by the next morning. The batteries at Point Coubre, Point Negre, Royan Sonsac, and Mechâ, were successively entered and destroyed by a detachment under Captain Harris, of the Belle Poule.—The communication between the squadron and Bourdeaux was completely established by means of dragoons; and the Rear Admiral was concerting operations with Lord Dalhousie for the reduction of Blaye.

Vice Admiral Domett has transmitted a Letter addressed to Lord Keith, by Rear-admiral Lord A. Beauclerk, dated on board the Royal Oak, in Basque Roads, the 12th inst. inclosing a letter which he had received from the General of Division, Baron de la Raffiniere, Commander in Chief at La Rochelle, stating, that in the name of his division he had acknowledged his Majesty Louis XVIII. and ordered the white flag to be hoisted; and proposing to the Rear-admiral a suspension of hostilities, until further orders should arrive from the respective governments.—Lord A. Beauclerk, in reply, consented to suspend hostilities towards La Rochelle, the coast of France, and its commerce, where the authority of Louis XVIII. might be acknowledged.—Vice-admiral Domett has also transmitted a letter from Rear-admiral Sir Harry Neale, dated on board the Zealous, in Donarnenez Bay, the 14th inst. stating, that on the preceding evening a deputation of the principal inhabitants of Donarnenez came off to the ship, with the information of a general declaration throughout

throughout France in favour of the Bourbons; and that on the morning of the 14th the white flag was displayed upon all parts of the Bay.—The Rear Admiral, at the request of the inhabitants, promised that the coasting-trade, within the limits of his station, should not in future be molested.

Letter from the late Capt. Taylor, addressed to Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore.

H. M. S. Apollo, Channel of Corfu, Feb. 16.

Sir, It blowing very hard from the Northward on the 6th; I took the opportunity of running to Zante to propose measures for commencing hostilities against Corfu, and as a preliminary, to take the island of Paxo. His Excellency Lieut.-general Campbell readily came into my views, and gave me a *carte blanche* for all the troops which could be spared from St. Maura, with a few of the 2d Greek light infantry from Cephalonia, and placed these forces under Lieut.-col. Church, of the latter corps. On the 13th, we landed under the lee of the island, in a hard southerly gale and rain, with the above Greeks, a party of seamen and marines of the Apollo, a detachment of the 35th regiment, and of the Royal Corsican Rangers, making in the whole 160 men. The movements of the troops under Lieut.-col. Church, through the length of this rugged island, were so rapid that we gave the Enemy barely time to prepare for resistance, and in consequence of their confusion succeeded without firing even one musket. The force of the Enemy were 120 men (without the militia), and an inclosed fort of three guns, well calculated for a defence against a surprise, being upon an elevated island, which forms the harbour. R. W. TAYLOR.

[This Gazette announces the Prince Regent's commands, that in commemoration of the victory of Vittoria, the privilege of bearing badges of distinction, in conformity to the regulations of the 7th of October last, shall be enjoyed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, Lieut.-generals Sir Thos. Graham, Sir R. Hill, Sir W. C. Beresford, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir T. Picton, the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, the Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart, Antonio de Lemos, Pereira de la Cerde, Le Comte d'Amarante, 31 Major-generals, 5 Brigadier-generals, 28 Colonels, 97 Lieut.-colonels, 27 Majors, and 11 Captains, who were present upon that memorable occasion.]

Foreign-office, April 22—Earl Bathurst has notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that the restrictions heretofore imposed on the ports of Italy shall immediately cease, and be suspended.

[This Gazette also contains a Letter from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship

Bacchante, to Admiral Freemantle, relative to the capture of Ragusa, and dated from before that place Jan. 29, in which he states, that on his arrival there on the 19th, he found the place invested by the Austrian General Milutirovitch with two Croat battalions, but no artillery had arrived. Four mortars and two guns were immediately landed from the Bacchante, and opened on the works and fort Sorenzo when the Enemy returned a heavy fire from all his batteries. Two 18-pounders were therefore landed, and by the great exertions of Lieutenant Milbourn, one gun was brought round the mountains at the back of Ragusa, a distance of full six miles, and on the 27th the French General sent out a flag of truce, and a capitulation was commenced, and signed on the 28th, for the surrender of the Island and its dependencies. The British and Austrian troops took possession on the same day. The garrison are prisoners of war, not to serve against England or her Allies till regularly exchanged. His Majesty's ship Elizabeth arrived there on the evening of the 27th, but Capt. Gower very handsomely declined interfering in the negotiation.—The letter concludes with acknowledging the great assistance which Capt. Hoste received from Capt. Angelo, of Lieut.-gen. Campbell's staff, and declaring, that every officer and man under his command, strictly performed his duty. The loss of the British, during the siege, was one seaman killed and ten severely wounded.]

H. M. S. Milford, off Trieste, Feb. 16.

Sir, The fall of Ragusa makes the Allies masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the islands in the Adriatic.—I beg leave to transmit a statement of the several places taken by the squadron, since I have had the command in this gulph.

To Sir E. Pellew, Bart. T. F. FREEMANTLE.

Agosta and Curzola, containing 124 guns and 70 men, taken by the Apollo, Imogen, and a detachment of troops from Lissa.—Zupana, containing 39 men, taken by the Saracen's boats.—Fiume and Porto Re, containing 67 guns and 90 vessels, 500 stand of arms, besides military stores, taken by the Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haughty.—Farazina, containing 5 guns, taken by the Eagle.—Isle of Mezzo, containing 6 guns and 59 men, taken by the Saracen and Weazle.—Ragossizza, containing 8 guns and 66 men, taken by the boats of the Milford and Weazle.—Citta Nuova, containing 4 guns, taken by the Elizabeth and Bacchante.—Rovigno, containing 4 guns, taken by the Tremendous.—Pola, containing 30 guns, taken by the Wizard, a party of the Milford's marines, and 50 Austrians.—Stagno, containing 12 guns and 52 men, besides military stores, taken by the Saracen and a party

1814.] *Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.*

a party of Austrians.—Lesina and Brazza, containing 24 guns, taken by the Bacchante's boats, and 35 men from the garrison of Lissa.—Trieste, containing 80 guns, taken by the Milford, Eagle, Tremendous, Mermaid, Wizard and Weazle, in co-operation with 1500 Austrians.—Cortellazzo and Cavalino, containing 8 guns and 90 men, taken by the Elizabeth and a party of Austrians.—Four forts at the entrance of the Po, containing 24 guns, 100 men, and 45 brass guns dismounted found on the Po, taken by the Eagle, Tremendous, Wizard, 500 English, and 2,000 Austrian troops.—Zara, containing 110 guns and 18 howitzers, 350 men, and 100 guns dismounted and 12 gun-boats, taken by the Havannah and Weazle, with 1500 Austrians.—Cattaro, containing 130 guns and 900 men, taken by the Bacchante and Saracen.—Ragusa, containing 138 guns and 500 men, taken by the Bacchante, Saracen, and 400 Austrians.—Carlobago, containing 12 guns and 140 men, taken by the Bacchante. T. F. FREEMANTLE.

Admiralty-office, April 26.—This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Rainier of the Niger frigate, dated at sea Jan. 6th, announcing his having, in company with the Tagus frigate, fallen in with the Ceres French frigate, of 44 guns and 324 men, commanded by Baron de Bougainville, out one month from Brest on her first cruise. The Ceres was manœuvred in a masterly style during a chase of 238 miles, when the Tagus, Capt. Pipon, being to windward, opened her fire, which was briskly returned; but the Enemy's main top-mast being shot away, which rendered her escape impossible, and the Niger coming up, the Enemy fired a broadside, and struck. The Tagus, Niger, and their prize the Ceres, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 2d February.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, April 26.—Major Lord W. Russell arrived last night at this office, bringing the following Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst: *Toulouse, April 12.*

My Lord, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the Enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassonne. The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieut.-gen. Don M. Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.—We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town, and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Col. Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body

of the Enemy's army, which they drove through the town, and took about 100 prisoners, and possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the town. Colonel Vivian was wounded and afraid to remain in the town, and is now at Carcassonne. On the left of that river, the suburb which the Enemy had fortified with strong works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good *tête-de-pont*. They had likewise formed a *tête-de-pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the Eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the Eastward, which it defends; and the Enemy, in addition to the *tête-de-pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 1st inst. I had no alternative, excepting to attack the Enemy in this formidable position. It was necessary to move the Pontoon Bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieut.-gen. Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning. The plan according to which I determined to attack the Enemy was for Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the Enemy's right, while Don M. Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieut.-gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Col. Vivian's brigade, under the command of Col. Arentschild, was to observe the movement of the Enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left. The 3d and light divisions under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir

Sir T. Picton and Major-gen. C. Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to observe the Enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the *île-de-pont*, while Sir Rowland Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.—Sir Wm. Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the Enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines, and moved to the attack. During these operations Don M. Freyre moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the Enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.—As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Sir W. Beresford was ready, Don M. Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his Staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the Enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery and British cavalry continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed. The Enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of Gen. Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see, that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Don M. Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th Spanish army, and the officers of the general staff, to rally and form them again.—Lieut.-gen. Mendizabal, who was in the field as a volunteer, Gen. Espellata, and several officers of the staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but Gen. Mendizabal continued in the field. The regiment de Tirad. de Cantabria, under the command of Col. Sicilio, kept its position under the Enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.—In the mean time Marshal Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Lowry Cole, and the 6th division under the command of

Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the Enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the Enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, and of the entrenchments and fortified houses.—The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Don M. Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack; as soon as this was effected, the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with Gen. Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the Enemy's centre. The Enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the Enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieut.-col. Coghlan, of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-gen. Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Col. Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg, and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.—The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments, lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day. [Lord Wellington here says he cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Sirs W. Beresford, L. Cole, H. Clinton, Major-generals Pack and Lambert, and the Portuguese general officers. The 4th division was less engaged than the 6th, and did not suffer so much. The ground would not admit of the cavalry charging.] While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Sir R. Hill drove the Enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the antient wall. Sir T. Picton likewise with the 3d division drove the Enemy within the *île-de-pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major-gen. Brisbane was wounded; but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieut.-col. Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.—The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light

light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the Enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the Canal and the Garonne. The Enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands Generals d'Harispe, Burrot, St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town. — Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear-admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command. — The Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the Enemy's parties under General P'huillier beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Bloye. His Lordship found Gen. P'huillier and Gen. Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I enclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair. [The dispatch concludes with praises of Generals L. Wimpfen, Alava, Col. Dickson, and Lord F. Somerset.]

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

[Here follows a Report from Earl Dalhousie, dated on the heights near Bloye, April 6, which contains no particulars beyond what are mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatch. The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers cleared the woods in front of the Enemy's corps, and Major Jenkinson's guns did great execution. The conscripts dispersed and deserted in the woods. The Enemy's loss in prisoners was 30 officers and 300 men. The Allied loss was trifling.]

Names of Officers Wounded: 26th March, Lieut. E. Barrett, 15th hussars, sev. — 8th April, Col. H. Vivian, 7th hussars, and Captain R. Croker, 18th hussars, both sev.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the attack of the Enemy's fortified position, covering Toulouse, on the 10th day of April, 1814:

Total British Loss: — 2 lt.-cols. 6 capt. 5 lieuts. 3 ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drum. 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 3 lieut.-cols. 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieuts. 22 ensigns, 3 staff, 86 serj. 11 drum. 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 capt. 2 ens. 14 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese Loss: — 3 officers, and 75 privates killed; 23 officers, 37 serjs. 4 drum. 465 privates, wounded.

Spanish Loss: — 10 officers, and 193 pri-

vates killed; 2 general staff, 2 cols. 8 lieut.-cols. 4 majors, 18 capt. 22 lieuts. 30 ensigns, 5 staff, and 1634 privates, wounded.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 10th April.

British Officers Killed: — 10th roy. huss. Capt. C. Gordon; artillery, K. G. L. Lieut. E. Blumenbach; 11th ft. 1st batt. Lieut. W. Dunkley; 27th, 3d batt. Capt. F. Bignal, Lieut. H. Gough; 36th, 1st batt. Ens. J. Cromie; 42d, 1st batt. Capt. J. Swanson, Lieut. W. Gordon, Ensigns J. Latta and D. M'Crummen; 45th, 1st batt. Lieut. col. T. Forbes; 61st, 1st batt. Lieut.-col. R. J. Coghlan; 79th, 1st batt. Capt. P. Purvis, J. Cameron, and Lieut. D. Cameron; 87th, 2d batt. Capt. H. Bright (major); 21st Port. reg. Lieut.-col. W. Birmingham.

British Officers Wounded: — Gen. Staff, Major-gen. T. Brisbane, sl.; Maj.-gen. D. Pack, sev.; Capt. H. Obins (20th f.) brig. maj. sev.; 5th dr. g. Cornet S. A. Lucas, sl.; 3d dr. Capt. W. Burn, sl.; 4th drag. Cornet R. Burrows, assist.-surg. G. Hilson, sl.; 10th roy. huss. Capt. G. Fitz-Clarence, sev.; 1st huss. K. G. L. Lieut. C. Poter, sl.; 11th f. 1st b. Lieut.-col. G. Cuyler, Capt. F. Gualley, Lieuts. D. Reid and J. Dolphin, sev.; 27th f. 3d b. Lieut.-col. J. Maclean, Capt. J. Geddes, Lieuts. J. Harnett, A. Byrne, and Ens. J. Armett, sev.; 28th, 1st batt. Lieut. J. Greene, sev.; Lieuts. J. T. Clarke, and J. Deares, sl.; 34th, 2d batt. Capt. J. H. Baker, sev.; 36th, 1st b. Maj. W. Cross (Lieut.-col.), Capt. W. Campbell (major), Lieuts. J. Prendergast, T. L'Estrange, and P. J. Bone, sev.; Lieut. W. H. Robertson, sl.; Lieut. E. Lewis, sev.; Ensigns T. Taylor and J. McCabe, sev.; 39th, 1st b. Capt. T. Thorpe, sev.; 40th, 1st batt. Capt. R. Turton and J. H. Barnett, sl.; Lieuts. T. D. Franklyn, T. O'Doherty and J. Anthony, sev.; Lieut. M. Smith, sl.; Ens. J. Glynn, sev.; Ens. D. M'Donald, sl.; 42d, 1st b. Lieut.-col. R. Macara, sev.; Capt. J. Walker, sl.; Capt. J. Henderson and A. M'Kenzie, Lieuts. D. M'Kenzie, T. Munroe, H. A. Frazer, J. Robertson, R. A. M'Kinnon, R. Stewart, R. Gordon, C. M'Laren, and A. Stewart, sev.; Lieut. A. Strange, sev. (right arm amputated); Lieuts. A. Innes, D. Farquharson, J. Watson, and W. Urquhart, Ensigns T. M'Nivan, C. Walker, J. Geddes, and M. M'Pherson, sev.; 45th, 1st batt. Maj. T. Lightfoot, Capt. T. Hilton, Lieuts. E. F. Boys and J. E. Trevor, sev.; Lieuts. J. Douglas and R. Hill, sl.; Lieut. G. Little and Ens. J. Edmonds, sev.; 48th, 1st batt. Capt. J. Reid, sev.; Lieut. J. Campbell, sl.; Ens. W. Fox, sev. (left leg amputated); Adj. G. Skeene, sev. (right leg amputated); 50th, 1st b. Lieut. W. Sawkins and Ens. W. Jull, sev.; 53d, 2d b. Capt. J. Mackay, sl.; Capt. R. Mansel, sev.; Lieuts. J. Hamilton and T. Impett, sev.; 60th, 5th b. Capt. E. Furdon, Ens. H. Shewbridge, and J. Bruce,

Bruce, sev.; 61st, 1st batt. Major J. Oke (Lieut.-col.), Captains W. Greene and E. Charlton, Lieuts. A. Porteous, N. Furnace, T. Gloster, D. O'Kearney, sev.; Lieut. H. Arden, sev. (since dead); Lieuts. J. Wolfe, E. Gaynor, W. White, J. Harris, G. Stewart, sev.; Lieut. J. H. Ellison, sl.; Ensign J. Wright, sev.; Ens. W. A. Favell, sev. (since dead); Ensigns C. Eccles and S. Bartlett, sev.; 74th, 1st b. Capt. J. Miller (Maj.), D. J. M'Queen, and W. Tew, sev.; Lieuts. E. J. Crab, J. Ha-sard, W. Graham, sl.; H. S. Hamilton, sev.; 79th, 1st b. Capt. T. Mylne and J. Campbell, sev.; Capt. P. Innes and W. Marshall, sl.; Lieuts. W. M'Barnett, D. Cameron, J. Frazer, D. M'Pberson, E. Cameron sen. E. Cameron jun. sev. (since dead); J. Kynock, sev.; C. M'Arthur, A. Macdonnell, sl.; Ens. A. Maclean, sev.; Adj. K. Cameron, sl.; 87th, 2d b. Lieut. W. W. Lamphier, Ens. A. F. Royse, sl.; 88th, 1st b. Capt. R. Nickle, and Lieut. W. Poole, sev.; 91st, 1st batt.

Major A. Meade (Lieut.-col.), Capt. J. Walsh, A. J. Callender, Lieuts. J. M'Dougall, J. Hood, and C. M'Dougall, all sl.; 95th, 2d b. Capt. M. Hewan, sev.; 96th, 1st b. Volunteer Homes, sev.; 8th of the line Col. J. Douglas, sev.; 7th Cazadores, Maj. J. S. Lillie, severely.

British Officers Missing:—42d foot, 1st batt. Ens. J. Malcolm; 74th, 1st b. Capt. T. Andrews, sev. wounded, (since dead); Ensign J. Parkinson, severely.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF APRIL 26.

Foreign-office, April 27.—A Dispatch has been received at this office from Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, April the 23d, 1814, stating, that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a suspension of hostilities with France, by sea and land.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 4.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the Country owed much to our brave Army and Navy, for those glorious efforts by which the contest in which we had been engaged was brought to a successful termination; that debt ought to be diminished by an attention to the comforts of those gallant men. It was therefore in contemplation to impose an increase of their half pay.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5.

Lord Grenville, after noticing in a forcible speech the existence of the Slave Trade in the Brazils, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, supplicating that the whole weight and influence of the British Crown may be exerted in the pending Negotiations with the different Powers, to ensure their concurrence and co-operation in effecting the immediate Abolition of that destructive and inhuman traffick—the African Slave Trade. Agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, after some discussion, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Report on the Corn Laws. Messrs. Rose, F. Lewis, and Lord A. Hamilton, strenuously opposed the Report as incorrect. They observed, that the exportation of corn from this country had been forbidden by laws for five centuries, and that to repeal those Laws would be to prevent corn from ever becoming cheap. The Resolutions, with Amendments to some of them, were agreed to.

May 6.

Mr. Rose, adverting to the acknowledged

utility of Captain Manby's invention for preserving the crews of ships stranded, by means of a rope fired from a mortar, and also his new invented ladder, proposed, that as he had received only 1000*l.* and an appointment of 450*l.* per annum, he should receive some further reward; and that the Papers be referred to a Select Committee.

Messrs. Whitbread, Wilberforce, and W. Wynne, bore testimony to the merits of Capt. Manby's invention, in having saved the lives of a great number of seamen.

Sir F. Burdett recommended that some remuneration should be made to Mr. Mallison for his invention of Cork Jackets.

A Committee was appointed.

The second reading of the Colonial Officers Bill was carried by 48 to 8. The conduct of Governor Gore and Mr. Le Marchant was also during the discussion severely commented on.

May 9.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it was not his intention to agitate the Income Tax in the present Session. Whether any or what part of that tax should be exacted after the 5th of April next, would depend upon the progress of the result of the war with America.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 10.

Earl Grey made his promised motion upon Norway. In the course of an eloquent and argumentative speech, his Lordship said he thought that British policy never sustained a deeper shock, the British character never received a deeper stain, than in the coercive manner it was proposed

posed to annex Norway to Sweden. He considered that, by the Treaty concluded, we had engaged not to oppose, but to use our good offices in obtaining that annexation. Force was to be employed only in the event of the King of Denmark refusing to join the Northern Alliance; when, therefore, by the co-operation of force, we made the King of Denmark join the Allied Powers, we accomplished all that we undertook, and every stipulation was fulfilled; the subsequent condition of the people of Norway formed no part of our engagement. We did not guarantee the peaceable possession of the country to Sweden. He wished to fix their attention to this point, because in the Treaty between Sweden and Russia, the possession is guaranteed by the latter; while it is excepted and excluded in our Treaty with Sweden. The King of Denmark, his Lordship contended, was the sovereign, not the proprietor of Norway. He might withdraw his protection; he might absolve the people from their allegiance to him; but had no right to transfer them, like cattle or lumber, to another State. In support of this opinion, his Lordship read passages from Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel. He assimilated the injustice of this case as equal to the subjugation of Corsica by France, or the attempt of Edward I. upon the Scottish Crown, and the unjust execution of Wallace, which obscured the glories of his reign.—Whose heart, asked his Lordship, does not beat high with the fervour of patriotism?—or who does not feel his muscles dilate with sensations of ecstasy at the patriotic sentiments manifested by a whole people in defence of their independence? The same spirit was displayed by the Scottish Barons in their Declaration. The same principle was also acknowledged by the French King, when the Pope forfeited and transferred England to him; and he stated it could not be transferred without the consent of the Barons. The same conduct and spirit had been applauded, strengthened, and assisted, in Spain. His Lordship then remarked, that Sweden had not fulfilled her engagements with this Country. His Lordship then said, he was authorised by the agent from Norway, to declare that that brave and virtuous people were determined to make every effort to maintain their independence; and concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, praying “That his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to interpose his mediation in favour of the unoffending people of Norway, in order to prevent any hostile measure from being taken, to force the submission of that nation to a foreign yoke, and to second the efforts of a people nobly struggling for the maintenance of their rights.”

Earl of Harrowby, in a long speech, con-

tended that the law of Nations and the practice of all European states were in favour of cessions. No Sovereign could cede the whole of his dominions; but, when closely pressed in war by a foreign power, he might, for the salvation of the remainder, cede a part of his territories, the inhabitants of which were then bound to submit peaceably for the general good of the whole state. He would ask whether there could really be any parallel between the case of Norway and that of Spain? Was there no difference between the cession of the whole of a Sovereign's dominions, and the cession of a part for the good of the whole? Was there no difference between cession produced by personal compulsion, and cession necessitated by the danger of the state? When a Sovereign yielded part of his dominions through personal compulsion, he had no will of his own; whereas, in the other case, the Monarch acted deliberately for the good of the Nation.

Lord Grenville, in a speech replete with animation and eloquence, deprecated the employment of the British nation in reducing a brave and noble people by the extremities of famine.

Earl of Liverpool contended that the good faith of Sweden had been exemplary, and she had given up Gluckstadt and Holstein; she was entitled to all the benefits of the treaties she had concluded.

Lords Holland and Boringdon spoke on opposite sides; after which the Resolution was negatived, by 115 to 34.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, after an eulogium on the merits of the Duke of Wellington, whom, as well in talents as in disinterestedness, he conceived superior to the Duke of Marlborough, proposed an annuity of 10,000*l.* to his Grace, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund; stating, at the same time, if the sum of 300,000*l.* was not sufficient, it would be open to the review of Parliament to augment it.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the distinction between the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Wellington was, that the latter lived in times when there were no detractors from his merits. Even now, his merits and renown were undisputed. This new-created Dukedom ought not to be left dependent on the Minister of the day. Whatever was intended to be done, ought to be done now. It would require 100,000*l.* to build a house for the Duke of Wellington; and he should be much better pleased if the proposed grant was increased.

Mr. Ponsonby recommended it should be 500,000*l.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in compliance with Mr. Whitbread's suggestion, agreed to make the grant 400,000*l.* and the annuity to be paid till that sum was drawn

drawn out, 13,000*l.* per annum. Carried unanimously.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then proposed that the sum of 2000*l.* a year should be granted to Lords Lynedock, Hill, and Beresford, and their two next surviving heirs*; Lords Combermere and Niddry having declined accepting any pecuniary grant.

Mr. *W. Wynne* concluded an argumentative and energetic speech, on the injustice and inhumanity of aiding in the subjugation of Norway, by proposing an Address to the Prince Regent, requesting "That he would interpose his authority to preserve the people of Norway from the alternative of a famine, or the subjugation of a foreign yoke; and that, while the subject was under consideration, we should suspend our blockade."

Sir *James Mackintosh*, in a very eloquent speech, supported the motion; as did Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Lambton*, *Ponsonby*, and *W. Smith*; Messrs. *Canning*, *Vansittart*, *Wilberforce*, *Bathurst*, and Sir *S. Acland*, spoke against it.

It was negatived, by 229 to 71.

May 13.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *W. Dundas* moved the Navy Estimates. The whole sum was 12,800,000*l.*; but he conceived the deductions would be about three millions: The Resolutions were agreed to.

May 16.

On the Order for receiving the report of the Election Expences Bill, Messrs. *Lockhart*, *C. Smith*, *Gordon*, *Western*, *Lascelles*, and *Marryat*, spoke against its reception; and were replied to by Messrs. *Lushington*, *Douglas*, *W. Wynne*, and Sir *J. Newport*. On a division, for receiving the Report, 52; for Mr. *Lockhart's* Amendment, that it be received six months hence, 82. The bill was consequently lost.

On the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moving that a Bill for permitting the Exportation of Corn and Grain be read a first time, Mr. *Rose* again expressed his sense of the mischiefs which must attend a serious alteration of the law.—Mr. *Coke* (of Norfolk) did not wish for a protecting price to cover high rents; a system which must be mischievous to the country, and injurious to the landed interest. He wished for nothing beyond fair prices and fair rents. He then adverted to a printed speech of Mr. *Rose's*, on the subject of the Corn Laws, which he considered a little *seditions*. It misrepresented the conduct of himself and others. It attacked Landholders unjustly, and circulated unfair imputations upon them.

Mr. *Rose* in reply said, he would let his whole life be taken against that of the Hon. Gentleman, to see who was most

liable to the appellation of *factions* or *seditions*! It was not the large possessions of the Hon. Member that should prevent his defending himself against his attacks and assertions. He had never said that Corn should not be proportioned to rent. But now they were about to make a great alteration without a proper enquiry: they had no evidence; they had only examined three Irish gentlemen! He thought the price proposed an unfit thing. He would not be deterred by imputations. It would tend to raise Corn and Bread improperly. He would not forbear to state this in defiance of the Hon. Gentleman.

The Bill was read the first time.

On the order for the further consideration of the resolution respecting Corn being read, Lord *A. Hamilton* said, it appeared to him impossible, that, while England was so great a manufacturing country, it could raise sufficient Corn for its own consumption! The export of our manufactures was, however, an object of great and even greater consequence than the export of all the Corn that could be raised in this country. He would ask how were foreign nations to pay for this Corn. What articles had they to give in exchange, not only for our Manufactures, but our Corn. It was said that Ireland had lately from an importing country become an exporting one. The distinction, however, with respect to Ireland seems to be overlooked; it was not from the superfluity of its produce that Ireland exported, but it was because the mass of the people of that country lived not on Corn, but Potatoes. Was there any Gentleman in that House that would wish this country to be an exporting country on the same principle? After several other observations, he concluded by moving as an Amendment, that the resolutions should be read a second time this day 3 months.

Sir *G. Clerk*, at the close of some observations in support of the resolutions, said that Corn could be imported from the Baltic for 60*s.* a quarter, and in a short time it would fall still lower; whereas the British farmer could not afford to grow it for less than 80*s.* and upwards per quarter.

Mr. *Rose* would not support the resolutions of Mr. *Huskisson*, because his graduated scale had been made without due inquiry.

Mr. *Horner* begged the House to consider that the adoption of the resolutions would inevitably raise the price of Corn, and that would enhance the price of labour, so that when the cultivator came to cast up his accounts at the year's end, he would find that he had gained nothing for himself, though he had done so much injury to others. Our system was a mixed one, of agriculture and commerce; and it would be necessary to attend to every part of it, and not to endeavour to raise and keep up the

* Since altered to their Heirs Male.

the one at the expence and the injury of the other. He conjured the House to defer adopting any resolutions till the next Session, in order to afford time for the production of evidence, and for further de-

liberation. Mr. *Abercrombie* spoke to the same effect.

Messrs. *Brand* and *Huskisson* spoke in favour of the resolutions. On a division, the motion was negatived by 144 to 27.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

The reign of blood and desolation at length has ended. Tyranny has fallen; and virtuous bravery, magnanimity, and moderation, have deservedly triumphed. Long may the triumph last, and blessed may its effects be on all the nations of the earth!

Redeunt Saturnia Regna.

May it be perpetual!

FRANCE.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty was signed at Paris on the 30th ult. and the Ratifications thereof have been since exchanged. [A copy of this Treaty shall be given in our SUPPLEMENT.] At the same time artillery announced to all Paris the signature of Treaties of Peace with Austria, Russia, and Prussia. This intelligence diffused the most lively joy; and the first impression was for a moment blended with emotions of the public gratitude for a blessing which so auspiciously signalizes the re-establishment of the House of Bourbon on the Throne of France.

On the 4th inst. the French Parliament was opened by Louis XVIII. who was attended by most of his family, and was received with unbounded acclamation. Having ascended the throne, he delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen,—When for the first time I enter this Hall, and am surrounded by the great bodies of the State, Representatives of a Nation which incessantly lavishes upon me the most affecting marks of attachment, I congratulate myself upon being the dispenser of the benefits which Divine Providence deigns to confer on my people.—I have made with Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, a Peace, in which all their Allies are included, that is to say, every Prince in Christendom. The war was universal, so is our reconciliation.—The rank which France always occupied among nations has not been transferred to any other, and remains entire. All which other States have acquired for their security equally increases ours, and consequently adds to our real power. Whatever France does not keep of her conquests, ought not to be regarded as taken from her real strength.—The glory of the French armies has received no blemish; the monuments of their valour remain, and the *chef's d'œuvre* of the arts belong to us

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henceforward by rights more stable and more respected than those of victory. The paths of commerce, so long shut, are about to be made free. The market of France will no longer be open to the productions of her soil and her industry alone. Those productions, which habitude has rendered necessary, or which are required in the arts already exercised, will now be furnished by possessions which we recover. The people will no longer be deprived of them, nor forced to procure them upon ruinous conditions. Our manufactures are about to revive, our maritime towns are about to flourish once more, and every thing promises that a long calm abroad and a durable felicity at home will be the glorious fruits of the peace. A melancholy recollection will always interrupt my joy. I was born, as I once flattered myself, to be during the whole of my life the most faithful subject of the best of Kings, and alas! I now occupy his seat! But he is not entirely dead—he lives again in that Testament which he intended for the instruction of the august and unhappy infant to whom I was destined to be the successor! With my eyes fixed upon this immortal work, penetrated by the sentiments which dictated it, guided by the experience, and seconded by the counsel of several among you, I have drawn up the Constitutional Charter which you are about to hear read, and which establishes on solid bases the prosperity of the State."

The Hall resounded with applause.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

Public Rights of the French. All Frenchmen are equally under the protection of the Law, whatever may be their rank or title. They are to contribute without distinction in proportion to their property, to the public burthens. They are all equally admissible to civil and military employments. Individual liberty is equally protected; no one can be prosecuted or arrested, except in cases provided by the Law, and in the manner which the Law prescribes. Every one may follow his own religion, and shall enjoy the same protection in his mode of worship. Nevertheless, the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion is the Religion of the State. Frenchmen have a right to print and publish their opinions in conforming to the laws made for repressing the abuse of that liberty. All property is irrevocable, without

Murat, King of Naples, has abolished the conscription in his Kingdom.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Diet admitted Geneva on the 1st inst. among the number of Swiss Cantons.

GERMANY.

We learn from Hamburg, that the Bank was opened June 7. The capital was expected to be increased, by the patriotism of the inhabitants, to five millions of *marks banco*; numerous gold and silver articles, as well as coin, had been sent in to be melted down. On the 16th, payments were made there in Louis d'ors, the value of which had been raised to twelve marcs. 4000 Russians garrisoned the city.

SWEDEN, DENMARK, & NORWAY.

The Swedish Government has suspended one material restriction of its navigation laws. It has been officially announced at Gottenburg, that, from the date of the notice to the commencement of next year, it will be permitted to foreign vessels to load from that port such exportable commodities as are the produce of Sweden. The reason assigned for this concession is, that the native ships are retained to be employed as transports.—The Crown Prince of Sweden has arrived at Stockholm, and has been received by his future subjects in a man-

ner commensurate with the services which he has rendered the nation. Numerous addresses of congratulation had been presented to him; particularly one from the citizens of Stockholm, proposing and requesting permission to build a bridge opposite the Mint across the river Werth, in commemoration of the King, and the Prince, and the *era*. The Prince, in his answer, alludes to the cession of Norway; which, guaranteed as it is by the Allies, he professes himself confident in his ability to speedily reduce.

RUSSIA.

A report which prevailed five weeks ago, of Poland being about to be erected into a kingdom, of which the Emperor Alexander would assume the sovereignty, and devolve its government upon the Grand Duke Constantine as Viceroy, is revived.

TURKEY.

M. Italinsky, Ambassador from Russia at the Ottoman Porte, had a formal audience of the Grand Seigneur, on the 23th March. He was received with the highest marks of honour and respect.

ASIA.

The Batavian Literary Society have lately undertaken, with the special authority and permission of Government, to reprint the Holy Scriptures in the Malay character.

DIARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

Monday, June 6. The two Sovereigns, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, to whom Europe is so deeply indebted for their share in the overthrow of the general Disturber of the civilized world, and in the restoration of the blessings of Peace, landed, from the Impregnable and Jason, on the British shores at Dover, this afternoon at half-past six. This is the second time that a Russian Emperor, and the first that a Prussian King, has visited this country. Their Majesties were accompanied by the two eldest sons of the King of Prussia, Prince William his brother, Prince Frederic his nephew, Prince Augustus his cousin, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humboldt, Counts Hardenberg and Nesselrode, Baron Anstet, Prince Gardriske, Gen. Czernicheff, Dr. Wyllie (Physician to the Emperor), Sir C. Stewart, Colonel Cooke, Capt. Wood, &c. Their Majesties were received on shore by Lords Yarmouth, C. Bentinck, and the Earl of Rosslyn. The Duke of Clarence, who brought them from Boulogne, had provided a splendid entertainment, of which most of the royal and illustrious persons partook. Counts Platoff, Barclay de Tolly, and Tolstoy, and Prince Metternich (the Austrian Minister), had previously landed. The

Emperor Alexander, on receiving an Address from the inhabitants of Dover, replied to the Deputation in English as follows:—"Although, Gentlemen, I understand your language, I do not feel myself sufficiently acquainted with it to reply to you in English; and I must therefore request those Gentlemen of the Deputation who speak French to be my interpreters to those who do not." The remainder of his Majesty's answer was in French, in substance as follows:—"I am much pleased to find, by the sentiments you have expressed, that the services rendered by my armies in the Great Cause in which we have been engaged, are so highly considered by the British Nation. I can assure you that by no means the smallest gratification I derive from the late campaign, is the opportunity it has afforded me of visiting England, a country for which I have long entertained the highest esteem.—Gentlemen, I beg you will accept my thanks for this mark of your attention, and my best wishes for the welfare of your town; and assure yourselves I shall always endeavour to preserve a cordial friendship between England and Russia."

June 7. At an early hour, the road from London to Dover presented a spectacle

tacle unequalled in its kind. The whole population of the neighbouring districts seemed to have poured itself forth to hail the arrival of our Allies; beneficent Monarchs, patriotic Princes, and Generals distinguished for valour and success. At three the multitude became quite impatient, when intelligence arrived at Shooter's Hill, that, at Welling, Sir Charles Stewart had said that their Majesties had gone up to town, two hours before, in a private manner. The Emperor had indeed entered London about half-past two, in the carriage and four of Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, without a single attendant; Lords Yarmouth and Bentinck preceded him in a post-chaise. When the Emperor's arrival at the Pulteney Hotel in Piccadilly, was known, the people expressed their joy by huzzas, and "Long live the Emperor." His Imperial Majesty appeared shortly afterwards at the balcony, and bowed in the most condescending manner (which he continued to do occasionally till eleven o'clock at night), the people shouting their applause. At half-past four, the Emperor, accompanied by Count Lieven, went to see the Prince Regent at Carlton-House. He was received in a very private manner by the Prince Regent, who gave his Majesty a most hearty welcome.—The King of Prussia, his sons, and their numerous suites, came also in a private manner, and arrived at Clarence-House (which had been fitted up for their residence), St. James's, about three. About four his Majesty went to Carlton-House, and was cordially received by the Regent, with whom he remained half an hour. His Majesty afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of York, whose house is just opposite. At six, Marshal Blucher arrived in St. James's Park by the Horse-Guards, in the Prince Regent's open carriage. His countenance is most manly and expressive, bearing the effects of the severities he has encountered: the mustachios on his upper lip are exceedingly prominent. The drivers made first for Carlton-House: no sooner were the stable-gates opened, than there was a general rush-in of the horsemen and the publick at large. All restraint upon them was in vain; the two sentinels at the gate with their muskets were laid on the ground, and the porter was overpowered. The multitude proceeded up the yard, shouting the praises of Blucher. Colonels Bloomfield and Congreve came out and received the General uncovered, and in that state conducted him to the principal entrance of Carlton-House. The crowd assembled in Pall-Mall now lost all respect for the decorum of the place; they instantly scaled the walls, and their impetuous zeal upon this occasion was indulged, and the great doors of the hall were thrown open

to them. After the first interview of the General with the Prince, an interesting scene took place. The Prince Regent returned with the gallant Blucher from his private apartments, and in the centre of the grand hall, surrounded by the people, placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder (fastening it with his own hand), to which was hung a beautiful medallion with a likeness of the Prince richly set with diamonds. Marshal Blucher knelt while the Prince was conferring this honour, and on his rising kissed the Prince's hand. The Prince and the General afterwards bowed to the Publick, whose acclamations in return exceeded description. The General afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. Gortin, in St. James's Palace, adjoining the Duke of Cumberland's, followed by an immense multitude.

June 8. The pursuits of the Emperor Alexander, like those of his sister the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, afford evident proofs of praiseworthy curiosity and good taste. He has a perfect indifference to show and parade. Such is his activity, that they who would observe him well, must be at least as early risers as himself. In the morning he breakfasted by eight, and walked in Kensington Gardens with his sister. He returned to the Pulteney Hotel at ten, and proceeded to view Westminster Hall, and the Abbey, the tombs of the illustrious dead. His sister and himself afterwards visited the British Museum. At one he held a levee at Cumberland House, which he used as his state-apartments, and was visited by the Prince Regent, who afterwards attended the levee of the King of Prussia, at Clarence House. Between five and six both these illustrious Sovereigns, with their respective suites, attended the Court of her Majesty, held, expressly for their introduction, at the Queen's Palace. Her Majesty, the Princesses, the Allied Sovereigns, their Families, &c. dined afterwards with the Prince Regent, at Carlton House.

June 9. The Emperor Alexander rode in Hyde Park between seven and eight, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth and Col. Bloomfield. From thence they rode to Westminster, and through Southwark into the City, passing the Royal Exchange, and proceeding through Finsbury-square along the City-road, and the New Road, returned down the Edgeware-road and Hyde Park to the Pulteney Hotel. After breakfast, the Emperor, with the Duchess and a party of distinction, left the Hotel in their carriages without military escort, and proceeded through the Strand and City to the London Docks—those great works and symbols of unexampled commercial prosperity.—The veteran Blucher visited the Admiralty at two o'clock, and was received by Lord Melville and other Members

Members of the Board. After viewing the interior, he examined the telegraph. The view from thence to the East over the Thames, and to the South and West over St. James's Park, and into Kent and Sussex, is particularly attractive; and, together with the immense concourse of spectators parading the streets, struck the attention of the Marshal in a great degree; and he observed to Col. Lowe in German, that "there was no such place as London in the world." In the evening the Hero accompanied the Duchess of York, the Prussian Princes, &c. to the Opera. The populace uniformly thronged round Blucher and Platoff to shake hands, which those veterans did with great cordiality, adding "I thank you; I thank you."—At a Court held at Carlton House, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, with Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, were elected Knights of the Order of the Garter. The Prince Regent was, the same day, invested by the Austrian Minister with the Order of the Golden Fleece; and by the Prussian Monarch, with the Order of the Golden Eagle.

June 10. The Allied Sovereigns breakfasted together at the Pulteney Hotel, with the Grand Duchess. They afterwards set out, accompanied by Marshal Blucher, Gen. Platoff, and a numerous suite, for Ascot Races. They went by the Fulham Road, and arrived at Richmond-hill at nine, at the Star and Garter Tavern, where they partook of a cold collation. The whole party then walked on the Terrace, and expressed themselves quite delighted with the beauty of the scene. Between 10 and 11 they proceeded to Hampton Court, and viewed its beauties with as much attention as the short time admitted. The Emperor of Russia and his sister arrived at Ascot about 1. The King of Prussia and his company followed. The Queen of England and the Princesses arrived next; and shortly after the Prince Regent and suite. All the Royal Personages occupied the Royal stand. About 4 the illustrious party left Ascot, and proceeded to Frogmore, where dinner for 100 had been provided by the Queen.

June 11. About 11 o'clock the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburg, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, Count Lieven, Lord Yarmouth, and other distinguished characters, passed through the City, and alighted at the gate of the Bank in Lothbury. The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors conducted the visitors through the various departments of that extensive building. His Imperial Majesty listened with great attention to the explanations which were given of the several offices, and expressed much admiration at the systematic manner in which the business ap-

peared to be conducted. He added, with much affability and condescension, that he was extremely obliged for the polite attentions shown to him and his sister; and that he was convinced by what he had seen and heard, that the character acquired by the people of England for their extensive commerce, their wealth, and their liberality, was not more great than deserved. The illustrious party partook of a cold collation. At 5, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his suite, proceeded to his state apartments at St. James's. About 6, he was waited on by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the whole of the Aldermen and Common Council, in their civic robes, with an Address of Congratulation. His Imperial Majesty with great courtesy returned his thanks for the honour conferred on him in a short speech in English, which was very elegant, and gracefully delivered. The Corporation next waited on the King of Prussia at Clarence-house with a similar address. He did not answer them in English, but received them very graciously, and with the utmost politeness.—In the evening the Earl of Liverpool entertained the Prince Regent, the Allied Sovereigns, and the other illustrious characters who shed such a lustre on the British court, at dinner. At 7, the Prince Regent set out from Carlton-house in his carriage alone, but attended by his usual escort, and followed by loud cheers. The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, soon after appeared, attended by an escort of the Blues; he was dressed in a British uniform, the same in which he had received the City Address. The King of Prussia next arrived, attended by a troop of horse. The Dukes of York and Kent, General Platoff, &c. were present.—The intention of the Allied Sovereigns to visit the Opera having been publicly announced, the doors were no sooner thrown open, than every place was filled, and the house presented a brilliant and unexampled display of rank and fashion. The illustrious visitors did not arrive till half past ten. The Prince Regent first entered his box, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts of applause, followed by the Emperor of Russia, and the Duchess of Oldenburg, the King of Prussia, his two Sons, and other of the distinguished characters who had dined at Fife-house. The applause of the audience lasted many minutes. A hymn composed in honour of our august Visitors, sung in admirable style, was received with rapture. "God save the King" was twice sung. Just as the second act of the Opera was about to begin, the Princess of Wales, with Lady Charlotte Campbell, entered her box, on the opposite side of the theatre. The spectators burst again into a loud and reiterated shout of applause; upon which the Prince

Prince Regent and the two Illustrious Sovereigns rose and bowed, which the Princess of Wales returned by a graceful reverence. The delight of the spectators was inexpressible. Owing to the immense crowd, the interior doors of the Opera-house were broken to pieces, and nearly 2000 persons gained admission without payment.

June 12. In the morning the King of Prussia, his family and suite, went privately to Westminster-abbey.—In the afternoon the Allied Monarchs appeared in Hyde Park, on horseback, to gratify the curiosity of the publick. The Emperor left Pulteney Hotel about two o'clock, mounted on a most beautiful horse, dressed in an English scarlet uniform, with a large collection of feathers in his hat. He proceeded to St. James's palace, and called at Clarence-house for the King of Prussia to accompany him; but, his saddle-horses not being in readiness, he proceeded towards the Park, and his Majesty followed. By command of the Regent, Lord Sydney, his Ranger of the Park, dressed in the Windsor uniform, headed the Royal Equestrians. They were also attended by the Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse, in full military uniform, and wearing the Order of the Garter; Col. Mellish, the Equerry in Waiting, &c. &c. They remained in the Park till 5 o'clock, to the extreme gratification of John Bull and his numerous family, who received the Monarchs with the most enthusiastic applause, of which they appeared truly sensible. In the evening the Prince Regent gave a second banquet to the illustrious Monarchs and their suites. On this occasion the Pages appeared in new uniforms, the Yeomen of the Guard and servants in their state dresses.—The Prince Regent and the Sovereigns afterwards met a select party at the Marquis of Salisbury's.

June 13. At 9, the Illustrious Visitors and the Prince Regent embarked at Whitehall, in the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance Barges, for Woolwich. There were, in the whole, 17 barges; and a line of man of war boats on each side, to keep order; with two large bands of music. The effect of the spectacle was exceedingly grand.—On their arrival at the New Wharf in the Royal Arsenal, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent landed amidst a salute of cannon, and assisted the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia up the stairs. A guard of honour was stationed on the wharf, consisting of the Horse-guards and Royal Artillery. Gen. Lloyd, and the officers of the garrison, received the Royal visitors, and conducted them first to the range of store-houses, where every sort of military appointment is preserved in the greatest order. In the model-room they inspected the curious model of Quebec, and went

from thence to the Rocket-ground, where several experiments were prepared to show the strength and effect of Col. Congreve's rockets. A superb tent was erected on the mound for the Illustrious Visitors and their suite; and after they had taken their station, a most interesting exhibition ensued. On a signal given by Colonel Congreve, who superintended the rocket-department, a demonstration was made of the power of the rocket-composition. At about two hundred yards North-east of the mound, where the Royal Visitors were stationed, a quantity of the composition placed on three pieces of timber exploded, producing columns of flame awfully grand. The discharge produced a volcanic appearance, attended by a tremendous roaring; but the burning property of the material was most remarkable. After the discharge, the timber remained in flames, and actually consumed to a cinder. The next operation was a display of the rockets as used in besieging. They shot upwards to a considerable elevation, carrying a tube filled with burning material a considerable distance.—They were larger than any used on a former occasion, and made a tremendous roaring. The next experiment was a proof of the havoc these engines occasion in a field of battle. They were fired from the opposite bank of the Thames horizontally over the low grounds, to the distance of 800 or 1000 yards. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these discharges. Wonder was expressed by the beholders. The shells thrown by the rockets flew to the distance required, and exploded with horrible sounds. There can be little doubt that a single volley would disunite a body of cavalry. Against that description of force they are peculiarly operative, as they not only kill, but spread terror among the horses. The foreign officers were struck by the effect of this new engine in the art of war. The Royal Party, leaving this extraordinary exhibition, went to the new Saw-mill, where human invention appears elevated to a very high point. Sawing, both vertical and horizontal, is here performed by machinery moved only by steam. Huge logs of elm, ash, and fir-timber, were cut into planks on this occasion, with order and precision truly astonishing. They were then conducted to the Royal Carriage Department, where Major-gen. Cuppage attended; and having visited other machinery, they went up to the Cadet Barracks, where an elegant colation was prepared. The Prince and his Staff took their station, and the brigade went through a variety of evolutions and rapid firing till near six o'clock. Gen. Blücher, King and Prince of Prussia, and the foreign Generals, appeared much interested in the general appointments of this brigade;

gade; and rode up to inspect the boxes, limbers, &c.—The last visit was to the Royal Repository, which forms an immense depot, and after a minute examination they proceeded in their carriages for Town, amidst a royal salute; and dined with the Marquis of Stafford.

Oxford, June 14. This morning being fixed for the expected arrivals, the utmost activity prevailed. Half past 10 was the time appointed by the Chancellor for the assembling of the University to meet their august Visitors. At a meeting of the Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, held in the Delegates' Room, a Programina was drawn up and issued, by which all the arrangements were ordered; according to which all Members of the University, Under Graduates and Bachelors, all Masters of Arts, Proctors, Doctors, Heads of Houses, and Noblemen, in short, all the University, went out, each in his proper habit, and ranged themselves in lines on either side of the High-street, from St. Mary's Church to the West end of Magdalen bridge, to which Seniors were nearest. The centre of the street was left entirely open and uninterrupted by horsemen or carriages. The Yeomanry were stationed between the gowmsmen and the footway, which was thus left incommoded for the numerous spectators. The windows of all the houses in High-street were crowded with Ladies. Lord Francis Almaric Spencer was commanding officer of the troops on duty. Within a few minutes of the appointed time, an *avant-courier* announced the approach of the Prince Regent; and Lord F. A. Spencer rode out to meet his Royal Highness. The Prince came in his travelling-carriage and four; but, on perceiving the University assembled on foot to receive him, he was pleased to alight at the extremity of the bridge, and to confer on the assembly the most distinguished honour, by walking through the whole line of gowmsmen, uncovered. He was attended by the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and three or four gentlemen.—The cheerings were incessant on every side as he passed along. He bowed to all with the greatest condescension and kindness. The arrival of the Prince being more private, and also more punctual than could be calculated on from a distance of 58 miles, the procession had not time to repair to the bridge, and was obliged to meet his Royal Highness opposite to the entrance of Magdalen College. Here the Chancellor laid the staves of the University bedels at his feet. Here also the Mayor, at the head of the City procession, in their full dresses, presented the ensigns of his office. When his Royal Highness had been pleased most graciously to return these different insignia, the two processions uniting, and the Chancellor

and the Mayor immediately preceding the Prince Regent, the whole moved forward up the High-street. His Royal Highness was in the Windsor uniform (dark blue and scarlet), and wore the Order of the Garter, and the Russian and Prussian Orders. The Duke of York was on his right, wearing his Doctor's gown, and the Order of the Garter; and their Royal Highnesses were followed by Lord Sidmouth, the Earls of Darnley, Harcourt, Essex, Pembroke, Spencer, and Fortescue, the Bishop of Peterborough, and a long train, composed of the Nobility, Clergy, and Members of the University. The combined Procession moved on to the Divinity School, on approaching which the Members of every rank formed lines to the right and left, while the Chancellor, attended by the proper officers, conducted his Royal Highness to his seat. The Chancellor then humbly read and presented a loyal Address, to which his Royal Highness returned a most gracious Answer.—The Officers of the University were then presented, and Dr. Cole, the Vice-chancellor, whose still remaining weakness disabled him from joining the Procession, but who was awaiting the Prince's arrival in the Divinity School, was, on being introduced, received very graciously, and had the honour of kissing his Royal Highness's hand. The Chancellor then accompanied the Prince to the suite of apartments prepared for his Royal Highness's reception at Christ Church, and awaited his Royal Highness's commands for conducting him and his illustrious Guests, who were every moment expected, to such of the public edifices and colleges which it might please his Royal Highness to visit.—At length, after the lapse of about an hour, Alexander, and his amiable and accomplished sister, appeared in an open barouche of the Prince Regent's, drawn simply by four post-horses. The Emperor was dressed in a plain blue coat, wore his hair without powder, and with his hat continued bowing to the Publick, constantly and gracefully, the whole way up the High-street. The Emperor and his sister drove to Merton College, where they were received by the Warden, and conducted to very elegant apartments. Within a few minutes afterwards, the King of Prussia, accompanied by his two Sons, arrived in a style equally simple with his Brother Sovereigns. He also wore a plain dark blue coat, covered with a brown travelling-coat; and as soon as he was recognized, he acknowledged to the shouting multitude the gratitude he felt for their warm reception. His Majesty's residence was at Corpus Christi College, in the front of which a guard of honour immediately raised the Prussian Eagle. The illustrious Strangers, in less than half an hour, having joined, proceeded

proceeded through the Eastern entrance to wait on the Prince Regent in his rooms in Christ Church. The Chancellor and the Dean received them uncovered at the door. The Prince having assumed his academic robe, and his black velvet cap adorned with a gold tassel, came forth, followed by the Emperor and his Sister, the Duke of York, and the King of Prussia, the young Prussian Princes, with the Prince of Orange, and a number of foreign Nobility, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Essex, and several other distinguished characters. Their first object was the Hall of Christ Church, with which they seemed highly delighted; the Cathedral and Library were also inspected. From Christ Church they proceeded to Merton, where Dr. Vaughan, the Warden, conducted them through the College and Gardens, and led them by the Garden-gate into the broad walk of Christ Church. Magdalen College, Queen's, and All Souls', in turn occupied their attention: but the stay of the Royal party was longest, and their admiration most evident, at the Chapel of New College. The party then honoured the Clarendon Press with their presence, and from thence proceeded to the Bodleian Library, with which they were highly pleased; and the Chancellor and Curators presented the Prince Regent with a copy of Aristotle's *Poetics*, splendidly bound, which his Royal Highness was pleased to accept.—The loud huzzas of the populace announced their discovery of the great and venerable Blucher. The people were almost mad with joy; and paid him the ample homage he deserved.—The Banquet at the Radcliffe Library was the next object of public attraction. The Imperial and Royal Parties assembled in the Library of All Souls' College. At half-past seven they proceeded to the Library, on a carpet laid across the street, and sat down to dinner. The upper gallery was then thrown open to the populace. The sight was truly gratifying. In the centre of the building, directly under the dome, was placed a table covered with ornaments of plate. Around this, and so extensive as to occupy the whole circle within the arcades of the building, was placed a table almost circular; and branching off from this in lines leading from the centre, five tables occupied the spaces under five of the eight arcades, into which the exterior circle of the Library is divided. In the centre of the circular table sat the Chancellor, with his Illustrious Guests. About 200 sat down to dinner, 50 of whom were considered as the Prince's party, and occupied that part of the table nearest to his Royal Highness. The tables were loaded with elegant plate;

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the dresses of the company were superb, many gentlemen being in court dresses or regimentals, and wearing, thrown loosely over them, the scarlet academic robe. The whole presented a scene scarcely ever equalled, owing to the beauty of the building, the perfect convenience for spectators, the rank of the guests, and the unique and classical effect which the robes gave to the whole scene. The Prince was in high spirits; and whenever, on the announcing of a favourite toast, the spectators loudly testified their approbation, his Royal Highness was pleased repeatedly to wave his hand with enthusiastic delight, accompanied with a cheerful and dignified aspect. At about 11 the party separated, in order to see the Illuminations, which then blazed universally through the streets of Oxford. Between 12 and 1, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning burst suddenly over the City, and a torrent of rain soon extinguished the numerous lights.

June 15. Before eight, the Ladies' seats in the Theatre, where there is room for 600, were completely filled; the front line immediately behind the Royal seats being occupied by Lady Grenville's party. The upper gallery and orchestra contained at least 900 under-graduates and bachelors. The area received the Master of Arts, Bachelors of Law, &c. and the strangers admitted by tickets. About 10 o'clock the great door of the Theatre opened. Dr. Crotch at the Organ, accompanied by the whole Band, played the March in the Occasional Overture. But, by desire of the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the Musick ceased some time before the Procession entered the Theatre.

At length his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, preceded by the Bedels, Proctors, Vice-chancellor, and Chancellor, (for they walked in that order) appeared uncovered upon the threshold, and in an instant thunders of applause pealed on every side. Next to his Royal Highness came the Emperor, and then the King of Prussia, in their robes, as Doctors of Law. Then followed the Duchess of Oldenburgh, accompanied by the Duke of York; the Russian and foreign Princes, and Noblemen, and all the honorary Members of the University who were present; the Heads of Houses and Doctors formed the rest of this beautiful and unique Procession. The applause had continued long after the whole had reached their places, and the Assembly of between two and three thousand persons continued standing till it had been loudly intimated by the Prince, and stated by the Chancellor, that his Royal Highness wished every one to be seated. It is impossible to describe the combined effect of the scene. Above the rest of the University

University, to the left of the Prince, sat the Chancellor, in his robes of black and gold, and his long band of most exquisite lace. Even with the Chancellor on the right, sat the Duchess of Oldenburg, in a simple dress of white satin, and no ornament upon her head. And still higher than all, the three Sovereigns were seated on superb chairs of crimson velvet and gold, and their feet resting upon footstools of the same. The chair of the Prince Regent was surmounted by a plume of feathers in gold, and the whole platform on which these five seats were placed, was covered with crimson velvet.—As soon as silence could be obtained, the Chancellor opened the Convocation in his usual dignified and impressive manner. And now the rapture of the Assembly was past all restraint. For some time the order of the business was interrupted, whilst the names of the Prince Regent, Alexander, Frederick, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Duke of York, and the Chancellor, were severally and distinctly announced from the upper gallery, and followed by peals of approbation. While this was going on, each of the great Personages in turn was pleased to arise and bow.—At this period of the ceremony, the public Orator appeared in the rostrum, from whence he addressed the Regent and his Princely Guests in a Latin oration, which, added to the chastity and elegance of the style, received all the energy of expression which Mr. Crowe is so well calculated to give, and for which he has so long been celebrated. His Royal Highness honoured it with marked and particular attention.—After this Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, delivered a panegyric upon the two great Monarchs, on whom the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, had been conferred. The Chancellor upon this delivered the diploma of the Emperor to the two Proctors, with a command to present it to his Imperial Majesty, which was accordingly done. The like ceremony was observed with respect to the King of Prussia. The Chancellor then proposed a diploma degree to the Duke of Wellington, and honorary degrees to Prince Metternich the Prime Minister of the Emperor of Austria, Count Lieven the Russian Ambassador, and to Prince Blücher. The three latter were accordingly introduced, and presented by the Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Latin Speeches of Dr. Phillimore, on presenting each Candidate, were highly classical; but especially the one which recommended the venerable Blücher to the University, was pointed, vigorous, and appropriate. It was continually interrupted with the loudest cheerings; nor was the tumult of applause abated, till some time after the venerable warrior had, after re-

peatedly bowing both to the Assembly, the Prince, and his Sovereign, retired to his appointed seat. Eight original congratulatory Addresses in verse were then recited. A Greek ode, by the Hon. Mr. Ellis, of Christ Church; another by Mr. Milbourn, of Brasenose; one in Latin, by Lord Clifden, of Christ Church; and five in English; viz. by Mr. Bosanquet, Gentleman Commoner of C.C.C.; by Mr. Coleridge, B. A. of Exeter College; by Mr. Ingham, Commoner of Oriel College; by Mr. Maccall, but written by Mr. Hughes, both Gentlemen Commoners of Oriel College; and by Mr. Dalby, B. A. Fellow of Exeter College.—These also were honoured with universal applause. The Prince and Royal Sovereigns paid the most marked attention to these compositions. Each got up on a compliment paid to him, and made his acknowledgment by a low bow. On one occasion, on the mention of his Royal Father, the Prince rose and made three bows, and seemed visibly affected. His Royal Highness afterwards marked his approbation of particular passages by inclinations of his head; and distinguished those particularly in which allusion was made to the forbearance and moderation in the midst of victory, displayed by the Allied Powers. The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation, and the Procession left the Theatre in the same order as it entered.—The Prince Regent, accompanied by the Allied Sovereigns and their suites, honoured the Corporation of Oxford with a visit in their Council Chamber. The City fitted up the whole interior of the Town Hall with flights of seats for 600 spectators, leaving an avenue railed off and carpeted for the passage of the Procession. These seats afforded, to a great number of Ladies who had been unable to obtain admission at the Theatre, the gratification of a full view of the Royal and distinguished Visitors. Upon the arrival of the Procession in the Council Chamber, a loyal Address was read to the Prince Regent by the Town Clerk, Wm. Elias Taunton, esq.; which his Royal Highness received most graciously; and at the conclusion of it, conferred on the Town Clerk the honour of Knighthood. The same distinction was conferred on the Mayor, now Sir Joseph Lock.—The Honorary Freedom of the City was then announced as having been voted to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Hereditary Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, Prince Blücher, and several other illustrious personages.—At 1, the Royal party, accompanied by the Chancellor and Lord Sidmouth (one of the Trustees), visited the Observatory. The Professor of Astronomy pointed out its most striking fea-

tures,

tures, and the different instruments, with which they were highly pleased; and at two, partook of an elegant breakfast at All Souls' College. Soon after which the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and their party, left the University, on a tour to Blenheim and Stowe.—The Prince Regent then held a levee in the upper room of the Christ Church Library, which was attended by the Nobility, Heads of Houses, Professors, and by many of the graduated Members of the University.—His Royal Highness was likewise pleased this morning to receive an Address from the County of Oxford, which was presented at the Deanery at Christ Church, by the High Sheriff, accompanied by the Earls of Abingdon and Harcourt, the Bishop of Oxford, John Fane, esq. one of the Members (Lord Francis Spencer, the other Member, being absent on military duty), and a great number of the most respectable Gentlemen of the County. The Address was read by the High Sheriff, and his Royal Highness returned a most gracious answer.—His Royal Highness honoured the Society of Christ Church with his company at dinner in their Hall, to which the Nobility, and all the Members of the Society, were invited. The Dean of Christ Church took his seat in the centre of the upper table, with the Prince on his right, and the Duke of York on his left hand. On the right of the Prince sat the Chancellor of the University, and on the left of the Duke of York the Prince Blücher. The Dinner consisted of all the delicacies which could be procured, but not garnished with the sumptuous plate exhibited at the Feast in the Radcliffe Library. Nothing was displayed which was not in daily use. The Graces were said by the Junior Students, as is usual on great occasions. After dinner his Royal Highness ordered the College Book to be brought, and the Dean, by his command, inserted his name among the list of Members. The most interesting incident on this occasion was a Speech from Marshal Prince Blücher. The gallant Veteran addressed the Company in German with a powerful voice and most expressive energy. The Prince, with a condescension which did him the highest honour, instantly undertook to interpret the sentiments of the brave Warrior. His Royal Highness commenced with saying, that although it was impossible for him to do justice to the eloquence of the gallant and excellent man who had just addressed them, he would nevertheless attempt to convey his meaning to the Audience. His Royal Highness then was pleased to say, that Prince Blücher had always heard of the fame and grandeur of this Country—that he had in consequence been induced to visit it, and that from every thing he had seen, it far transcended all accounts he had heard of

it—that he himself was an old man, 70 years of age, whose hairs had grown grey in the service of his King and Country; that he had, therefore, but little time to live in this world—short, however, as it might be, the reception he had met with in this Country was an ample reward to him for all his labours—that he was but little used to Universities and their ceremonies, but that he should be insensible indeed, if, from what he had witnessed here, he did not know how to value institutions such as that of the University of Oxford.—This was the substance, although by no means the exact words of his Royal Highness's interpretation, delivered with a most inimitable grace, and altogether conceived and expressed with a taste which excited the admiration of all his hearers. The party broke up at 9 o'clock. The Illuminations were renewed in the evening with increased brilliancy. The University Church was magnificently adorned with lamps, in exact correspondence with its architecture, and was uncommonly splendid. A Ball was given in the Town Hall under the patronage of Lords Stopford, Elcho, Newbattle, and Valletort, and attended by the Prince Regent, Duke of York, Prince Blücher, the Chancellor of the University, and a numerous assemblage of Nobility and Gentry.

June 16. Soon after 10, his Royal Highness left Oxford on his return to London; and at 11 the Chancellor held a Convocation, in which the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Earl of Harrowby, Lord President of the Council; the Earl Bathurst, Secretary for the War and Colonial Department; Lord Kenyon; the Right Hon. Bragge Bathurst, M.P.; the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K.B.; Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K.B.; Major-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart; Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart. M.P.; the Earl of Ilchester; the Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. G. Canning, M.P.; Sir Edmund Hartopp, M.P.; and J. Round, Esq. M.P. The Theatre was again thronged with Ladies and with Gownsmen. All the public and respected characters as they retired from the Theatre, were greeted with loud plaudits; and particularly the Proctors, &c. whose conciliatory and gentlemanly conduct has given to all the fullest satisfaction.

Wednesday, June 8.

In the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Capt. Randon de Berenger, Lord Cochrane, Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone, R. Gathorn Butt, Ralph Sandom (a spirit-merchant at Northfleet), Alex. M'Rae, J. Peter Holloway, and Henry Lyte, were tried, for conspiring to defraud the
Stock

Stock Exchange, by circulating false news of Buonaparte's defeat, his being killed by the Cossacks, &c. to raise the funds to a higher price than they would otherwise have borne, to the injury of the public, and to the benefit of the conspirators.—Mr. Gurney called witnesses to prove that Col. De Bourg, who pretended to have been conveyed in an open boat from France and landed at Dover with the above intelligence, was Random de Berenger; that he wrote to Admiral Foley, who, but for the haziness of the weather, would have telegraphed the intelligence to the Admiralty—the precise object which the conspirators had in view; that he afterwards proceeded through Canterbury to London, dressed as a foreign officer, repeatedly telling the post-boys that he was the bearer of glorious news, until he came to the Elephant and Castle in the Kent-road, when, finding no hackney-coach there, he was set down at the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, where he stepped into a hackney-coach, and was traced to a house then recently taken by Lord Cochrane, in Green-street, Grosvenor-square. The effect which this news had on the funds, particularly omnium, is well known: the latter rose from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 per cent premium. But no confirmation having been received at the Admiralty, omnium began again to get down; when an important auxiliary to this fraudulent contrivance appeared. This was the arrival of three apparently military officers in a post-chaise and four from Northfleet, having the drivers and horses decorated with laurel. These were Sandom, M'Rae, and Lyte, in disguise. To spread the news, they drove through the City, over Blackfriars-bridge, and were set down near the Marsh-gate, where they tied up their cocked hats, put on round ones, and walked away. This last contrivance raised omnium to 32 per cent. Much evidence was adduced by the Counsel to connect the parties; and to shew that the two arrivals were branches of the same conspiracy: the amount of the stock in the possession of Lord C. and Messrs. Johnstone and Butt amounted to nearly one million; and that, but for the plan of raising the funds, they must have been defaulters to the amount of 160,000*l.* and nearly ruined by their speculations. Sandom, Holloway, and Lyte, were jobbers in the funds; the two latter had confessed what was their object to the Stock Exchange Committee, though they denied any participation with the other parties. Berenger's hand-writing was proved; and the coat, purchased at Solomon's of Charing-cross, was identified as having been bought and worn by him, and then sunk in the Thames, from whence it was accidentally drawn up by a fisherman. M'Rae, who was in distressed circumstances, lodged at Mrs. Alexander's, in Fetter-lane; and received 50*l.* for his services; he made

no defence.—Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defendants, contended, and proved by calling Lord Yarmouth, Col. Torrens, and Admiral Beresford, that Lord Cochrane was acquainted with De Berenger on honourable grounds, not arising from stock-jobbing transactions, having exerted himself to get him into the navy; likewise that he had authorised his broker to sell his stock whenever he could get a profit of one per cent. To account for the 450*l.* in notes found upon De Berenger when taken, being the produce of a cheque of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, he called Mr. Tahourdin, the solicitor, and other witnesses, who proved that Mr. De Berenger had been employed to survey some grounds belonging to him near the Regent's Park, upon which it was in contemplation to build a new Ranelagh, and for which prospectuses had been issued. For this service Tahourdin had remitted him money on Mr. C. Johnstone's account. Mr. Serj. Pell addressed the Jury in behalf of Sandom, Holloway, and Knight. An alibi was set up on the part of De Berenger; and his servants Smith and his wife were called to prove that he slept at home on the night of Sunday Feb. 20; and M'Guire, a servant at a livery-stable, deposed that he saw him at Chelsea on that evening; but they varied as to the dress he wore. At three on Thursday morning the Court adjourned: it afterwards met at ten o'clock, when, Mr. Gurney having replied, Lord Ellenborough took two hours to sum up. The Jury then retired two hours and a half; on their return they found *All the Persons Guilty*.

On the 20th Mr. Gurney moved the judgment of the Court upon the Defendants, who all appeared except Cochrane Johnstone and M'Rae. Mr. Serj. Best applied for an arrest of judgment in behalf of Butt; and Mr. Parke in behalf of Berenger, which were refused. Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt severally solicited the Court for a new trial. Mr. Gurney having commented on the observations of the Counsel, and recapitulated the evidence taken at the trial; the defendants were ordered to be brought up the next day, when Mr. Justice Le Blanc pronounced judgment as follows:—"That the Defendants Lord Cochrane and Butt should each pay a fine of 1000*l.*; the Defendant Holloway a fine of 500*l.* all the six Defendants to be imprisoned for one year in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea; and that the Defendants Lord Cochrane, Butt, and De Berenger, should once during that period stand in and upon the pillory for one hour, between the hours of twelve and two at noon, in the open space facing the Royal Exchange, in the City of London."

[Other interesting events, which want of room compels us at present to omit, shall be noticed in our SUPPLEMENT:] BIRM.

BIRTHS.

1814. **IN** Edinburgh, the Duchess of Roxburghe, a daughter, who survived only a short time.

26. At Dowager Viscountess Duncan's, Edinburgh, Hon. Mrs. Dundas, a daughter.

27. In Downing-street, the wife of the Rt. Hon. C. Manners Sutton, a son.

29. In Wimpole-street, Lady Knatchbull, a daughter.

31. At her father's, Lord R. Seymour, Portland-place, the wife of J. H. Allen, esq. a son and heir.

At Coston House, co. Leicester, the wife of Edw. Tufon Phelps, esq. a daughter.

Lately, In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of Hon. G. Toler, a son.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Hon. J. Crewe, a son.

In Piccadilly, the wife of Hon. Courtenay Boyle, a son.

In Montague-square, the lady of Vice-Admiral R. Strachan, a daughter.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of General Hawker, a son.

The wife of Baron Nicolay, a son.

Hon. Mrs. C. Morland, a daughter: the infant survived but a few hours.

At Shottesbrook, the wife of Hon. Mr. Vansittart, a son.

At Kent-house, Lady Boringdon, a dau.

At Barham Court, the wife of Hon. — Hoare, a son.

The wife of Col. Horner, of Mells Park, a daughter.

At Hopwood Hall, Hon. Mrs. Hopwood, a daughter.

At Castle Craig, the lady of Sir T. G. Carmichael, bart. a daughter.

At Armagh, Ireland, Lady Helena Robinson, a daughter.

June 5. At London House, St. James's-square, Mrs. Howley, the wife of the Bishop of London, a son.

7. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

At Kelston-house, Lady Hawkins, a son.

13. At Scotter Parsonage, co. Lincoln, the wife of Rev. H. J. Wollaston, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1813. *Dec. 7.* At Calcutta, A. Hesilrige Blechynden, esq. to Miss de Carrion, last surviving issue of the late Count de C.

1814. *May 1.* At Dun-house, Viscount Kennedy, to the only child of the late Alex. Allardyce, esq. of Dunnotoor, M. P.

3. Pelham Warren, M. D. of Lower Brook-st. to Penelope, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Davies Shipley, dean of St. Asaph.

4. Hon. and Rev. J. E. Bo-cawen, to Catharine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Arth. Annesley, esq. of Betchington Park.

Francis Willes, esq. son of the Archdeacon of Wells, to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Thomas Whicheote, bart.

5. J. C. Ramsden, esq. eldest son of Sir J. R. bart. of Byron, co. York, to Isabella, daughter of Lord Dundas.

7. Sir David Ogilby, to Miss E. Duncan, of Maidstone.

10. Geo. Jas. Cholmondeley, esq. to Catherine, dau. of Sir Philip Francis, K.B.

Rev. Matthew Browne, vicar of Huckley, to Lucy, widow of the late T. Towers, esq. of Bilton Hall.

17. Lieut.-col. G. B. Fisher, Royal Horse Artillery, brother of the Bishop of Salisbury, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Rawlings, esq. of White Waltham.

19. Thos. Naghten, esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Lang, esq. of Portland Place.

At Betchworth, Surrey, by special licence, G. H. D. Pennant, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Hon. W. H. and Lady Bridget Bouverie.

24. Lord Folkestone, to the daughter of Lady Mildmay, of Cavendish-square.

25. Rev. Geo. Thos. Pretyman, second son of the Bishop of Lincoln, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Christopher Tower, esq. of Weald Park, Essex.

26. At Clifton, Col. Huddleston, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Rev. S. Farewell, of Holebrook-house, Somerset.

28. W. Males, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Lady Pilkington, of Mill-green House, near Ingatestone.

Lately, Rev. Mr. Smelt, nephew of the Earl of Chesterfield, to Miss E. Buckley, fourth daughter of E. B. esq. of Beaumont-hall, near Lancaster.

John Mott, esq. of Litchfield Close, to Henrietta, second daughter of Sir Charles Oakley, bart. of the Palace.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, son of Lieut.-col. C. of Ottery St. Mary, to Sophia Susanah, dau. of T. S. Badcock, esq. of East Wonford-house, Devon.

At Llansanan, Geo. Canning, M. D. of Denbigh, to Lucy Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Philip Yorke, esq. of Erthig.

June 2. J. H. T. Stapleton, esq. Capt. in the 3d Guards, to Hon. Miss Fitzroy, eldest dau. of the late Lord Southampton.

7. Rev. R. Wetherell, LL. B. Prebendary of Hereford, &c. to Anne, dau. of the late H. Merewether, esq. of Calne, Wilts.

15. At Sunderland, John Geo. Boss, esq. captain R. N. to Mrs. Watson, dau. of the late Sir James Pennymann, bart.

16. At Little Bowden, John Torville Reynolds, only son of Rev. Thos. R. to Miss Sale, of Newtown, Warwickshire.

At Clifton, Armytage Gaussen, esq. second son of S. G. esq. of Brookmans, Herts, to Sarah Eliza, eldest daughter of Vice-admiral Sotheby.

At Brighton, C. C. Cavendish, esq. youngest son of Lord G. H. C. to Lady Catherine Susan Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aboyne.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE WILLIAM GARDINER, BOOKSELLER.

Mr. Gardiner, who lately put an end to his existence, (see p. 525.) had evidently taken steps for that rash action with great deliberation; for several letters to different friends were found upon his table, saying, that accumulated misery, both bodily and mental, had induced him to seek refuge in the grave. Mr. Gardiner was a man of great eccentricity of conduct. He never scrupled to deliver his opinions of political men, as they entered his shop, in the most free terms, however it might affect his interests. He was regardless of all the forms of civilized life, both in his dress and deportment; and yet he possessed considerable knowledge of books, and was a very spirited engraver. Mr. Gardiner left on his table the following Memoir of his life, addressed to a Friend.

"Sir,—I cannot descend to the *grave* without expressing a due sense of the marked kindness with which you have favoured me for some years. My sun has set for ever—a nearly total decline of business, the failure of my catalogue, a body covered with disease, though unfortunately of such a nature as to make life uncomfortable, without the consoling prospect of its termination, has determined me to seek that asylum 'where the weary are at rest.' My life has been a continual struggle, not indeed against adversity, but against something more galling; and poverty, having now added herself to the list, has made life a burthen. Adieu, Sir, and believe me your sincere and respectful humble servant,

WILLIAM GARDINER.

"I beg leave to enclose a specimen of my engraving, of which I humbly beg your acceptance. I die in the principles I have published—a sound Whig.

"Sir,—I present you with a brief Memoir of myself. If you shall find it of no other use, it will, at least, serve to light your fire. Your respectful humble servant,

"May 9, 1814. WILLIAM GARDINER.

"I William Gardiner, was born June 11, 1766, in Dublin. I am the son of John Gardiner, who was *crier* and *fac-totum* to Judge Scott, and of Margaret (Nelson) his wife, a pastry-cook, in Henry-street. At an early age I discovered an *itch* for drawing, the first effort of which was spent in an attempt to immortalize Mr. Kennedy, my mother's foreman; and, vanity apart, it was at least as like to him as it was to any one else. At a proper age I was placed in the academy of Mr. S. Darling; there I was, if I recollect right, esteemed an ordinary boy; yet was I selected, according to annual custom, to represent, on a rostrum, *Cardinal Walsey*, and *precious work* I dare say I made of it. Before I quit school and Mr. Sisson Darling, let me do him the justice to say, that he was the only *true*

Whig schoolmaster I ever heard of. Neither he nor his ushers assumed any power to punish the slightest offence. A book was kept in school, in which the transgressions of every week were registered, with the proofs and evidence to the same. On Saturday the master sat as judge, and twelve of the senior boys as jury, and every offender was regularly tried, and dealt with strictly according to justice. There was no *venal* judge, whose *passions* became *law*—there was no packed jury to defeat the ends of truth. If ever there was an immaculate court of justice, that was it. My mother, the best and most pious of mothers, our sheet-anchor, dying, my father attached himself to Sir James Nugent, of Donore, county of Westmeath, an amiable and excellent gentleman; into his suite I was received. My father, a strictly honest, and excellently tempered man, like myself, had neither *ballast* nor *reflection*, consequently, I was, at ten years old, my own master. At that time my talents began to expand, and I then, as I have uniformly through life, found that I could easily make myself a *second-rate* master of any acquirement I chose to pursue: 'I *rode* tolerably, I *hunted* passably, I *shot* well, I *fished* well, I played on the violin, the dulcimer, and the German flute, tolerably; and my fondness for painting strengthened every day, and seemed to promise so fairly, that it was determined to send me to the Royal Academy in Dublin; there I stayed for about three years, and concluded by receiving a silver medal. London! Imperial London! the streets, paved with gold!!! struck my fancy. I adventured thither, and being without any practicable talents, I of course wandered about some time without a plan. Chance led me to connect myself with a Mr. Jones in the Strand, who made what he called 'reflecting mirrors,' and cut profile shades in brass foil, which were denominated 'polite remembrances to friends;' my employ was to daub the portraits of any who were fools enough to sit to me. At this employment I got, most justly, neither praise nor profit. Falling in with a Mr. Davis, one of *Footes's* performers, who was endeavouring to establish a Theatre at *Mile-end*, I listed as scene-painter and actor, playing generally comedy, occasionally tragedy, and was thought to have some, though, I believe, very little merit. The Magistrates having interfered, the scheme was broken up, and my last theatrical effort was made as *Darby* in the *Poor-Soldier*, in the Haymarket, which they said was not ill done; but acting was to me its own reward, which not suiting the state either of my finances or my stomach, induced me to serve a Mrs. Beetham, in Fleet-street, who had at that time a prodigious

gious run for *black profile shades*; my business was to give them the air of figures in shade, rather than the blank black masses which were customary. About this time the celebrated antiquarian, Captain Grose, took me up; and observing that I had not talents to make an eminent painter, but that I might succeed as an engraver, he placed me with Mr. Godfrey, the engraver of the 'Antiquarian Repertory.' I served him some time; but, as he was merely an engraver of Antiquities, I learned little from him. At my leisure I had engraved an original design (stolen from Cipriani) of 'Shepherd Joe,' in 'Poor Vulcan.' Chance led me with this for sale to the newly-opened shop of Messrs. Silvester and Edward Harding, in Fleet street; and a connection ensued, which lasted through my best days. There I engraved many things of fancy materials: and also as many as time allowed of their illustrations of Shakespeare—the principal part of the *Economy of Human Life*—and as many as I could of the *Memoirs de Gramont*; some of the plates to *Lady De Beaulieu*'s edition of *Dryden's Fables* were entirely my own, and many of those with the name of Bartolozzi affixed were mine. I should have mentioned, that a long time before Bartolozzi was satisfied with my work, and listed me among the number of his pupils, I prepared for him several plates, published by Macklin. I believe I was inferior only to Bartolozzi, Schiavonetti, and Tomkins, of that day; but I never liked the profession of engraving. Gay, volatile, and lively as a lark, the process of the copper never suited me. Under propitious circumstances, my talents would have led me, perhaps, as an historical painter, to do something worth remembrance. An unfortunate summons from my father led me to forsake their mansion and return to Dublin, where I only squandered my money and injured my health. Once more in London, I took lodgings in the house of Mr. Good, a stationer, in Bond-street; when, as the devil would have it, a new-married couple came to live at the back of us; they determined to give a dashing entertainment to the Prince of Wales and the Nobility, and then retire to domestication on their 'duty acres.' For this purpose they erected a temporary apartment over their own yard and ours, approaching within half a yard of my window. I bored a hole through their tent to see the fun, staid in the cold a great part of the night, and arose in the morning with an inflamed eye, which has never since recovered its strength, and has been the cause of all my subsequent endeavours to get a living in other lines. By the kindness of the respectable Dr. Fauser, I was admitted of Emanuel College, where I remained two years; but, finding that an *Irishman* could not there get a Fellowship, I removed to Bene't, where

I got a degree of 5th Senior Optime. When it is considered that for the first two years I had no view of a Fellowship, and that for the third year I was obliged to work principally for the 'day that was flying over my head,' I cannot but think I did as much comparatively as any man of my year; but Fortune was always a jade to me: and Mr. D'Oyly, Chaplain at present to the Archbishop of Canterbury, most deservedly succeeded to the next vacant Fellowship—yet they kept me five years dangling after a Fellowship, and might have provided for me without injuring him. —At the dissolution of the partnership between S. and E. Harding, I remained with the latter, and principally employed myself in taking Silvester's place, that of copying portraits from oil to water colours. In this the testimony of the best artists in England are my witnesses that I beat hollow every one else. It was a line which suited me, which I liked, but which my cursed stars would not patronize. —After this, all prospects in the Church vanishing, and my eyes beginning to fail very fast, I turned bookseller, and for the last 13 years have struggled in vain to establish myself. The same ill fortune which has followed me through life, has not here forsaken me. I have seen men on every side of me, greatly my inferiors in every respect, towering above me; while the most contemptible amongst them, without education, without a knowledge of their profession, and without an idea, have been received into Palaces, and into the bosom of the great, while I have been forsaken and neglected, and my business reduced to nothing. It is, therefore, high time for me to be gone. WILLIAM GARDINER."

* * * The Letter is dated May 9, but he committed the fatal act on the afternoon of the 8th. He had been united, it is said, to a very respectable and interesting young woman of the name of Seckerson, much against the wish of her friends. With her assistance he was enabled to open a bookseller's shop in Pall mall, where, in a short time, he gained a very considerable knowledge of rare books: but, his wife and child dying, he became regardless of appearances. His dress and premises were equally filthy; yet many gentlemen of the first respectability resorted to his shop to benefit by his various knowledge, and to amuse themselves with his brilliant though eccentric conversation. In early life, he was a very moral and charitable man. His eccentric habits were originally the accompaniments of his peculiar talents; and were fostered and increased by his disappointments in his undertakings, his privation of domestic happiness, and his late solitary manner of living.—The Coroner's Inquest brought in a verdict of *Insanity*. With all his eccentricities we believe he was a strictly honest man.

DEATHS.

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1814. **AT** Sea, on board the Ocean March 9. Indianman, returning from Calcutta to England, aged 45, Lieut. James Baratty, of the 24th light dragoons, stationed in Bengal.

April 10. Whilst gallantly leading his regiment into the intrenchments before Toulouse, in the late unfortunate action, Major James Harrison Baker, 34th foot, second son of Rev. Dr. B. of Camston, Norfolk, brother of Rev. R. B. of Botley.

April 12. Killed in action off the Town of Porto Maurice, in the Gulph of Genoa, in his 13th year, Harry, third son of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, vicar of Sutton Benger, and Charlton, Wilts, late midshipman of H. M. ship Pembroke.

April 27. Aged 49, Mr. Richard Farmer, of Stow on the Wold, co. Gloucester, draper: a man endowed with talents to have adorned a far more exalted station; for to a mind possessing a knowledge of almost every branch of science, and an original and refined turn of thought, he joined a heart sympathizing in all the charities of life, with a sincere and grounded faith in revelation. His advice was sought by all: while his equals admired the delicacy and judgment with which he gave it, the poor felt liberality adding to its value. In 1808 he published an "Analysis of a very powerful Chalybeate Spring," which he had himself discovered near his native Town: a work distinguished by the sensible and modest manner pervading his conversation and deportment. A few years before, he had brought forth "The Soldiers, a Poem," which the measure, and some reflections on the transactions in India, rendered unpopular. This circumstance deterred him from printing a poetic "Theory of Creation and of Man;" a work, allowed by all who have seen it in manuscript to shine both with philosophy and genius. The writer of this little tribute feels his character too much to describe it fully; and though he has followed the rule "*de mortuis &c.*" by dwelling on the virtues, and omitting the faults of his friend, he has not invested him with one quality that he did not really possess.

May 1. At Hailsham, Sussex, aged 74, Col. Van Cortlandt, late of the manor of Cortlandt, leaving a widow and 10 children.

May 2. At Kingswood-lodge, Surrey, John Alcock, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Princess Charlotte's regiment of Loyal Southwark Volunteer Infantry.

At the Rev. Thomas Neate's, Alvescot, Oxon, John Lefevre Neate, esq.

May 3. D. Bolton, esq. of Manchester-street, many years preceptor to the Queen and Princesses.

Mr. Isaiah Rogers, of Gray's-inn-square, attorney at law.

Aged 58, Mary, wife of Wm. Woolcombe, esq. of Rotherhithe.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, Mrs. Mary Moore, relict of the late, and mother of the present Richard M. esq. of Kestwell-hall, in the same county.

At Bath, aged 64, Lieut.-gen. Benson.

May 4. Matilda, youngest daughter of Wm. Blake, esq. of Portland-place.

Elizabeth, wife of James Paine, esq. of Sunning-hill.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Aunt Lacy, of Frome, whose pure Christian piety was exemplary. Her acts of beneficence were numerous, which she suffered not to die with her, having bequeathed the dividends of 2000*l.* stock, for the better provision of some poor women in the almshouse in that parish, and the dividends of 200*l.* stock to other poor of the parish, payable on St. Thomas's-day yearly.

In his 71st year, Rev. John Pritchard, 45 years an itinerant preacher in the late Rev. J. Wesley's connexion.

At Aberystwith, aged 62, Miss Cotten, who had just arrived from France, after a confinement of 11 years, from which she was liberated by the Cossacks.

May 5. At Clifton, Maria Grace, youngest daughter of the late George Hay, esq. of Mount Blairy, and Carnonsie House, co. Bamff, North Britain, and last surviving sister of the late Major-gen. Andrew Hay, who fell in the unfortunate action before Bayonne on the 13th of April.

May 6. At Arden Wood, co. Dublin, in consequence of a hurt received in a fall from his horse while fox-hunting, a sport of which he had always been a great lover, and continued to the last one of the most forward followers of the chase in Ireland, P. Homan, esq. He was early in life married to a sister of the late Bishop of Waterford.

May 7. Bella, wife of John Locke, esq. Lower Grosvenor-place.

In Eaton-street, suddenly, John Burman, esq.

At Lambeth-terrace, aged 80, Thomas Bullock, esq.

In her 48th year, the wife of Frederick Klein, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At Aire, in the South of France, in consequence of wounds received on the 15th of March, Capt. J. Carrol, 28th foot.

May 8. In his 17th year, Raymond, eldest son of D. Raymond Barker, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

May 9. At Horsham, Sussex, in his 76th year, H. Kettle, esq.

At Bath, aged 49, T. Brooks, esq. late of Cateaton-street.

May 10. At Brentford, Catherine, eldest daughter of John Rowe, esq. formerly of the New River office, London.

In his 45th year, Thomas Goodall, esq. banker, in the commission of the peace, and a principal Burgess for the borough of Abingdon.

At

At West Cowes, Capt. J. Hills, R. N. who was appointed on the 5th inst. by the Lords of the Admiralty to the command of the *Medina yacht*, and was taken ill the evening of that day.

At Bath, J. Franks, esq. of West Harling Park, Norfolk, and of Isleworth, Midd.

Of wounds received in the sortie from Bayonne, Lieut.-col. Collier, son of the late Vice Adm. Sir G. C.

May 11. At Castle Fields, aged 67, Rosamond, wife of Clement Kinnersley, esq. of Sutton Hall, near Chesterfield, fifth daughter of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire; and younger sister of Mrs. Eleanor Frances Pochin, relict of George Pochin, esq. of Bourne Abbey, Lincolnshire, and now the sole heiress of Sir Wolstan Dixie, and owner of Bosworth Hall.

At Didsbury, near Manchester, in his 67th year, Jeremiah Withington, esq.

At Penzance, on his return from Lisbon, aged 30, Stormont Flint, esq. a senior examiner in the Audit Office.

In Edinburgh, in his 92d year, Robert Clerk, esq. of Mavisbank.

May 12. In Great Ormond-street, in her 9th year, Matilda Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

At the vicarage of her son-in-law, Rev. J. Penson, Brize-Norton, Oxon, in her 75th year, Mrs. Warman.

At Southampton, aged 76, T. Meares, esq. many years surgeon and apothecary, and father of the corporation.

Mrs. Mary Bench, relict of J. B. esq. of Wigton, Cumberland.

At Bath, in his 80th year, Wm. Sheppard, esq. formerly an eminent clothier at Frome.

At the Vicarage House, Okehampton, Devon, the Rev. Humphrey Aram Hole, son of the Rev. Richard Hole (see Vol. LXVI. p. 357), and of Juliana Hole (see Vol. LXXVIII. p. 466), of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1788, vicar of Okehampton, rector of Chulmleigh, prebendary, in his own right, of the five Prebends belonging to that Church, Chaplain to the Prince Regent, and a most able and upright magistrate for the county. He was highly accomplished, as a gentleman and a scholar. In music he eminently excelled; and was allowed (notwithstanding the loss of the first finger of his left hand) to be the first amateur player on the violoncello in the kingdom. It pleased God to afflict him, during several years, with severe illness, under which he evinced, to the moment of his dissolution, exemplary patience and resignation. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a most sincere Christian. His memory will long be held dear by all who had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating his virtues. He married Sarah, youngest

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daughter of Dr. George Horne, late Bishop of Norwich, by whom he has left issue a son and a daughter.

In Dublin, Col. Irvine, of Castle Irvine, co. Fermanagh, M. P. for many years. He was first married to Florence, sister of the late Earl of Enniskillen, aunt of the gallant Sir Lowry Cole; afterwards to Sophia, only daughter of G. Lowther, esq. M. P. for Meath.

May 13. In Great Denmark-street, Dublin, in his 76th year, George Augustus Rochfort, earl of Belvedere, viscount Belfield, baron of Belfield, a governor of the county of Westmeath, &c. &c. The Earl was born October 12, 1738, represented the county of Westmeath in Parliament; called up to the House of Peers in 1772, on the decease of his father Robert, Earl of Belvedere. He married first, August 20, 1775, Dorothea, second daughter of John Bloomfield, esq. of Redwood, in the King's County, upon whose decease without issue, April 6, 1803, his lordship married, secondly, on the 10th of November following daughter of the Rev. James M'Cay, by whom he had no issue. The earldom of Belvedere thus becomes extinct, being the fourteenth peerage of Ireland which has failed for want of male heirs since the Union in January 1801. The Belvedere estates devolve to the late Earl's only sister, Lady Jane Rochfort, Countess-dowager of Lanesborough; and are in reversion to her grandson Brinsley Butler, earl of Lanesborough.—The late earl of Belvedere was the descendant of a very ancient house, whose name was formerly written *De Rupe Forti*, of very early settlement in Ireland, but of Norman original. Sir Richard de Rochfort was lord of Crom and Adare in the 27 Hen. III.; Sir Maurice de Rochfort was lord-justice of Ireland in 1302. Gerald Rochfort, constable of the Castle of Ferns, sat in Parliament as a Baron in 1339 (13 Edward III.) Robert Rochfort, grandfather of the first Earl of Belvedere, was Attorney-general of Ireland in 1695, Speaker of the House of Commons in the same year, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1707: he was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. Gustavus Hume Rochfort, esq. of Rochfort, M. P. for the county of Westmeath, and son-in-law of the late Sir Horace Mann, bart. is descended from a younger brother of the first Earl of Belvedere.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Patience Timbrell, of Sandywell park, and Sevenhampton, co. Gloucester.

May 16. In St. Clement's Alms-houses, Dame Mary Anastasia Pryce, widow of the late Sir Edward Manley Pryce, bart.

At Abingdon, in her 73d year, Mrs. Mary Tomkins, relict of the late Jos. T. esq. Urbanity and unaffected piety had endeared

endured her to an extreme acquaintance. To the poor she was a generous friend; and some valuable public institutions in the Town of Abingdon and other places will continue to enjoy the benefits of her liberality.

At Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Argyll. The merits of this worthy woman should not be buried in obscurity. She was for more than 60 years the most faithful servant, and sincerely attached friend, of Mr. and Mrs. Bliff, of Highkley; most warmly partaking of all the joys and sorrows of her excellent master and mistress; and among their numerous friends and acquaintance, as highly valued as she was generally known. Yet this intimacy never caused her for a moment to forget her rank in society; and she continued to fulfil the humble duties of her station, highly to the satisfaction of her honoured mistress, till her own strength failed her; after which she resided with her as a humble, faithful friend, (in which light she had been very long considered,) till her mistress's death in the spring of 1813 (see our last Volume, Part i. p. 397). She then retired to her native village, and died in the bosom of her brother's family, among whom she has distributed her hard-earned savings, gained in a service of two-thirds of a century wholly passed in one family. Farewell, thou kind-hearted woman! The writer of this embalms thy memory with a tear; for, from lisping infancy to maturer age, thy hand was always ready to aid and befriend him. *Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!*

At the Manse of Dolphinston, Scotland, suddenly, when preparing to set out for the General Assembly, Rev. J. Gordon, minister of that parish.

May 17. At Edinburgh, W. Macdonald, esq. of St. Martin's and Rineten.

At the Manse of Lochinnoch, in his 75th year, and 53d of his ministry, Rev. J. Crawford.

May 18. Aged 68, Meliora, wife of Philip Thompson, esq. Hackney Terrace.

At Woolwich, Anne, wife of Lieut.-col. Unett, R. A.

May 19. Miss Fanny Slow, of Huntingdon, third daughter of the late Rob. S. esq.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 62, J. Marshall, esq. of the firm of Glenross and Co. bankers. His death arose from mortification produced by pricking a corn.

At Kingsley, co. Stafford, aged 27, Sarah, wife of Jos. A. Cropper, esq. of Loughborough.

May 20. At Woolwich, Mr. Geo. Dale, bookseller.

At Fulham, in his 71st year, I. Hewlings, yeoman, formerly of Amney Crucis, co. Gloucester.

At the house of his son, Rev. F. Late-

ward, Esq., Middlessex, aged 59, John Lateward, esq. of Bognor, Sussex.

At Petersworth, aged 65, Mrs. Eliz. Parser, the venerable and well-known housekeeper of the Earl of Egremont; in the service of whom, and of his lordship's father, she had lived 60 years.

Near Bayonne, Capt. J. Blewett Evans, second son of the late Col. Kingsmill E. of Lydart House, Monmouth.

May 21. In his 17th year, George, son of Mr. Dudley Adams, optician, Fleet-street.

Of a rapid decline, Marianne Frances, wife of John Mayo, esq. of Caius College, Cambridge.

At Winnington, near Northwich, co. Chester, in his 56th year, Christopher Tuttle, esq. late collector of Excise at Northwich. Through a long course of employment in the various departments which he had successively filled, as a revenue officer, he was uniformly diligent, active, and zealous; and on one occasion, when his character was unjustly attacked, and grossly misrepresented, by a combination of interested and malicious individuals, he was honoured with the particular approbation of the Commissioners of Excise, "not only for the spirit and abilities which he had exerted in securing the revenue, but also for the steadiness and moderation which he had shewn in the performance of his duty."

At Edinburgh, Miss Cockburn, daughter of the late Sir Wm. C. bart.

May 22. In Upper Harley-street, suddenly, the wife of E. Horton, esq. of Catton, co. Derby.

At Christ Church, Oxford, aged 62, Rev. Joseph White, D.D., canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Laudian Professor of Arabic in that University, and rector of Melton, Suffolk.—This very ingenious and worthy man was born of parents in low circumstances in Gloucestershire. His father, it is said, was a journeyman-weaver, and brought up his son to the same business. Being however a sensible man, he gave him what little learning was in his power. This excited a thirst for greater acquisitions in young White, who employed all the time he could spare in the study of such books as fell in his way. His attainments at length attracted the notice of a neighbouring gentleman of fortune, who sent him to the University of Oxford, where he was entered of Wadham College. He took the degree of M. A. Feb. 19, 1773; and about that time engaged in the study of the Oriental languages, to which he was induced by the particular recommendation of Dr. Moore, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He had before acquired a tolerable share of Hebrew learning, by which his progress in the other Oriental languages was greatly facilitated.

elilitated. — In 1775, he was appointed Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic; on entering upon which office he pronounced a masterly oration, which was soon afterwards printed with the title of "*De Utilitate Ling. Arab. in Studiis Theologicis, Oratio habita Oxoniis in Scholâ Linguarum, vii Id. Aprilis, 1775,*" 4to. — He was at this time Fellow of his College, being elected in 1774. In 1778, Mr. White printed the Syriac Philoxenian Version of the Four Gospels (the MS. of which Dr. Gloster Ridley had given to New College), entitled "*Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codd. MSS. Ridleianis in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. repositis, nunc primùm edita, cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus Josephi White, &c.*" 2 vols. 4to. — November 15, 1778, he preached a very ingenious and elegant sermon before the University, which, according to custom, was soon afterwards printed, under the title of "*A Revisal of the English Translation of the Old Testament recommended. To which is added, some Account of an antient Syriac Translation of great Part of Origen's Hexaplar Edition of the LXX. lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan,*" 4to. About this time he was appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall chapel. In 1779, he took the degree of B. D.; and in the same year published "*A Letter to the Bishop of London, suggesting a Plan for a New Edition of the LXX; to which are added, Specimens of some inedited Versions made from the Greek, and a Sketch of a Chart of Greek MSS.*" — In 1780, Mr. White published "*A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timour, or Tamerlane; a Work written originally by that celebrated Conqueror in the Mogul Language, and since translated into Persian. Now first rendered from the Persian into English, from a MS. in the Possession of William Hunter, M. D. with other Pieces,*" 4to. The whole of this work appeared in 1783, translated into English by Major Davy, with Preface, Indexes, Geographical Notes, &c. by Mr. White, in one volume, 4to. — In Easter term, 1783, he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture the next year. As soon as he was nominated, he sketched out the plan; and finding assistance necessary to the perfection of it in such a manner as he wished, called to his aid Mr. Samuel Badcock and Dr. Parr. Yet his own share of these labours was sufficient to entitle him to the celebrity which they procured him, though he might justly be blamed for not having acknowledged his obligations to those elegant scholars, in a preface to the volume, when it was published. — As soon as the Lectures were delivered, the applause with which they were received was general throughout the University. They were

printed the same year, and met with universal approbation. A Second Edition appeared in 1785; to which the Author added a sermon, which he had some time before preached before the University, on the necessity of propagating Christianity in the East-Indies. — Mr. White's reputation was now established, and he was considered as one of the ablest vindicators of the Christian Doctrines modern time had witnessed. Lord Thurlow, without any solicitation, gave him a Prebend in the Cathedral of Gloucester, which at once placed him in easy and independent circumstances. In 1787 he took his degree of D. D. and was looked up to with the greatest respect in the University, as one of its chief ornaments. In the year 1788, the death of Mr. Badcock disclosed his share in the admired Lectures. At first, Dr. White was astonished; but the letters that had passed between Badcock and him, on this very subject, were in existence. — There was also found among the papers of the deceased, a promissory note for 500*l.* from the Doctor; the payment of which was demanded, but refused by him on the ground that it was illegal in the first instance, as not having the words "*value received,*" and, secondly, it was for service to be rendered in the History of Egypt, which the Doctor and Mr. Badcock had projected*. The friends of the deceased, however, were of a different opinion; and the Doctor very properly consented to liquidate the debt. — Notwithstanding this concession, Dr. Gabriel, who possessed the Letters, printed them in 1789, in order, as he said, to vindicate the character of the deceased, as well as his own, both of which had been assailed on this occasion. In consequence of this publication, Dr. White printed "*A Statement of his Literary Obligations to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock, and the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D.*" By this it appeared, that, though Mr. Badcock's share in the Lectures was considerable, yet that it was not in that proportion which had been represented, the plan of the whole, and the execution of the greatest part, being Dr. White's†. The time being now arrived, when the veil of secrecy is no longer required, we trust that it may be in our power to explain, on the best authority, the friendly share which was taken in this transaction by Dr. Parr; in which his candour, liberality, and profound learning, were eminently and equally displayed. — The dispute, at the time, threw the

* Among Mr. Badcock's papers was found a masterly Analysis of the projected History of Egypt, in Dr. White's hand-writing.

† On this subject see our vol. LX. page 978; and pamphlets respecting the controversy in vols. LIX. 1022, 1023; LX. 58, 150, 742.

the whole University into confusion, and even contention. The Doctor's apology, however, (for such in fact his Statement is to be considered) gave sufficient satisfaction, not only to his fellow academicks, but to the literary world at large. — After that period, the Professor vacated his fellowship by marriage, accepting a College living, where he resided during a considerable part of the year. In 1800 appeared his "*Diatessaron, sive integra Historia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Græcè. Ex IV Evangeliiis inter se collatis, ipsique Evangelistarum Verbis aptè et ordinatè dispositis confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis.*" 8vo. (see our vol. LXX. p. 1079.) — And in 1801 his "*Egyptiaca; or, Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt.*" In Two Parts: Part I. The History of Pompey's Pillar elucidated; Part II. Abdollatif's Account of the Antiquities of Egypt, written in Arabic A. D. 1203. Translated into English, and illustrated with Notes. By J. White, D. D. Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford; Editor of Timour's Institutes in the Persian; of the Philoxenian Version of the New Testament in the Syriac; of Abdollatif's History of Egypt in the Arabic; Bampton Lecturer for the year 1784; and late Publisher of a Critical Edition of the Gospels in Greek; and of a *Diatessaron* in the same Language, for the Use of Academical Students. (see our vol. LXXI. pp. 425, 539.) — He had, in his house at Oxford, a quantity of Greek and Oriental types; and, his man-servant having been taught the business of a compositor, some of his Works were fully prepared for the press at home, and then sent to the Clarendon Office to be worked off. — Amongst other works, he was at one time busily engaged in printing the Syriack Old Testament, described in the Appendix to his sermon on the Necessity of a Revisal of the English translation of the Bible. — Dr. White was the Reviewer of publications in Hebrew and subjects of Oriental literature in "*The British Critic.*"

May 23. At Southampton, in his 84th year, John Dumaesq, esq. late of Jersey.

May 24. At Hampstead, Middlesex, where he had resided the last fourteen years of his life, aged 78, Mr. Robert Cleets, one of the most inoffensive, retired, and complacent of men. His profession was that of a chaser, or enchaner; a profession which, at one time, from the caprice of fashion, had almost ceased to obtain encouragement. But within these few years chasing again became introduced in table-services, &c.; and Mr. Cleets resumed his very ingenious labours, and continued them till within a short period of his decease. A severe asthmatic complaint, which had wrought an internal decay, displayed its mortal progress about ten days before his dissolution; when, re-

signing himself to the mercy of God through Christ, he awaited his great change with the composure of one whose hope was full of immortality. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, in the same grave with his wife and two children.

At Chester, in his 77th year, Capt. Walter Watts, R. N.

At Carshalton Lodge, in consequence of a violent fall from his gig, J. Etridge, esq. formerly Captain in the Royal Dragoons. He has left a widow and seven children.

At Clifton, aged 19, Harriet Rachael, daughter of the late Dr. Fraser, Lower Grosvenor street.

May 25. Harriet, wife of Lancelot Shadwell, jun. esq. of Gower-street.

In his 79th year, Rev. James Pickburn, 30 years master of the academy in Grove-street, Hackney.

At Peterley House, Bucks, in her 54th year, the wife of Rev. T. Lloyd.

At Bath, E. Bayly, jun. esq. a partner in the house of Messrs. Cavenagh, Browne, and Co. Bristol.

May 26. At Hyde-park-corner, John Craufurd, esq. of Auchinames.

Rev. Henry Foster, Minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

In Surrey-square, universally respected and deservedly lamented, but, we regret to add, with a heart broken by grief and disappointment, produced by that which the unfortunate victim of it considered persecution and oppression unexampled in military life, Peter Thompson, esq. late major, and for 54 years an officer, of the 1st Royal Surrey reg. of militia. It is impossible in this short space to do justice to the amiable qualities, the virtues and endowments of the mind, which graced the character of this good man. The officers and soldiers of the Surrey regiment, some of whom for more than half a century served under him, can best testify to the exemplary character of him, whose constant care was the happiness of those under his command; and who was as much beloved in private life, as his retirement from military duty was regretted.

Aged 66, Edward Coxe, esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Joseph Grote, esq. of Badmure, near Henley-upon Thames.

At Devizes, Sir G. Farmer.

May 27. In Upper Brook-street, Visc. Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn.

In George-street, Portman-square, aged 63, Jeremiah Turner, esq.

In Great Titchfield-street, St. Mary-le-bone, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Kirby, widow of the late Wm. K. esq.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 60, Capt. John Wm. Wood, leaving a widow and seven children.

Aged 16, Eliza Matilda, only daughter of T. A. A. Barnes, esq. of Kingsland-road. W. Leslie, esq. of Donlugas, cp. Banff.

May

May 28. At Eden-farm, near Bromley, Kent, suddenly seized with a spasm whilst at breakfast with his family, and instantly expired, Right Hon. William Eden, Baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham, and Baron Auckland in Ireland, Auditor and Director of Greenwich Hospital, Recorder of Grantham, and Chancellor of the Mareschal College in Aberdeen. The shock which his lordship experienced in the unfortunate loss of his Son a few years ago affected him to such a degree, that he never recovered it. His Lordship was descended from the ancient family of Eden, of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, to which the rank of Baronetage was given in 1672, by Charles II. He was educated at Eton, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763, and in 1769 was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He married, in 1776, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, and sister to the present Lord Minto. His lordship having been an actively-employed Diplomatist, and accompanied by his lady in all his foreign missions, it has been said of him, that he had children in all parts of the world; and so it appears by the following account of the family:—William Frederick, the late Teller of the Exchequer, born in London; George, in Kent (who succeeds to the title and estates); Henry, at Paris; George Charles William Frederick, at the Hague; Eleanor, Countess of Buckinghamshire, in London; Catherine (Mrs. N. Vansittart) at New York; Elizabeth, wife of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, in London; Caroline (Mrs. Arthur Vansittart), at the Phoenix Park, Dublin; Mary Louisa (Mrs. Wedderburn), at St. Ildesonso, in Spain; and Mary, at Beckenham, in Kent.—*Some further particulars of this noble Lord in our Supplement.*

At Rev. H. S. Trimmer's vicarage, Heston, Middlesex, Anne Maria, fourth daughter of Rev. Barrington Bloomfield Syers, rector of Kedington, Suffolk.

May 29. At Chelsea, deservedly esteemed, J. Boardman, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law. He was one of the gentlemen deputed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, under the Duke of Leinster, to confer with the Grand Lodge of Masons of England, under the Duke of Sussex, on the occasion of the happy union which has taken place in the Masonic fraternity of the three Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

At Seckington, co. Warwick, George Owen, esq. late of London.

At Coldblow, near Dublin, Dorothea, wife of Hon. Baron George, brother of Sir Rupert G. bart.

At Malmaison, in consequence of a disorder which first appeared in the form of a catarrhal fever, and afterwards assumed such malignity as to cause her death in

three days, Josephine, the discarded wife of Buonaparte, and mother of Prince Eugene Beauharnois. She received, with as much piety as resignation, all the saccours of religion, and enjoyed the melancholy consolation of expiring in the arms of her son and daughter, Prince Eugene and the late Queen of Holland, from whom she has been so long separated. Some hours previous to her death she employed herself in considering the regrets of the numerous families whom she had relieved; and it appears these thoughts contributed greatly to abate her pain.

May 30. Aged 60, Thomas Nash, esq. of Guildford-street, formerly of Oporto.

In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Soley.

At Pentonville, Mr. John Richie, merchant, of Finch-lane.

At Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, aged 71, John Russel, esq. formerly an ensign in his Majesty's service. He was twice married. His first wife was sister to the late Sir William Addington, knt. whose father was rector of Litchborough, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton. By her he had two children, who are both dead. The son died a few years ago upon his return home from Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he had been admitted as a pensioner; and the daughter, a few weeks after her marriage to Mr. Bignell, attorney at law, Towcester, son of the late Mr. Bignell, attorney at law, Banbury. His second wife, who survives him, and by whom he has no issue, was Anna Maria, second daughter of the Rev. John Jephcott, rector of Kislbury, near Northampton.

May 31. Amelia, wife of Francis Whitmarsh, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Mrs. Fordyce, relict of the late Rev. James F. of Birmingham.

At Petersfield, on his return to his seat in the Isle of Wight, regretted and beloved, in his 74th year, Sir Nash Grose, knt. late one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. Sir Nash Grose was a native of London, and son of Edward Grose esq. Being designed for the Bar, he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term 1756. In a short time he discovered very respectable professional abilities, and established a character which soon procured him an extensive share of business. After about eight years practice as a barrister, he was called to the degree of Serjeant; and being considered as a sound lawyer, on the decease of the late patriotic Serjeant Glynn, he took the lead in the Court of Common Pleas. Serjeant Grose had the happiness of uniting the talent of a Special Pleader with a considerable portion of eloquence. In 1787, without the intervention of great friends, powerful alliances, or parliamentary interest, he was made one of the Judges in the Court of King's

King's Bench; and soon after, his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. In his judicial capacity, he ever conducted himself so as to avoid reflection or reproach; and this, the times considered in which he acted as judge, evinces no small degree of integrity. Sir Nash Grose retired from the Bench in 1813. His remains were interred in the Isle of Wight, June 3.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Alex. Robert Burrell, esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

June 3. At Great Parndon parsonage, in her 94th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, widow of John Johnson, esq. of Blackheath; and the last surviving child of Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, Cumberland, by a daughter of Sir John Chardin, the famed Oriental traveller. She was first married to Captain Spragg, R. N. nephew of Admiral Sir Edward Spragg, by whom she had no child. By her last husband she has left two children: viz. the Rev. J. Johnson, rector of Great Parndon, Essex; and Lady Hewett, wife of Sir Geo. Hewett, bart. commander of the forces in Ireland.

June 7. Eliza, wife of the Hon. Peter Boyle Blaquiere, and third daughter of Denis O'Brien, of Newcastle, co. Limerick, esq. She was married on the 13th of September, 1804, and has left issue.

June 5. At Camberwell (after a long illness of four years), aged 25, John Josias Dickson, esq. He presented to his sorrowing friends a most impressive example of Christian fortitude and resignation: taught them patiently to suffer, and piously to die.

June 14. At Lewisham, aged 63, Wm. Hall Timbrel, esq. of Streatly, Berks, and Sevenoaks, Kent. He was many years a captain in the Berks Militia, and one of the deputy-lieutenants of that county.

June 15. At the Rectory-house of Burgh, co. Suffolk, in the 85th year of his age, and the 54th of his incumbency, the Rev. Benjamin Dawson, LL.D. rector of that parish. Of manners mild and unassuming, he possessed virtues which form the brightest ornament of private life. As a Divine he was eminent for his extensive acquaintance with every branch of theology; as a Critic, for the correctness of his strictures, and the perspicuity of his remarks; and not less distinguished, as a Philologist, for the accuracy of his judgment, and depth of his research. A zealous advocate for religious as well as civil liberty, his sentiments were liberal, candid, and enlarged; and although such sentiments too frequently expose those who entertain them to censure and obloquy, yet on every occasion he warmly espoused the cause of free and genuine Toleration; and boldly acted up to that principle with firmness and consistency. In 1772, when the peti-

tion for affording relief from subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was presented to Parliament, it received his steady and decided support. He was the author of several treatises on various subjects of theology and criticism, which were published at different periods of his life. But the chief work, on which he had been long engaged, and of which a small part only is published, was a *Philological Dictionary of the English Language*; a work which evinces a profound knowledge of the theory of language; and which, as far as it is completed, has extended the bounds of philological science, and enriched, in no inconsiderable degree, the stores of etymology. [See some further particulars of this learned writer and his brothers, in the Eighth Volume of *Nichols's Anecdotes*.]

Of Dr. Samuel Barry, of Kingsdown Parade, Bristol (see p. 516, b.) a Correspondent says, "Among the medical characters, who patronised him by their friendship and confidence, were Sir Noah Thomas, Sir Richard Jebb, Doctors Fothergill, Warren, Reynolds, and several others, highly celebrated in their day; but his attainments were not limited to those of his profession. He was naturally of an anxious and inquiring disposition, especially on subjects of everlasting concern. To these he devoted, both late and early, all the time he could spare from other duties. His taste and judgment in the selection of the purest and most orthodox writers on controversial points of divinity, and the notes with which he has enriched their several works, have not only considerably added to the choice and value of his extensive library, which must not be sold, but show, moreover, the variety of his reading, the acuteness of his observations, and the ability with which they are made. During the last twenty years he had retired from practice, on a moderate yet sufficient income, that he might gratify, with fewer interruptions, his favourite propensities to useful study and religious contemplation. From these unfailing sources he drew support and consolation under the manifold sufferings of far-advanced age. To indulge in charitable actions, he found no hardship in the prudent exercise of self-denial. On all fit occasions he was desirous of imparting to others, with feelings of most ardent zeal, the result of his own experienced life on men and manners. The clearness and energy of his mind did not once forsake him; for, in the very last conflict of expiring nature, he was steadfast, reconciled, and happy.—The place of his birth was Bitton, in Gloucestershire, where he was also buried; of which parish his father had been for upwards of forty years the much esteemed and venerable incumbent."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 25, to June 23, 1814.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	172	60 and 70	156
Males - 1146	2248	Males - 887	1720		5 and 10	89	70 and 80	108
Females 1097		Females 833			10 and 20	55	80 and 90	43
Whereof have died under 2 years old					501	20 and 30	121	90 and 100	5
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.					30 and 40	166	100	1
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					40 and 50	145	108	1
					50 and 60	176	111	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.						MARITIME COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	69 7 00	0 33	7 27	0 41	7	Essex	67 4 29	0 33	0 25	8 39	3
Surrey	70 0 34	0 33	6 27	8 43	6	Kent	67 6 00	0 36	6 26	0 39	4
Hertford	65 0 33	0 33	0 27	2 58	9	Sussex	62 8 00	0 32	0 24	0 00	0
Bedford	65 5 00	0 34	9 24	6 39	11	Suffolk	62 7 00	0 31	5 23	1 37	8
Huntingd.	61 5 00	0 32	8 22	4 37	1	Camb.	60 4 00	0 32	0 17	10 00	0
Northamp.	63 0 44	0 29	9 21	4 41	10	Norfolk	59 9 32	0 28	2 20	6 35	7
Rutland	66 9 00	0 32	0 27	6 45	6	Lincoln	62 5 00	0 29	2 17	9 42	7
Leicester	70 4 00	0 33	6 25	0 46	0	York	63 9 44	0 37	8 20	8 44	4
Nottingh.	72 8 42	6 57	6 25	10 48	6	Durham	66 0 00	0 48	0 28	0 00	0
Derby	76 4 00	0 00	0 29	6 59	6	Northum.	63 1 48	0 34	4 24	11 34	8
Stafford	77 4 00	0 39	2 26	7 48	3	Cumberl.	73 6 45	4 33	10 25	6 00	0
Salop	72 6 55	6 39	10 35	6 56	10	Westmor.	78 2 52	0 41	7 28	6 00	0
Hereford	64 2 44	8 31	1 29	6 44	8	Lancaster	75 2 00	0 00	0 25	7 46	0
Worcester	70 3 49	10 42	8 34	2 50	2	Chester	70 5 00	0 00	0 30	4 00	0
Warwick	72 0 00	0 40	0 33	8 51	9	Flint	72 11 00	0 44	3 00	0 00	0
Wilts	61 6 00	0 29	10 25	6 46	0	Denbigh	77 2 00	0 44	9 27	2 00	0
Berks	70 4 00	0 31	0 26	7 46	0	Anglesea	00 0 00	0 36	0 16	0 00	0
Oxford	69 0 00	0 28	0 23	9 44	3	Carnarvon	80 0 00	0 42	0 22	8 00	0
Bucks	68 10 00	0 34	3 25	8 42	10	Merioneth	79 1 00	0 44	4 33	10 00	0
Brecon	73 6 44	9 43	1 22	4 00	0	Cardigan	79 0 00	0 38	0 16	8 00	0
Montgom.	73 7 00	0 43	2 35	5 00	0	Pembroke	62 2 00	0 35	8 13	4 00	0
Radnor	64 0 00	0 36	1 29	8 00	0	Carmarth.	69 5 00	0 33	1 14	0 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Glamorgan	73 11 00	0 37	4 24	0 00	0
69 2 42 9 35 5 25 1 44 8						Gloucester	73 11 00	0 33	4 26	6 40	2
Average of Scotland, per quarter:						Somerset	68 7 00	0 00	0 18	8 45	0
60 1 43 10 38 0 25 1 38 3						Monmo.	74 4 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....						Devon	71 2 00	0 30	7 23	11 00	0
						Cornwall	68 3 00	0 28	4 23	6 00	0
						Dorset	64 7 00	0 27	6 24	4 45	6
						Hants	65 3 00	0 29	6 25	10 43	4
							68 5 41	9 33	6 22	11 41	10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 27: 60s. to 65s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from June 13 to June 18:
Total 3972 Quarters. Average 70s. 5½d.—1s. 6½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 18, 31s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 22, 65s. 5½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 20:

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	8l. 8s. to 11l. 11s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	13l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 17:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 17s. Straw 1l. 19s.
Clover 6l. 18s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 1l. 17s. 6d. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, June 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	7s. to 8s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market this Day:	
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts about 1583.	Calves 130.
Pork	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	Sheep	14,080.
			Pigs 280.

COALS, June 27: Newcastle 53s. 0d.—58s. 0d. Sunderland 53s. 0d.—00s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow, 108s. Mottled 120s. Curd 124s. CANDLES, 15s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 16s. 6d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 4d. Clare Market, 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 4d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June, 1814 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-st. London. Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 780*l*. with 22*l*. clear Half year's Dividend.—Grand Junction, 233*l*. 235*l*. with 3*l*. 10*s*. clear half year's Dividend.—Monmouth 155*l*. ex half year's Dividend 5*l*. clear.—Grand Union, 95*l*.—Kennet and Avon Old Shares, 22*l*. New *l*. Discount.—Lancaster, 9*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 16*l*.—Croydon, 15*l*.—West-India Dock, 155*l*. London Ditto, 04*l*. 103*l*.—Globe Insurance, 112*l*.—Imperial, 48*l*.—Atlas 4*l*.—Sun Life Ditto, 7*l*. 10*s*. premium.—Strand Bridge, with Annuity, 59*l*. Discount. Vauxhall Ditto, 66*l*. Discount.—London Flour Shares, 6*l*.—Highgate Archway, 11*l*.—London Institution, 39*l*. 18*s*.—Surrey Ditto, 12*l*. 12*s*.

(Days)												
Bank	Rel.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	Long	Irish	Imp.	India	South Sea	India	Ex.	Om.
Stock.	3 per Ct.	Cons.	Cons.	Navy.	Ann.	3 per Ct.	Ann.	Stock.	Annuities	Bonds.	Bills.	min.
249	66½	67½	82½	shut	16½	—	—	19½	70½	10 pr.	5 pr.	2½ pr.
Holiday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	66½	10 pr.	5 pr.	—
248	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	8 pr.	5 pr.	—
Sunday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	7 pr.	5 pr.	—
247	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	6 pr.	5 pr.	—
Holiday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	4 pr.	5 pr.	—
246	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Sunday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
245	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Holiday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
244	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Sunday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
243	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Holiday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
242	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Sunday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
241	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Holiday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
240	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Sunday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
239	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—
Holiday	66½	67½	82½	—	16½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	5 pr.	—

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1814.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Stockbrokers.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXIV. PART I.

Embellished with a beautiful North-west View of the CATHEDRAL of ROUEN;
and comparative GROUND-PLANS of the outer Walls of some
of the most celebrated CHURCHES in EUROPE.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

AS a companion to the English Cathedrals occasionally introduced into your Miscellany by your excellent Correspondent Mr. Carter, for which your Readers are much indebted to him, permit me to request you to insert the North-west View of the Cathedral Church of Rouen in Normandy (see the *Frontispiece to this Volume*), copied from the Print of it in "Some Account of the Alien Priories, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales *;" and, as that Work is now become scarce, I request you farther to oblige me by inserting the following account of it from that publication. Your Readers will bear in mind that it was written in 1779. What alterations the late unhappy Revolution may have made, I hope some other Correspondent will have the kindness to inform you.

"The Diocese of Rouen is one of the largest and most considerable in the kingdom of France. It is 35 leagues in length, and 20 in width, bounded by the sea on the North side, and within land contiguous to the dioceses of Amiens, Beauvais, Paris, Chartres, Evreux, and Lisieux. In that extent are comprehended the Pais de Caux, de Roumois, de Vexin, and De Bray. The city of Rouen, and towns of Dieppe, Gisors, Caudebec, Havre de Grace, Montivilliers, Fescamp, Andely, Meulan, Pontoise, Magny, Chaumont, Gournay, Lions, Eu, Aumale, Neufchâtel, Arques, Elbeuf, Quillebeuf, and Harfleur; above 60 bourgs, or boroughs; 1388 parishes; six archdeacons; 30 rural deanries; 10 chapters of canons; 28 abbeys; and above 100 religious houses of both sexes. The archbishop of Rouen is primate of Normandy, earl of Dieppe and Louviers,

and lord of Gaillon, Fresne, and Deville; having in those places Haute Justice, i. e. a power to judge and determine all civil and criminal causes (except high treason) arising within the liberty or precincts of these places. He collates to nine dignities in the cathedral of Rouen, and to near 60 canonries, as well in that chapter as those of Andely and St. George. He presents or nominates to 120 churches, 40 chapels, and several other benefices, and his annual income is about 50,000 livres. The Bishops of Bayeux, Avranches, Evreux, Seez, Lisieux, and Coutances, are his suffragans.

"The See of Rouen owes its foundation to Mellon, a native of Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, who planted Christianity here about the middle of the third century. The first Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built by him about A. D. 270; the present by St. Romain about 633, enlarged by Richard I. duke of Normandy, 942; by Archbishop Robert, surnamed the Magnificent, 1030; and finished by Maurile 1055. The nave is in length 210 feet, the choir 110, and Lady chapel 88: total length from East to West 408 feet: the breadth of the nave and ailes 93 feet, and the length from the pavement to the vaulting 94 feet; the transept 164 feet from North to South; the center tower, 152 feet high, rests on four pillars, each 31 feet in circumference, and composed of 31 smaller pillars, and supports a spire 380 feet high, ascended by 500 steps, erected 1514; it has 130 windows, three of them in form of roses or marigolds, and many of them beautifully painted. The archbishop's throne and the stalls are very magnificent, and built 1467. The screen before the choir has two handsome chapels, that on the right-hand dedicated to our Lady of the Vow by the citizens, in a great plague, about the middle of the 14th century. There are 23 other chapels. The Lady chapel behind the choir was built by the chapter 1302; it is 57 feet high, well lighted, and full of magnificent tombs.

"The

* See vol. XLIX. p. 552.

"The West porch, with its towers, is 170 feet wide; the three portals loaded with bas-reliefs and niches stript of their statues by the Hugonots 1562: over the middle door was the genealogy of the Virgin. This front, being ruinous, was taken down 1509, and rebuilt by Cardinal d'Amboise, then archbishop. Three of its turrets were blown down in a most violent hail-storm on Midsummer day 1683, which did other damage to this church to a considerable amount. The *tour de Beurre*, or *Butter tower*, on the right-hand of the portal, so called from a Papal dispensation, permitting the contributors towards it to use butter and milk meats during Lent, was begun 1485, and finished 1507, near 230 feet high, and contains the great bell called *Georges d'Amboise*, cast 1501, 13 feet high, and weighing 400 pounds. The corresponding tower of St. Romain was built as at present about 1470, and contains eight bells and a large one. Before the West front is an inclosure nearly square, called the porch or court of our Lady, with a fountain. The two transepts have also rich porches with two towers. One of these is called the Bookseller's Porch, because their shops were formerly in it. The other, *Portail de la Calende*.

"The chapter consists of the archbishop, dean, chanter, treasurer, six archdeacons, a chancellor, and 50 canons.

"In the middle of the choir is the tomb of Charles V. of France, 1380, with his figure holding in his hand his heart, which is buried here: on the side of the high altar, the figure of Richard I. king of England, whose heart was also buried here: and opposite to him

Henry, son of Henry II. king of England; William, his uncle, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and the empress Matilda: John, duke of Bedford, regent of France 1435. In the Lady chapel are monuments of the two Cardinals d'Amboise, uncle and nephew; Louis de Breze, grand seneschal of Normandy, and his wife Diana de Poitiers, who had been mistress of Henry IV. Cardinal Deschamps, bishop of Coutances, 1413; Archbishops Maurile 1067, Cardinal Estoteville 1483, John de Bayeux 1087, William Bonne Ame 1110, William de Flavacour 1306, Ralph Roussel 1452. In the old choir lay Rollo, first duke of Normandy, and his son William Longspé, the second duke; and in the present nave Sybilla, wife of Duke Robert II. 1102. In the choir of this church, the Dukes of Normandy were crowned by the archbishops.—Rouen has had a succession of upwards of 90 archbishops."

"The churches and lands in England given to this Cathedral by several of our early Kings, may be seen in the *Monasticon*, vol. II. p. 1017. See also Dr. Ducarel's *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, p. 23."

To give a just degree of consequence to the annexed engraving, it may be understood that it has been compared with a large view of the West front, and centre tower and spire rising beyond it, published at Rouen about the time of our Queen Anne (costume of the people seen near this church, being peculiar at that period to both countries); and I am much gratified in finding they correspond in all their lines—a confirmation that each is a faithful representation. Yours, &c. B. N.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

Between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and His MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY,

Signed at Paris, the 30th day of May 1814.

HIS Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and of Navarre on the other part, animated by an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the sufferings of mankind, by a permanent peace, founded upon a just repartition of force between its States, and containing in its stipulations the pledge of its durability; and His Britannic Majesty, together with His Allies, being unwilling to require of France, now that, replaced under the paternal government of her

Kings, she offers the assurance of security and stability to Europe, the conditions and guarantees which they had with regret demanded from her former Government, their said Majesties have named Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle, and sign a Treaty of Peace and Amity; namely,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and

and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.; the Right Honourable George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Forcartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis, and Kellie, &c. one of the Sixteen Peers representing the Peerage of Scotland in the House of Lords, Knight of His Majesty's Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; the Right Honourable William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of His Order of the Thistle, and of the Orders of Russia, General in His Majesty's Army, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, Knight of His Majesty's Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, Lieutenant-General in His Majesty's Army, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of several others, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia; and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and His said Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, having exchanged their full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I. There shall be from this day forward perpetual peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other, their heirs and successors, their dominions and subjects, respectively.

The High Contracting Parties shall devote their best attention to maintain, not only between themselves, but, inasmuch as depends upon them, between all the States of Europe, that harmony and good understanding which are so necessary for their tranquillity.

II. The Kingdom of France retains its limits entire, as they existed on the 1st of January, 1792. It shall further receive the increase of Territory comprised within the line established by the following Article:—

III. On the side of Belgium, Germany and Italy, the antient frontiers

shall be re-established as they existed the 1st of January 1792, extending from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nieuport, to the Mediterranean between Cagnes and Nice, with the following modifications:

1st. In the department of Jemappes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chimay, shall belong to France, where the line of demarkation comes in contact with the Canton of Dour, it shall pass between that Canton and those of Boussu and Paturage, and likewise further on it shall pass between the Canton of Merbes-le-Chateau, and those of Binck and Thuin.

2. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the Cantons of Walcourt, Florennes, Beauraing, and Gedinne, shall belong to France; where the demarkation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which separates the said Cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining Cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarkation, at the point where it diverges from the old line of frontier, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from Perle to Fremersdorff, and by the limit which separates the Canton of Tholey from the remaining Cantons of the said department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of La Sarre, the Cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval shall continue to belong to France, as likewise the portion of the Canton of Lebach which is situated to the South of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhofen, Hilshach and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, in the neighbourhood of Querselle (which place belongs to France) the line which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Ottweiler reaches that which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Lebach. The frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above described, and afterwards by that which separates the Canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having, before the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a portion of the departments of Mount Tonnerre and of the Lower Rhine, for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom.

The new demarkation from the point in the neighbourhood of Obersteinbach (which place is left out of the limits of France) where the boundary between the department of the Moselle, and that

of Mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the Cantons of Weissenbourg and Bergsabern (on the side of France) from the Cantons of Permasens Dahn, and Annweiler (on the side of Germany), as far as the point near the village of Vollmersheim where that line touches the antient radius of the fortress of Landau. From this radius which remains as it was in 1792 the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river de la Queich, which on leaving the said radius at Queichheim (that place remaining to France) flows near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim, (these places also belonging to France) to the Rhine, which from thence shall continue to form the boundary of France and Germany.

The main stream (Thalweg) of the Rhine shall constitute the frontier; provided, however, that the changes which may hereafter take place in the course of that river shall not affect the property of the Islands. The right of possession in these Islands shall be re-established as it existed at the signature of the Treaty of Luneville.

6. In the department of the Doubs the frontier shall be so regulated as to commence above the Ranconnière near Locle and follow the Crest of Jura between the Cerneux, Pequignot and the village of Fontenelle, as far as the peak of that Mountain situated about seven or eight thousand feet to the North-west of the village of La Brevine, where it shall again fall in with the antient boundary of France.

7. In the department of the Leman, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pays de Vaud, and the different portions of the territory of the Republic of Geneva (which is to form part of Switzerland) remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Cantons of Frangy and of St. Julien (with the exception of the districts situated to the North of a line drawn from the point where the river of *La Laire* enters the territory of Geneva near Chanay following the confines of Sesequin, Laconex and Seseneuve, which shall remain out of the limits of France) the Canton of Reignier (with the exception of the portion to the East of a line which follows the confines of the Muraz Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, which shall be out of the French limits) and the Canton of La Roche (with the exception of the places called La Roche, and Armanoy with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different Cantons, and the line which separates the

districts continuing to belong to France, from those which She does not retain.

8. In the department of Montblanc, France acquires the sub-Prefecture of Chambery, with the exception of the Cantons of L'Hôpital, St. Pierre d'Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian, and the sub-Prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the Canton of Faverges, situated to the East of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlen on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the Canton of Thones; this line, together with the limit of the cantons before mentioned, shall on this side form the new frontier.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, remain such as they were the 1st of January, 1792, and a joint Commission shall be named on the part of the two Crowns for the purpose of finally determining the line.

France on her part renounces all rights of Sovereignty, *Suzeraineté*, and of possession over all the countries, districts, towns and places situated beyond the frontier above described, the Principality of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin, of the Comté de Montbeilliard, together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January, 1792. The Powers reserve to themselves, reciprocally, the complete right to fortify any point in their respective States which they may judge necessary for their security.

To prevent all injury to private property, and protect, according to the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the States bordering on France Commissioners, who shall proceed, conjointly with French Commissioners, to the delineation of the respective boundaries.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have performed their task, maps shall be drawn, signed by the respective Commissioners, and posts shall be placed to point out the reciprocal boundaries.

IV. To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory situated on the lake, France consents that the road by *Versoy*

Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments shall amicably arrange the means for preventing smuggling, regulating the posts, and maintaining the said road.

V. The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the Sea, and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one: — and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial, and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future Congress, with a view to facilitate the communication between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to other Rivers, which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

VI. Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of that Sovereignty shall not in any case belong to a Prince wearing or destined to wear a foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative bond.

Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern Herself.

Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

VII. The Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall belong in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

VIII. His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for Himself and His Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January 1792, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception however of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucie and of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Séchelles, which several Colonies and Possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

IX. His Majesty the King of Sweden

and Norway, in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadaloupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights He may have acquired over that Island.

X. Her Most Faithful Majesty in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with Her Allies and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly Arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

XI. The places and forts in those Colonies and Settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

XII. His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured Nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the Two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect Their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the Police.

XIII. The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

XIV. Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or His Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas on the Continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months; and

and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

XV. The High Contracting Parties having, by the 4th Article of the Convention of the 23d of April last, reserved to themselves the right of disposing, in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the arsenals and ships of war, armed and unarmed, which may be found in the maritime places restored by the 2d Article of the said Convention; it is agreed, that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and unarmed, together with the naval ordnance and naval stores, and all materials for building and equipment, shall be divided between France and the countries where the said places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France, and one-third for the Power to whom the said places shall belong. The ships and vessels on the stocks, which shall not be launched within six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being broken up shall be, as such, divided in the same proportions.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division and draw up a statement of the same, and passports or safe conducts shall be granted by the Allied Powers for the purpose of securing the return into France of the workmen, seamen, and others in the employment of France.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime places which were already in the power of the Allies before the 23d April, and the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet in the Texel, are not comprised in the above stipulations.

The French Government engages to withdraw, or to cause to be sold every thing which shall belong to it by the above stipulations within the space of three months after the division shall have been carried into effect.

Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

XVI. The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except

for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

XVII. The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war; and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

XVIII. The Allied Powers, desiring to offer His Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present Peace, renounce all the sums which their Governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, renounces every claim which He might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this article, the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts They may have mutually cancelled.

XIX. The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French Authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

XX. The High Contracting Parties, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, shall name Commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th Articles. These Commissioners shall undertake the examination of the claims referred to in the preceding Articles, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the consideration of the manner in which the French Government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the High Contracting Parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours, shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

XXI. The debts which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22d of December 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

XXII. The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects, employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

XXIII. The Functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

XXIV. The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*caisse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13 (18 January, 1805,) and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

XXV. The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*Caisse de service*" and in the

"*Caisse d'amortissement*," or other "*caisse*," of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

XXVI. From the first day of January 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military, and ecclesiastical; pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

XXVII. National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the antient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to Her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

XXVIII. The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine*," de "*Detraction*," and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, or which have been formerly incorporated, shall be expressly maintained.

XXIX. The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

XXX. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet finished, or finished after the 31st of December 1812, whether on the Rhine or in the departments detached from France by the present Treaty, shall be placed to the account of the future possessors of the territory, and shall be paid by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of that country.

XXXI. All archives, maps, plans, and documents whatever, belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries: or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

This stipulation applies to the archives, maps, and plates, which may have been carried away from the countries during their temporary occupation by the different armies.

XXXII.

XXXII. All the powers engaged on either side in the present war, shall, within the space of two months, send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, for the purpose of regulating in general Congress, the arrangements which are to complete the provisions of the present Treaty.

XXXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the thirtieth of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) ABERDEEN.

(L. S.) CATHCART.

(L. S.) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-Gen.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I. His Most Christian Majesty, concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all His efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

II. The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the manner of paying the balance which shall appear in favour of the one or the other of the two Powers.

III. The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

IV. Immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the sequestrations which since the year 1792 (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two) may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts, or any other effects of

the High Contracting Parties or the subjects, shall be taken off.

The Commissioners mentioned in the 2d article shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property moveable or immovable, illegally confiscated by the French Authorities, also for the total or partial loss of the debts or other property, illegally detained under sequestration since the year 1792 (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two).

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain and His Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to His Most Christian Majesty, of Their desire to obliterate every trace of that disastrous epocha so happily terminated by the present Peace, engages on His part, when complete justice shall be rendered to His subjects, to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in His favour for support of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the report of the above Commissioners, and the discharge of the sums due to British Subjects, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be proved to belong to them, shall complete the renunciation.

V. The two High Contracting Parties, desiring to establish the most friendly relations between Their respective subjects, reserve to Themselves, and promise to come to a mutual understanding and arrangement, as soon as possible, upon Their commercial interests, with the view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of Their respective States.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Treaty Patent of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to them the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) ABERDEEN.

(L. S.) CATHCART.

(L. S.) CHARLES STEWART,

Lieut.-Gen.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT.
ROYAL

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter of the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent.

"Sir,

"I am once more reluctantly compelled to address Your Royal Highness, and to inclose for Your inspection Copies of a Note which I have had the honour to receive from the Queen, and of the Answer which I have thought it my duty to return to Her Majesty. It would be in vain for Me to enquire into the reasons of the alarming declaration made by Your Royal Highness, that You have taken the fixed and unalterable determination never to meet Me upon any occasion either in publick or private: of these Your Royal Highness is pleased to state Yourself to be the only judge. You will perceive, by My Answer to Her Majesty, that I have only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards Her Majesty from exercising my right of appearing before Her Majesty at the public Drawing Rooms to be held in the ensuing month. But, Sir, lest it should be by possibility supposed that the words of Your Royal Highness can convey any insinuation from which I shrink, I am bound to demand of Your Royal Highness what circumstances can justify the proceeding You have thus thought fit to adopt?

"I owe it to Myself, to My Daughter, and to the Nation, to which I am deeply indebted for the vindication of My honour, to remind Your Royal Highness of what You know, that, after open persecution and mysterious enquiries upon undefined charges, the malice of My enemies fell entirely upon themselves; that I was restored by The King, with the advice of His Ministers, to the full enjoyment of My rank in his Court, upon My complete acquittal; since His Majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of Parliament and the Country, to be proved guilty or to be treated as innocent; I have been declared, what I am, innocent; I will not submit to be treated as guilty.

"Sir, Your Royal Highness may possibly refuse to read this Letter, but the World must know that I have written it, and they will see My real motives for foregoing, in this instance, the rights of My rank; occasions, however, may arise (one I trust is far distant) when I must appear in Publick, and Your Royal Highness must be present also. Can Your Royal Highness have contemplated the full extent of Your declaration? has Your Royal Highness forgotten the

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approaching Marriage of Our Daughter, and the possibility of Our Coronation?

"I wave My rights, in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve The Queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which She is placed by Your Royal Highness, not from any consciousness of blame, not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of My own worthiness to enjoy them.

"Sir, the time You have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling; many Illustrious Strangers are already arrived in England, amongst others, as I am informed, the illustrious Heir of the House of Orange, who has announced himself to Me as My future Son-in-Law; from their society I am unjustly excluded; others are expected, of rank equal to Your own, to rejoice with Your Royal Highness in the Peace of Europe; My Daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendour and publicity becoming the approaching Nuptials of the presumptive Heiress of this Empire: this season Your Royal Highness has chosen for treating Me with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and, of all His Majesty's Subjects, I alone am prevented, by Your Royal Highness, from appearing in My place to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every Mother but Me. I am, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's faithful Wife,
C. P.

Connaught Place, May 26, 1814."

The Letter of the Queen to the Princess of Wales.

"Windsor Castle, May 23, 1814.

"The Queen considers it to be Her duty to lose no time in acquainting the Princess of Wales, that she has received a communication from Her Son the Prince Regent, in which He states that Her Majesty's intention of holding two Drawing Rooms in the ensuing month, having been notified to the Publick, He must declare that He considers that His own presence at Her Court cannot be dispensed with, and that He desires it may be distinctly understood, for reasons of which He alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in publick or private.

"The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess

Princess of Wales the impossibility of Her Majesty's receiving Her Royal Highness at Her Drawing Rooms.

CHARLOTTE R."

The Letter of the Princess of Wales to the Queen.

"Madam,

"I have received the Letter which Your Majesty has done Me the honour to address to Me, prohibiting My appearance at the Publick Drawing Rooms which will be held by Your Majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret.

"I will not presume to discuss with Your Majesty topics which must be as painful to Your Majesty as to Myself.

"Your Majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which The King was so kind as to honour Me, up to the period of His Majesty's indisposition, which no one of His Majesty's Subjects has so much cause to lament as Myself, and that His Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon Me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of His attachment and approbation by His public reception of Me at His Court, at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when His protection was most necessary to Me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid My respects to Your Majesty; I am now without appeal or protector: but I cannot so far forget My duty to The King and to Myself, as to surrender My right to appear at any Publick Drawing Room to be held by Your Majesty.

"That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of Your Majesty's situation, I yield, in the present instance, to the will of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, announced to Me by Your Majesty, and shall not present Myself at the Drawing Rooms of the next month.

"It would be presumptuous in Me to attempt to enquire of Your Majesty the reasons of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent for this harsh proceeding, of which His Royal Highness can alone be the judge. I am unconscious of offence; and in that reflection I must endeavour to find consolation for all the mortifications I experience, even for this, the last, the most unexpected, and the most severe: the prohibition given to Me alone to appear before Your Majesty, to offer My congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the Illustrious Personages who will, in all probability, be assembled at Your Majesty's Court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage.

"I beseech Your Majesty to do Me an act of justice, to which, in the present circumstances, Your Majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those Illustrious Strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards Your Majesty, which alone induce Me to abstain from the exercise of My right to appear before Your Majesty; and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the malice of My enemies to fix upon Me the shadow of any one imputation which could render Me unworthy of their society or regard.

"Your Majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve Myself from the suspicion of disrespect towards Your Majesty, by making publick the cause of My absence from Court at a time when the duties of My station would otherwise peculiarly demand my attendance. I have the honour to be, Your Majesty's most obedient Daughter-in-Law and Servant,
C. P.
Connaught House, May 24, 1814."

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

"Windsor Castle, May 25, 1814.

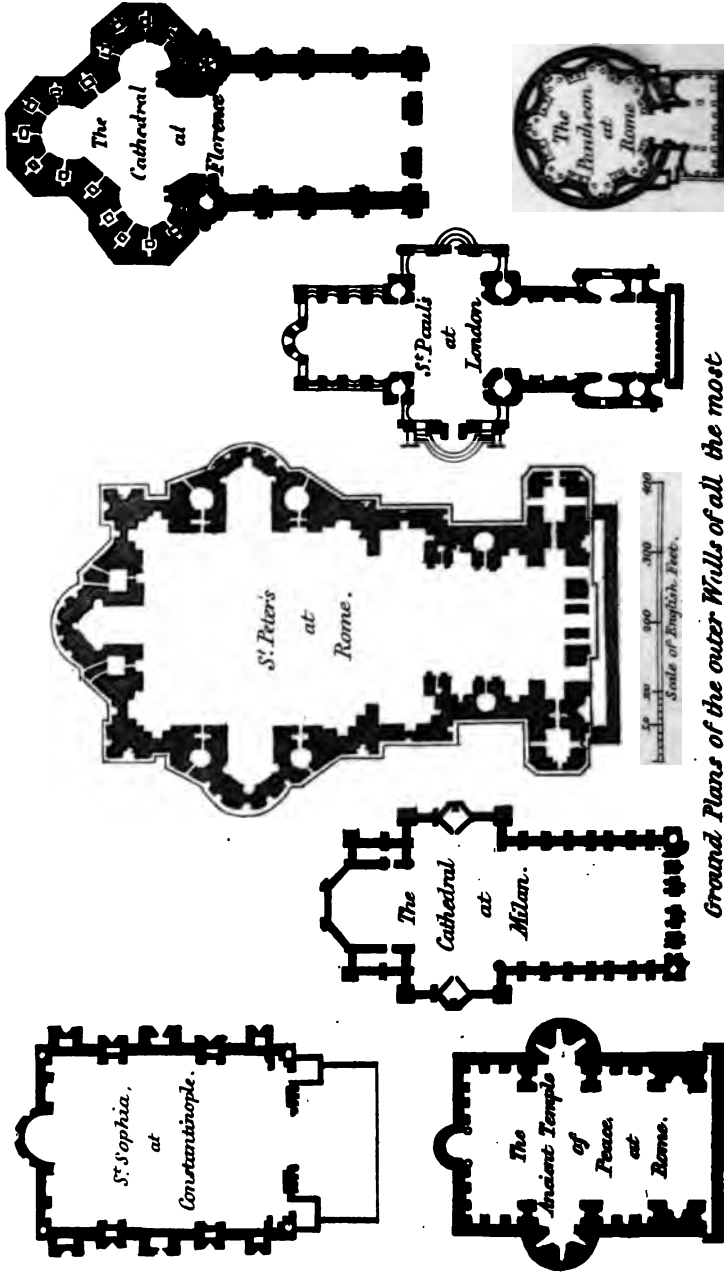
"The Queen has received this afternoon the Princess of Wales's Letter of yesterday, in reply to the communication which She was desired by the Prince Regent to make to Her; and She is sensible of the disposition expressed by Her Royal Highness not to discuss with Her topics which must be painful to both.

"The Queen considers it incumbent upon Her to send a Copy of the Princess of Wales's Letter to the Prince Regent; and Her Majesty could have felt no hesitation in communicating to the Illustrious Strangers, who may possibly be present at Her Court, the circumstances which will prevent the Princess of Wales from appearing there, if Her Royal Highness had not rendered a compliance with Her wish to this effect unnecessary, by intimating her intention of making publick the cause of Her absence.
CHARLOTTE R."

The Princess of Wales to the Queen.

"The Princess of Wales has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Note from the Queen, dated yesterday; and begs permission to return her best thanks to Her Majesty for Her gracious condescension in the willingness expressed by Her Majesty to have communicated to the Illustrious Strangers who will in all probability be present at Her Majesty's Court, the reasons which have induced Her Royal Highness not to be present.

"Such communication, as it appears to Her Royal Highness, cannot be the less



Ground Plans of the outer Walls of all the most celebrated Churches in Europe.

less necessary on account of any publicity which it may be in the power of Her Royal Highness to give to Her motives; and the Princess of Wales, therefore, entreats the active good offices of Her Majesty upon an occasion wherein the Princess of Wales feels it so essential to Her that she should not be misunderstood.

C. P.

Connaught Place, May 26, 1814.

The Queen to the Princess of Wales,

" Windsor Castle, May 27, 1814.

"The Queen cannot omit to acknowledge the receipt of the Princess of Wales's Note of yesterday, although it does not appear to Her Majesty to require any other Reply than that already conveyed to Her Royal Highness's preceding Letter. CHARLOTTE R."

Mr. URBAN, June 11.

THE annexed comparative Scales of the Dimensions of the largest and most celebrated Religious Edifices in Europe may not be unacceptable to your Readers. It is faithfully reduced from a fine Drawing in the possession of your truly respectable friend and occasional correspondent Dr. Parr.

Such of your Readers as possess sets of your inestimable Work may consult Vol. XX, p. 580, where the particular dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's, London, are given, with a View of the Choir of St. Paul's; as also, Vol. XXIII, pp. 78, 79, for plans of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, drawn on the same scale.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, June 15.

AFTER setting aside the mortification conceived at not finding one of our sublime ancient churches in the accompanying assemblage of Religious Edifices in Europe, it may be noted, that by a comparison of these Plans with foreign engravings of the same subjects on larger and more detailed scales, it is found they are rather to be depended on as good copies than doubtful representations. It might have been wished that the inner Walls, marking the several aisles and chapels of each structure, had been delineated, as there is sufficient space in each of these associated engravings for that purpose.

Though the arrangements vary in their smaller parts in the several de-

signs, yet their great whole still preserves the Christian idea of a place of Divine worship, in the cruciform laying-down of the lines; Western entrance, nave, transepts, choir, and altar end, Eastwards; even the Pagan temple, the Pantheon, converted to the uses of the Church of Christ, bears out this analogy. Glancing at our new-conceived edifices for public devotion, little or nothing of this sort is visible; a perverse spirit of Innovation, under the disguise of Improvement, guides the hands of modern designers employed to raise piles sacred to religious purposes.

Reverting to the Plate before us, and viewing the great objects thus brought into one comparative view, the mind is left to contemplate on their varied proportions, as well as diversified forms; instructing both!

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

IN my topographical description of Wycliffe, Yorkshire, vol. LXXXII, p. 321, &c.) I stated the following fact; namely, that upon the death of Ralph Wycliffe in 1606, the male line became extinct, and that his two sisters married, the one a Witham, and the other a Tunstall, the latter of whom redeemed the other moiety, and that thus the estate descended to the present possessor, F. Constable, esq. In your Magazine for January 1813, p. 20, a Correspondent of yours, who signs himself Senex, has brought forward no small objections to this statement. He says, the male line did not become extinct on the death of the above Ralph, but was continued in his uncle William, whom I mention to be living in 1611; and that David, the grandson of this William, mortgaged the estates to Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. in the beginning of the last century. Now, Mr. Urban, if those of your readers who feel any interest in the matter, will for a moment examine those monumental inscriptions which I have given from Wycliffe Church, in that part of your Magazine referred to above, they will find that this Ralph's father was called William, therefore how could he have an uncle William? They will also find that I do not there mention a William Wycliffe as living in 1611. The only time that date occurs in my paper is in the transcript

transcript of a monumental inscription on brass, placed, in 1611, by a John Wycliffe to the memory of his father William who died in 1584, and his mother Merial who died in 1557.

That Senex is wrong in the latter part of his statement concerning the mortgaging of the estate by a David Wycliffe, will easily appear from the following document in the possession of H. Witham of Cliffe, esq. who is lineally descended from that John Witham who married the coheiress Dorothy Wycliffe.

Burgus de Darlington'.

Curia Capitalis Reve'ndi in Xp'o patris d'ni d'ni Will'm Dunelm' ep'i, tent' ib'm XXI die Junii Anno R. Regis Jacobi Angl' decimo et Scotie XLVto, 1612, cora' Joh'e Lisle, Balli'o, & X'rofero Skepper, Sen'lo.

Ad hanc curiam veneru't Marmadukeus Tonstall et Joh'es Wytham armig' p' Rob'tu Ward hac vice deputatu', qui in matrimoniu' ceperunt filias et coheredes Will'm Wickliffe ar' nup' defuncti, et finem facere petebant p' tertia parte triu' burgagiorum jacent' & existent' infra Burgu' de Darlington' pd'e jure hereditario dictar' coheredu' uxor' suarum: unde inveniuntur recti heredes, ac p' illadem admittunt' Burgenses, ac solverunt d'no p' relevio.

Per me Rich' Pickeringe
die' Cur' Clieu'm.

Indorsed "for my Ld ii: for clarke x^d."

In this short and authentic document it is expressly stated that Marmaduke Tunstall and John Witham esqs. were found to be the heirs of William Wickliffe, esq. in right of their wives; and that their claims to the moiety of three burgages in Darlington were allowed by the Bishop's Court, in consequence of such right.

How does this "stubborn fact" accord with Senex's statement, that in the beginning of the last century, David Wycliffe mortgaged the Wycliffe estates to Marmaduke Tunstall, when we see that in the beginning of the preceding one the great grandfather of this Marmaduke was allowed to be one of the right heirs to these estates? I moreover, observe, that from that period the family of Tunstall is said to be of Wycliffe; two instances of which I here quote from the parish register of Richmond, Yorkshire.

"Mr. George Markham, of Allerton parish, and Elizabeth Tonstall, of Wick-

liffe parish, married December 11th 1654."

"Thomas Chumley, esq. of the parish of Brandsby, ande Mrs. Katharin Tonstall of the parish of Wycliffe was published three severall markett dayes at the market crosse in Richmond in 3 severall weekes accordinge to acte of p'l'm'te made & p'vided in that case; and married the 25 day of June 1659 by Thomas Smith Aldr Justice of the peace and Corum, & before these wittness, Mr George Markham, Mr. Wm Witham, Mr. Michell Pudsey, Mr. Christopher Sanderson, Mrs. Markham sister to Mr. Henry Jackson, Register."

Many more proofs that the Tunstalls resided at Wycliffe long before your Correspondent says the estate was mortgaged by a David Wycliffe, might, I make no doubt, have been adduced from the Parish Register; but unluckily the earlier part of it is lost; what remains commences about 1661.

In reply to the queries in your Magazine for last August, p. 112, concerning the Robinsons and Rokeby; first, William Robinson, only son and heir of Ralph Robinson, by * Ann (not Agnes) daughter of James Phillips, of Brignall, esq. purchased Rokeby, of Thomas Rokeby, esq. This Thomas is the last person mentioned in the pedigree of that family, given by W. Scott, esq. concerning whose marriage I find the following entry in the parish register of Kirby Hill: "Thomas Rookby of Rookby, esq. and Mrs. Margaret Wicliff, daughter of John Wicliff of Gales (in this parish) esq. married 22 Aug. 1661."

I do not know with what propriety your Correspondent calls Rokeby the antient estate of the Robinsons, as it could not have been in their possession much above a century, when Sir Thomas Robinson, created baronet in 1731, sold it to Bacon Morrit, esq. the father of the present Mr. Morrit. DUNELMENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

TO your list of Ecclesiasticks who have enjoyed Temporal Peerages may be added the following; viz. Walcher de Lorrain, Bishop of Durham, created Earl of Northumberland in 1075.—Geoffry, Bishop of Coutance, created Earl of Northum-

* From a Pedigree in the Herald's Office, taken in 1582,

herland

berland in 1085.—Osmond de See, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Dorset, in 1087.

Bishop Randolph (*see page 408*) is improperly styled "*the Honourable*" by your Correspondent W. B.—a title peculiar to the younger sons of Earls, and the sons of Viscounts and Barons. As a Bishop exceeds in rank the persons entitled to be styled "*the Hon.*" it seems singular, why a Bishop (when the son of a Nobleman) is addressed as "*the Hon. and Right Rev.*" and not as "*the Right Rev. and Hon.*"

The account of the Burke family in page 416 is pretty correct, except that Sir William (Fitz-Adelm) de Burgho was not *ancestor* of the Earls of Kent, of the name of de Burgo; but he was *first cousin* of Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, and great nephew of Odo de Burgh, Bishop of Baieux, created Earl of Kent by King William the Conqueror, to whom he was half-brother.—The Bishop's brother, Robert de Burgh, was also created Earl of Cornwall, in 1068: he was grandfather of Sir William Fitz Adelm de Burgh (or Burke) whose mother, Agnes, was daughter of Lewis VII. King of France, and who was appointed Governor of Ireland in 1177—his grandson was created Earl of Ulster, which title was carried into the royal house of Plantagenet by the marriage of Elizabeth de Burgh, only child of William third Earl of Ulster, with Lionel Duke of Clarence.—The De Burghs, Earls of Clanricarde, are now the chief branch of this antient house: they derive from William de Burgh, younger brother of the first Earl of Ulster; they formerly enjoyed the English honour of Earl of St. Alban's, and have been twice advanced to the Marquisate of Clanricarde, but the honour has each time failed for want of male heirs of the Grantee, while the Earldom has devolved on collateral issue as descendants of the Grantee to the Earldom. B. O.

MR. URBAN, June 5.

IN Miss Owenson's, or rather Lady Morgan's late publication, intitled "*O'Donnell*," the descent of the title of Tyrconnel in the families of O'Donnell, Fitzwilliam, Talbot, and Carpenter is somewhat inaccurately stated; *see "O'Donnell," Vol. I. page 183.* The fair Authoress, after mentioning the forfeiture of Earl

Roderick, adds, "*the title has since been given at pleasure to the family of Fitzwilliam, and a few years back bestowed on General Carpenter.*"—The last remark is erroneous, and I do not well understand the meaning of the title having been given "*at pleasure.*"—The following is, I believe, a more accurate account: The title of Earl of Tyrconnel was first conferred, in 1603, on Roderick O'Donnell, the Irish Chieftain of Tyrconnel; he forfeited the Peerage in 1613. The dignity was next conferred in 1663, on Oliver, the second Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merryon, who died in 1667, without issue, when the earldom became extinct. The next person who enjoyed this honour, was Richard Talbot, created Earl of Tyrconnel in 1636, by James II. and by the same Monarch, after his abdication, advanced to the dignity of Duke of Tyrconnel.—The Earldom was forfeited on the Restoration—the grant of the Dukedom was considered invalid.—The family of Brownlow (whom Miss Owenson omits) next obtained this peerage in 1618, in the person of Sir John Brownlow, bart. of Belton, co. Lincoln, created Viscount Tyrconnel and Baron of Charleville, which titles expired in him in 1746: from his sister and sole heiress, Anne Brownlow, who married into the family of Cust, of Stamford, baronet, descends the present John Cust Lord Brownlow, whose father, Sir Brownlow Cust, was created an English Baron in 1776.—The title of Earl of Tyrconnel was lastly conferred, in 1761, on George Carpenter, third Lord Carpenter, (grandson of General Carpenter, created Lord Carpenter in 1719); and is now enjoyed by his grandson, John Delaval Carpenter, fourth Earl of Tyrconnel, and sixth Baron Carpenter.

In the new edition of the British Plutarch, vol. VI. p. 130, it is stated, that Thomas Pelham Holles, Lord Pelham of Houghton, continued to sit as a Baron in the House of Peers, after he had succeeded (in 1711) to the title of Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; which title, the Editor informs us, was "*only honorary.*"—Of such "*honorary*" Dukedoms I never before heard.

The Editor of the Biographical Peerage classes *Smithson* among the *maternal* ancestry of the Duke of Northumberland.

H. M.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

LET me request you, at some convenient opportunity, to preserve in your columns *Ogilby's Proposals* for a Lottery of Books, herewith inclosed. Many of your Readers may think it a curiosity as well as

Yours, &c. A BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A second Proposal, by the Author, for the better and more speedy Vendition of several Volumes (his own works), by the way of a standing Lottery. Licensed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Assistants of the Corporation of the Royal Fishery.

Whereas John Ogilby, Esq. erected a standing Lottery of Books, and compleatly furnished the same with very large, fair, and special volumes, all of his own designment and composition, at vast expence, labour, and study of twenty years; the like impressions never before exhibited in the English Tongue. Which, according to the appointed time, on the 10th of May, 1665, opened; and to the general satisfaction of the Adventurers, with no less hopes of a cleer dispatch and fair advantage to the Author, was several daies in drawing: when its proceedings were stopt by the then growing sickness, and lay discontinued under the arrest of that common calamity, till the next year's more violent and sudden visitation, the late dreadful and surprizing Contagion, swallowed the remainder, being two parts of three, to the value of three thousand pounds and upward, in that unimaginable deluge. Therefore, to repair in some manner his so much commiserated losses, by the advice of many his Patrones, Friends, and especially by the incitations of his former Adventurers, he resolves, and hath already prepared, not only to re-print all his own former editions, but others that are new, of equal value, and like estimation by their imbellishments, and never yet

published; with some remains of the first impressions, reliques preserved in several hands from the fire; to set up a second standing Lottery, where such the discrimination of Fortune shall be, that few or none shall return with a dis-satisfying chance. The whole draught being of greater advantage by much (to the Adventurers) than the former. And accordingly, after publication, the Author opened his Office, where they might put in their first encomragements (*viz.*) twenty shillings, and twenty more at the reception of their fortune, and also see those several magnificent volumes, which their varied fortune (none being bad) should present them.

*But, the Author now finding more difficulty than he expected, since many of his Promisers (who also received great store of Tickets to dispose of, towards promotion of his business), though seeming well resolved and very willing, yet straining courtesie not to go foremost in paying their moneys, linger out, driving it off till near the time appointed for drawing; which delatoriness (since dispatch is the soul and life to his Proposal, his only advantage a speedy vendition:) And also observing how that a money dearth, a silver famine, slackens and cools the courage of Adventurers; through which hazy humors magnifying medium Shillings loome like Crowns, and each Forty Shillings a Ten Pound heap. Therefore, according to the present humor now reigning, he intends to adequate his design; and this seeming too large room'd standing Lottery, new model'd into many less and more likely to be taken tenements, which shall not open onely a larger prospect of pleasing hopes, but more real advantage to the Adventurer. Which now are to be disposed of thus: the whole mass of Books or Volumes, being the same without addition or diminution, amounting according to their known value (being the Prizes they have

* "Whereas some give out that they could never receive their Books after they were drawn in the first Lottery, the Author declares, and it will be attested, that of 700 Prizes that were drawn, there were not six remaining Prizes that suffered with his in the Fire; for the Drawing being on the 10th of May, 1665, the Office did then continue opened for the delivery of the same (though the Contagion much rag'd) untill the latter end of July following; and opened again, to attend the delivery, in April 1666, whither persons repaired daily for their Prizes, and continued open untill the Fire."

PART I.] Ogilby's *Proposals for a Lottery of Books.*

been usually disposed at) to 13700 Pounds; so that the Adventurers will have the above said Volumes (if all are drawn) for less than two thirds of what they would yield in process of time, book by book. He now resolves to attempt, or mingle each Prize with four allaying Blanks; so bringing down by this means the market, from double Pounds to single Crowns.

THE PROPOSITIONS.—First, whosoever will be pleased to put in Five Shillings shall draw a lot, his fortune to receive the greatest or meanest Prize, or throw away his intended spending money on a Blank. Secondly, whoever will adventure deeper, putting in 25 Shillings, shall receive, if such his bad fortune be that he draws all Blanks, a Prize presented to him by the Author of more value than his money (if offered to be sold), though proffered ware, &c. Thirdly, who thinks fit to put in for eight lots 40 Shillings shall receive nine, and the advantage of their free choice (if all Blanks) of either of the works compleat, *vid.* Homer's *Iliads* and *Odysseys*, or Æsop the first and second volume, the China Book, or Virgil. Of which,

The first and greatest Prize contains
(1 Lot, Number 1.)

An imperial Bible with chorographical and an hundred historical sculps, valued at 25*l*.
Virgil translated with sculps and annotations, val. 5*l*.
Homer's *Iliads*, adorned with sculps, val. 5*l*.
Homer's *Odysseys*, adorned with sculps, val. 4*l*.
Æsop's Fables paraphrased and sculped in folio, val. 3*l*.
A second Collection of Æsopick Fables, adorned with sculps, never * * *
* * * [*Imperfect.*] * * *
His Majesty's Entertainment passing through the City of London, and Corporation.

These are one of each, of all the books contained in the Lottery, the whole value 51*l*.

The Second Prize contains
(1 Lot, Num. 2.)

One imperial Bible with all the sculps, val. 25*l*.
Homer compleat in English, val. ... 9*l*.
Virgil, val. 5*l*.
Æsop compleat, val. 6*l*.
The Description of China, val. 4*l*.
In all 49 Pound.

The Third Prize contains

(1 Lot, Num. 3.)
One royal Bible with all the sculps, 10*l*.

Homer's Works in English, val. ...
Virgil translated, with sculps
notations, val.
The first and second vol. of Æsop, v
The Description of China, val.
Entertainment, val.

In all 36 Po

1 Lot, Num. 4.

One imperial Bible with all the s
val.
Æsop's Fables the first and sec
val.

In all 31

1 Lot, Num. 5.

One imperial Bible with all the
val.
Virgil translated, with sculps, val. ...

In all 30 Po

1 Lot, Num. 6.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps,
val. 25*l*.
And a Description of China, val. 4*l*.
In all 29 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 7.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps,
and a new Æsop, val. 28*l*.
1 Lot, Num. 8.

One imperial Bible with all the sculps,
val. 25*l*.

1 Lot, Num. 9.

A royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
A Description of China, val. 4*l*.
And a Homer compleat, val. 9*l*.
In all 23 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 10.

A royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
A Virgil compleat, val. 5*l*.
Æsop's Fables the first and second vols.
val. 6*l*.
In all 21 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 11.

One royal Bible with all the sculps,
val. 10*l*.
And a Homer's Works compleat, val. 9*l*.
In all 19 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 12.

One royal Bible with all the sculps,
val. 10*l*.
And both the Æsops, val. 6*l*.
In all 16 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 13.

One royal Bible with all the sculps,
val. 10*l*.
A Virgil compleat in English, val. ... 5*l*.
In all 15 Pound.

1 Lot, Num. 14.

One royal Bible with all the sculps,
val. 10*l*.
A Description of China, val. 4*l*.
In all 14 Pound.

* * * [*Imperfect.*] * * *

1 Lot, Num. 15.

One royal Bible with all the sculps,
val. 10*l*.
The second volume of Æsop, val. ... 3*l*.
In all 12 Pound.

1 Lot

- 1 Lot, Num. 17.
One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
And an Entertainment, val. 2*l*.
In all 12 Pound.
- 1 Lot, Num. 18.
One royal Bible with all the sculps, val. 10*l*.
1 Lot, Num. 19.
One royal Bible with Chorographical sculps, val. 5*l*.
One Virgil compleat, val. 5*l*.
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The whole number of the Lotts 3368. The number of the Blanks as above ordered; so that the total received is but 4210 Pounds.

The Office where their moneys are to be paid in, and they receive their Tickets, and where the several Volumes or Prizes may be daily seen (by which visual speculation understanding their real worth better then by the ear or a printed paper), is kept at the Black Boy over against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street. The Adventurers may also repair, for their better convenience, to pay in their moneys, to Mr. Peter Cleyton, over against the Dutch Church in Austin-Fryers, and to Mr. Baker near Broad-street, entring the South-door of the Exchange; and to Mr. Roycroft in Bartholomew-close.

The certain Day of Drawing the Author promiseth (though but half full) to be the Twenty-third of May next. Therefore all persons that are willing to adventure, are desired to bring or send in their moneys with their names, or what other inscription or motto they will, by which to know their own, by the Ninth of May next, it being Whitson-Eve, that the Author may have time to put up the Lotts and Inscriptions into their respective Boxes.

Mr. URBAN,

June 7.

THE following is an extract from some MSS. written by Alexander Grimaldi, the son of the Prince of those names who was Doge of Genoa in 1671, and the brother of the celebrated Minister Grimaldi, Grandee of Spain. The MS. is dated "Londino, 1691;" and, independent of its being remarkable for a little singularity in story, may perhaps serve as a proof that neither rank nor education are barriers against the superstition which the Romish Church deals out to its followers.

"A Secrett for an Ague.

"When Jesus saw the Cross whereon he should be crucified, his body trembled and shake. Then said the Jews, Hast thou the Ague? or a Feavour? or dost thou feare? Then answered Jesus, Neither Ague nor Feavour, neither do I feare; but whosoever hereafter shall weare these words shall neither have Ague or Feavour. Soe in the name of Jesus, Amen, (esteem this) probat."

Yours, &c.

YEATS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.

I AM happy to have afforded amusement to your Correspondent Philo-Justice (p. 250), but I must venture to differ from him in his belief that his amusement was shared by many of your readers; they must have perceived that the observation quoted by Philo-Justice, by no means went to ascribe humility or moderation to Cardinal Wolsey, but to prove that it was unusual for Ecclesiastical characters to seek Temporal peerages. However superior the Cardinal's hat might be then deemed, it was yet but a personal distinction, and experience shews how little capable such distinction is of satisfying the ambitious mind. Descendible advantages and honours have been sought for in all ages. The Ecclesiastic in Wolsey's time was, indeed, precluded from having avowed offspring; but, as in the case of the Popes, his vanity would naturally seek to repose itself in collateral descendants. I am, therefore, warranted in conceiving that the powerful Ecclesiastics, in abstaining from obtaining grants of Temporal peerages with collateral remainders, were not influenced by the supposed inferiority of such honours, but by the opinion of the times, which rated such elevations as incongruous, and inconsistent with the humility, and disregard of worldly advantages, recommended by the teachers of the Christian Religion.

Your Correspondent acknowledges his ignorance of the particulars which led to the advancement of the Bishop of Baieux to the earldom of Kent, and of Bishop Pudsey to the earldom of Northumberland. The first of these Prelates was half brother to the Conqueror, which doubtless was the cause of his elevation; and as to Pudsey, it is on record, that he purchased the Earldom from Richard I. who thereon jocosely remarked, "that he had a young Earl of an old Bishop." For the promotion of the prior of Kilmainham (Sir John Rawson, knight of Rhodes) to the title of Viscount Clantarfe, Philo-Justice may (if he has leisure) look into Leland's History of Ireland.

As to your Correspondent's concluding remark, the reason why Bishops are not elevated for particular merit to Temporal Peerages appears evident;—they are supposed to look

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for other honours than those a worldly Monarch can bestow, and their immediate issue seldom possess landed property adequate to the support of a Peerage. Considering it solely in a worldly point of view, it would assuredly be an unwise piece of vanity in a Bishop (whose income is not descendible) to entail honours on his progeny without suitable means of support.

In the instances which have occurred in Ireland, the Bishops there promoted were men of considerable patrimonial estates, descendible to their issue or collateral relatives; but even there the instances are rare, in number but four; viz. Archbishop Robinson, Lord Rokeby; Archbishop Agar, Earl of Normanton; Bishop Pery, Lord Glentworth; and Archbishop Beresford, Lord Decies. B. O.

Strictures on the Laws against Vagrants, and occasionally relieving them when in actual and evident distress.

"His house was known to all the vagrant train,
[their pain;
He chid their wanderings, but reliev'd
Thus to sustain the wretched was his pride,
[side."
And e'en his failings lean'd to Virtue's
Goldsmith's Village Pastor.

Mr. URBAN, Northiam, Jan. 24.

ALTHOUGH I do not mean to advocate the cause of common Beggars in a general and unlimited point of view, since it is much to be apprehended that the greater part of them do literally and truly come under that description of Rogues and Vagabonds in which the Law has indiscriminately classed them; I cannot but consider it a discredit to the Legislature, as far as it creates a power to persecute the poor, and casts in its very terms an indiscriminate imputation on that rejected part of the species, by supposing criminality inseparably attached to a wandering state of poverty. It is a plausible argument, but it is not true, that the legal provisions made for the support and settlement of paupers, are adequate to the prevention of vagrants, or supersede the necessity of their existence. From the earliest ages of society, and in every country, they have existed, and, it is evidently certain, will continue to the last,

last, notwithstanding the legal penalties they incur, and the natural sufferings they must frequently endure. Whatever was the origin of this wretched state at its commencement in the world, or whether its immediate causes in the present day are commonly such as to deserve the infliction of those legal penalties in addition to the natural sufferings it involves, it is not my purpose to inquire. I will only observe, that it never can be justified, upon any principle of reason, to confound judicially the innocent with the guilty. Every individual, as well of this as any other class of the community, is personally answerable for any wrong or depredation he commits; but, until he is proved to have committed the wrong, it is absolutely unwarrantable for any authority to stigmatize him with a vile and opprobrious epithet, and inhuman to punish him, or render him liable to punishment, for having been born or reduced to a state of vagrancy, merely because persons of that description are frequently detected in committing depredations; to which, in fact, they are often driven by being thus considered, and consequently treated as outcasts of society. Leaving, however, this abominable injustice to the remedy I trust it will ere long receive from those who make the laws, and, in the mean time, their deplorable case to the forbearance of those who are commissioned to enforce them; I shall not, I am persuaded, at this inclement season*, appeal in vain to the feelings of the Senator or the Magistrate individually, or any other member of the community at large, in favour of these miserable, destitute, houseless children of want, who, but for that relief which they are now compelled to ask contrary to law, must many of them inevitably perish.

Ye, who in the higher or middle ranks of life, when you rise from your beds, have the comfortable indulgences of carpeted rooms and cheerful fires, and sit down to your breakfast tables decorated with elegance, and furnished with every thing requisite for that repast, when you see from your windows the ground covered with snow, the trees and shrubs with spangled frost, and admire the exquisitely beau-

* Written in January, during the severity of the frost.

tiful landscape which a clear winter morning exhibits, or shudder, even in your warm apartments, at hearing the howling wind, and perceiving the driving sleet or beating rain; I will not entreat you to bestow a thought on those who are scantily provided with the necessaries, and still more so, with the comforts of life; I will not solicit you to bestow a thought, or any relief, upon them, for that I will suppose, and readily believe, you do. but I would have you also listen to the whimpering, piteous cry of a poor shivering wretch at the door or window, who has passed the night in a barn,

“While ease and comfort curtain’d you
around.” HURDIS,

For that whimpering, piteous cry is not always, nor can it now be uttered, to deceive.

When you enter your dinner room, and see your table surrounded by your family or guests, and furnished with a costly entertainment, or a plentiful supply of plain and wholesome food, whichever may be the case; I will not exhort you to bless the Giver of all good for his bounty before you sit down to this abundant provision, or to supply from your table or your purse the wants of your poor and needy neighbours; for all this you unquestionably do, if you have any principles of religion or common charity: but I will beseech you to suppress, for a moment, your displeasure, however just you may imagine it, at the wailings of the miserable mendicant, unlawfully begging at your gate, and order him some little relief, sufficient at least to save him for a day from perishing by hunger, while you are either faring sumptuously, or far removed from want; for those wailings are not always, nor can now be uttered to deceive. And at the approach of night, before the shutters of your drawing-room are closed, while your evening fire is blazing in the chimney, the urn placed upon the table, and the beautiful porcelain, and splendid articles of silver, arranged for tea and coffee, to the value of a month’s, or perhaps a year’s provision for any poor family; when you are seated in the midst of your dearest relatives or friends, and prepared to take this most pleasant, though superfluous beverage, I will not remind you of the contrast between

tween your situation, and that of those who have but little pleasant, or even needful, and nothing superfluous; for this I will suppose you do not forget, or disregard its benevolent suggestions: but, if the last appeal of the houseless wanderer, exposed to the commencement of a keen, nocturnal frost, or a wet and stormy night, should reach your offended ear, I will earnestly entreat you to lay aside, at such an hour, your suspicions of deception, and let him not return to the barn or outhouse if you can actually afford to bestow on him so small a gift as may for one night enable him to procure a better shelter; for this last appeal may be from real want, and the prayer or blessing he returns you may be that of "him who is ready to perish," and whom you will hereafter meet in the presence of his and your Maker, when the denominations of rich and poor, and every outward distinction now existing between you, shall be finally done away, and that unerring judgment pass on both, which is to decide for ever the state of every human being. W. B.

STATISTICAL RESULTS.

First published by the Editor of the Taunton and Bridgwater Journal, March 22, 1812; and reprinted with additions, Jan. 29, 1814.

In Great Britain the number of men, capable of rising in arms *en masse*, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847, or about 4 in every 17 males.

The total number of inhabited houses in England, in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1690 they were 1,319,215. In 1759 the Surveyors of the house and window duties, returned 986,482; and in 1781, 1,005,810.

In 1801, the proportion of persons to a house in England were five and two-thirds; in Wales, five; in England and Wales, five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two-fifths; and in Great Britain, five and five-ninths.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females 5,492,354, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

There are in Great Britain six millions of males, and in Ireland, three millions, of whom 807,000 were (1812) in arms, that is, in the proportion of one to eleven.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700, every month about 25,592, every week 6,398, every day 914, and every hour about 40.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men is 50 to 54.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly; and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places there is, on an average, 4 children born of each marriage. In cities and large towns the proportion is 7 to every two marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as three to one; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as 4 to 5.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

Half of all that are born, die before they attain 17 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as 1 to 65.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February, and March.

The greatest number of births is in February and March.

The proportion of males born, to that of females, is as 26 to 25.

From calculations founded on the Bills of Mortality, only 1 out of 3,125 reaches 100 years.

The small pox in the natural way usually carries off 8 out of every 100. By inoculation, one dies out of 300; but according to Dr. Willan, 1 in 250 dies of inoculated small pox.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain, there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males.

According to the Population Returns in 1811, the number of males in proportion to that of females, within the walls of the City of London, is as 100 to 138.

In the City of Westminster the proportion is 100 males to 117 females. In 1801 the proportion was as 100 to 115.

In the Borough of Southwark, the number of males to the females is as 100 to 114. In 1801, the proportion of this part of the metropolis was as 100 to 111.

Taking the whole population of the Metropolis, according to the recent enumeration at 1,099,104, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 128.

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, the number of deaths in London, from small-pox, was 74 out of 1000.

In the last 30 years of the same century, the deaths from the same cause were about one-tenth of the whole mortality, or 95 out of 1000.

Inoculation for small-pox has therefore actually multiplied the disease, which it was intended to ameliorate, in the proportion of 5 to 4.

It is estimated that, of the number of persons who are blind, one in four lose their sight by the small-pox.

Out of more than 40,000 cases, which had fallen under the observation of an eminent Physician, he never met with one in which a person with red or light flaxen hair had the small-pox to consequence.

Since Vaccination has been fully established, *no death* has in any instance occurred from *small-pox* after *cow-pock*.

In most of the cases in which Vaccination has failed, the small-pox has been remarkably mild, and of short duration.

It does not appear that failures in the Vaccine pock, including mistakes, negligences, and mis-statements, have occurred more than as 1 to 200.

According to the most unfavourable estimate that has been drawn, only 1 in 3000 vaccinated, dies.

The Clergy of the Church of England, including their families, form about one-eightieth part of the population of England.

In the County of Somerset, the number of males to that of females, is in the proportion of 87 to 100—and in the four Western counties of England, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, the number of males is to that of females as 88 to 100.

It appears from tables from 1772 to 1787, that nearly one in eight, of all the cases of insanity, are imputable to religious fanaticism.

According to Dr. Simmons, 6000 insane patients have been admitted into St. Luke's Hospital in the course of the last 30 years, half of whom have recovered. Out of 6000 patients, 78 were aged 79 years and upwards, only 1 in 5 of whom were cured.

Additional Results.

According to the Population Returns of 1811, taking the integral number at 20, there were in England 7 employed in agriculture, 9 in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts, and 4 who lived either on rentals of lands, or houses, or on the interest arising from accumulation of money. In Wales the farmers are to the manufacturers as 2 to 1, or the three above mentioned classes in the proportion of 8, 4, and 2.

The population of England and Wales in 1700, compared with 1811, was in the proportion of 54 to 104.

According to the Parish Registers, there is one baptism in England and Wales to every 34 persons, and one marriage to every 122 persons.

In the County of Somerset, there is one baptism to every 35 persons, one burial to every 52 persons, and one marriage to every 129 persons.

In the County of Somerset, there are 202 persons upon every square mile; in Devon and Cornwall, 160; in Dorset, 114; and in Wilts, 156:

The number of deaths in Middlesex is as 1 to 36 of its population, which is much greater than that of any other county of England.

In 3176 patients afflicted with rupture, 2702 were males, and 474 females, or in the proportion of nearly six males to one female.

Of the whole male population of Great Britain, one in eight is afflicted with rupture. In manufacturing districts the proportion is greater. Weavers are more subject to this complaint than others.

In Sweden the proportion of inhabitants living in towns, is to that living in the country, as 1 to 9. In France and Holland, more than half the inhabitants live in towns.

The average number of deaths in Sweden is 1 in 43—whilst in England it is 1 in 49, and in Wales 1 in 60.

One ninth part of the whole population of Great Britain die without acquiring any learning.

At Hull, from the year 1650 to 1750, not one inhabitant in 100, was taught to write; in the year 1812, one half of the inhabitants of that populous sea-port could write, and two-thirds read.

The population of Ireland consists of 6,200,000 souls, of whom 4 in 25 are males between the ages of 17 and 40, and capable of bearing arms.

A Nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford to employ the one-hundredth part of its population in the profession of arms. The quota which England can afford, according to this proportion, in addition to its present military and naval establishment, without exhaustion, is 170,000; of which 70,000 would suffice for the Navy, and 100,000 for the Army.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 26.

THERE is to me scarcely a more ridiculous spectacle than that of persons who endeavour to attach to a character a dignity to which it has no claims, that they may recommend their own sagacity by exposing its weaknesses and imperfections. Such appears to me to have been the conduct of

of your two late Correspondents* in their strictures upon Gilbert Wakefield's assertion, "that the Poets never used *nec*, but always *neque*, before words beginning with a vowel." They both agree, though in a different way, in considering that eccentric character as an eminent Critic. The difference is, that the Schoolmaster, as might be supposed, thinks such a personage entitled to his veneration, and the Schoolboy supports the character he has assumed, by treating him as a tiresome or laughable species of animal. For my own part, I agree with neither. For, on the one hand, I have always entertained considerable respect for that class of men, which, being endowed with strength of memory, soundness of judgment, and acuteness of perception, has thought fit to employ these valuable qualifications upon the illustration of those precious relics of ancient Literature which time has suffered to come into our possession. But, on the other hand, this is a society to which G. Wakefield cannot be said to belong. He possessed activity, patience, and perseverance; but there are two other qualities indispensable in forming a genuine Critic; *viz.* Taste and Judgment. They were *desiderata* in the character of Wakefield. I cannot, therefore, concur with the former of your Correspondents in ranking him among "great wits," nor with the latter, in giving him the epithet "celebrated." Celebrity, Sir, is the reward of learning, when it is guided and animated by taste and genius. He who has attained, *invitâ Minervâ*, an eminence due only to the possessors of these two endowments, by labours which have not been influenced and directed by them, must rest contented with the humbler acquisition of Notoriety. So much be said of the man; now for his assertion. A great deal, perhaps too much, of your room has been occupied by discussions upon the rejection or admission of a syllable; and I should, perhaps, have felt little inclination to renew the subject; but there is something so disgusting in the triumphant tone of supercilious misapprehension, upon the supposed detection of an imaginary error, that I was induced to take up my pen for the purpose of rescu-

ing Wakefield, although without professing for him the slightest veneration, from the imputations which have been cast upon him, of gross ignorance, or flagrant inattention. Your Correspondents have searched indexes, and transcribed passage upon passage, to prove a fact, which I conceive no man moderately versed in the Latin Poets ever doubted, and of which I cannot bring myself to believe that Wakefield himself was ignorant or forgetful at the time of making the assertion; *viz.* that there are editions of the Poets extant, the editors of which have thought fit to publish *nec* before words beginning with a vowel. I could, I believe, with little trouble, add to your Correspondents' lists as many more examples to the same effect. But does this decide the question, or refute Wakefield's assertion? I must beg leave to doubt it. I conceive the question to be, not whether it is, but whether it ought to be, so published; not whether modern Editors have so printed, but whether the Authors themselves so wrote? This is a topic, the discussion of which I leave to scholars superior to myself, and, permit me to add, to your two Correspondents. I am content with fixing the question upon its proper basis. I cannot conclude, without illustrating my sentiments by a familiar, and I think, apposite instance. Porson, a scholar with whom Wakefield scarcely deserves to be mentioned in the same line, lays down, in his invaluable preface to the *Hecuba*, several canons, the fruit of erudition and discernment, tending to correct several errors which had crept into the text of the Attic writers. He, for instance, observes, that the Attic writers did not say *τύπτομαι*, *τύπτει*, but *τύπτει*, and that in the crasis of *καίτι*, *καί*, &c. they did not subscribe, but omit the iota. But is there any one, who can imagine, that this learned man was not aware that there were editions of the same authors in which these rules were uniformly violated? No! he says even, "*In his rebus nulla codicum est auctoritas*." Now, Sir, if, after the publication of this work, a country Schoolmaster had started from his desk, or a Schoolboy from his form, to admonish the great Scholar of the fallacy of his assertions, and in a tone of affected humility, to remind him, that there were instances

* Vol. LXXXIII. ii. pp. 307, 434.

in which "it" was written for "u," and in which the iota, which he rejected, was subscribed, my feeble voice need not have been raised to cry down the efforts of ignorance and presumption. I will add, that in the last number of the *Classical Journal*, is a review of Herman's edition of the *Hercules Furens*, in which the learned editor of the *Heraclidæ*, Mr. Elmsly, gives a view of the critical attainments of Wakefield, which his admirers would do well to peruse.

C. T.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.

THE inclosed case of Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford, the celebrated Surgeon, has excited considerable curiosity. He has published it himself in the form of a handbill, to save the trouble of replying to the numerous enquiries addressed to him. Several hundreds have been given away. But an insertion of it in your Magazine will still more widely extend its circulation. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Count Orloff, who, about three weeks ago, called upon Mr. Grosvenor to consult him respecting his Lady, observing how exceedingly deaf he was, recommended the use of *Tobacco Smoke*, which had cured a Russian Gentleman in three weeks who had been deaf twenty years. The remedy being so very different from any that had ever been recommended to Mr. Grosvenor, induced him to make the experiment; which is, to fill the mouth with the smoke of the strongest tobacco, and instantly to close the mouth and nose, and make all the effort possible, as if you meant to force the smoke through the nose, which must be prevented by holding the nostrils very tight; this forces the smoke through a back passage (the eustachian tube) into the ear. The efforts must be repeated till one or both ears give a crack, when the hearing returns.

The first night Mr. Grosvenor made the trial: after the third effort, the right (his best) ear gave a violent crack, or pop; and, to his great astonishment, he heard immediately. He repeats the process every evening till the right ear regularly cracks, when the hearing improves. About three evenings ago the left ear cracked, for the first time, and he now hears tolerably with it; before it was scarcely possible to make him hear, even with the assistance of a trumpet. He observes, that, as he continues the practice, it is longer before the effect takes place; so that he now smokes, and

uses the efforts, from a quarter to half an hour before the ears crack. He means to pursue the plan every night; for, in addition to deafness, he was troubled with an incessant noise in the ears and head, which he finds decreases as the hearing improves. He can now hear the clock tick, which before he could not hear strike. Nov. 19, 1813.

CURE FOR CANCER.

IT appears unnecessary to apologise for offering to the notice of the public an account of some curious and well-authenticated facts relating to the use of Clivers (called commonly Goose-Grass, and scientifically *Galium Aperiens*) in the cure of that most terrible of all maladies to which the human frame is subject,—the CANCER. The process was recommended by the minister of a parish in the country to a poor woman, who had been for many years afflicted with a Bloody Cancer, and who was then thought to be in so hopeless a state as to have but a short time to live. After giving her an aperient medicine, advising her to abstain from salt meats, and to live on the most simple diet, he advised her to take, twice a day, a quarter of a pint of the Juice of Clivers, the plant having been well pounded and squeezed; he ordered that the juice should also be boiled, and mixed with hog's lard, for an ointment to the wound, laying the bruised Clivers over it, and keeping them constantly applied and renewed. The amendment to be expected is so very gradual, that it requires steady perseverance in the use of both the internal and external means. In three months the poor woman was cured, and the wounds perfectly healed; and she now repeats the regimen every spring and fall, for prevention. The same benevolent Clergyman recommended the process to a gentleman who had a troublesome eruption, somewhat like a leprosy; and he, in addition to the rest, mixed Clivers with his salad. In a few months he was perfectly well. It was also given to a poor man in Herefordshire, who had a Cancer in his face to a dreadful degree, and he was completely restored by it. It is also said to be frequently beneficial in Consumptive cases, as well as in other Scorbutic complaints.

Encouraged by the account of the benefit derived from the use of this plant, a lady was induced, last January, to send the particulars here related to a person in Kent, who, she understood, was labouring under that sad disease, and suffering exquisite pain from it. She has persevered in the remedy, with-

out

out intermission, for three months; and writes word now, that she hopes, by the divine blessing, to be entirely cured of a disorder which had afflicted her fourteen years. The tumours are healed, except one, which is reduced to the size of a pin's head: she feels no pain, and says that her health and spirits are excellent. This report may be relied upon as perfectly authentic. *June 2, 1814.*

Mr. URBAN, *June 1.*

FOR the information of your Correspondent Alfred, I annex the references to his book, "*The Doctor and Student*," as authority in the trial of Hampden.

Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor General. The King is as much lord of sea as land, *Æque Dominus maris ut telluris.* Selden, *Mare Claus.* 6 R. 2. Doctor and Student, lib. 2, 51.

Judge Crawley. Admit, I say, there were an express Act that the king (were the realm in never so much danger) should not have aid from his subjects but in Parliament; it were a void law. Will any man say such an Act shall bind? This power is as inseparable from the Crown, as the pronouncing of war and peace is. Such an Act is manifestly unreasonable, and not to be suffered,—saith Doctor and Student: to follow the words of the law, were in some cases against justice and the good of the commonwealth; wherefore, in some cases, it is necessary to leave the words of the law, and to follow that which reason and justice require; and to that intent equity is ordained, which is no other than an exception of the law of God, or the law of reason, from the general rules of the law of man, which exception is secretly understood in every general law. Again, those Acts bind not: for a favourable construction in case of the King is to be had. Doctor and Student, 27. It is not possible to make any general rule of law but shall fail in some particular case (*Cases citod.*)

Justice Crooke. The book called Doctor and Student, fol. 8, setting down that the law doth rest the absolute property of every man's goods on him, and that they cannot be taken from him but by his consent; saith, that is the reason that, if they be taken from him, the party shall answer the full value thereof in damages. And, sure, I conceive that the party that doth this wrong to another, shall, besides the damages to the party, be

imprisoned and pay a fine to the King, which in the King's Bench is the tenth part of as much as he payeth to the party; so then, if the King will punish the wrong of taking of goods without consent between party and party, much more will he not by any prerogative take away any man's goods without his assent particular or general.

Lord Chief Baron Davenport. Doctor and Student saith, It is the old custom of the land, that the King shall defend the sea. True; against whom? against pirates and petty robbers, but not against a sudden invasion, at his own charge.

Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. Doctor and Student says, both a trespass of lands and goods is punishable by indictment and trespass at the King's suit as well as the subject's; and this is by reason of the public interest that the King hath in every subject's goods, for the common good.

Sir John Bramston, *knt.* Chief Justice, Court of King's Bench. In Doctor and Student, cap. 51. it is the ancient custom of England that the King is lord of the Narrow seas. Speaking of the Writ, he says, it is *secundum legem et consuetudinem Regni Angl.* as appears, 20 Edw. III. n. 21, and also in Doctor and Student, cited before, that, when necessity doth require, the King may compel his subjects to this public charge; though the King be the sole judge, and his certificate is not traversable, and cannot be denied: yet there must be matter apparent within the record, to satisfy the conscience of the Court, or else we cannot be judge of the case at all. If the danger be general, the defence must be general; but, if ordinary danger, as robbing of merchants by pirates, &c. it must be at the King's charge; and we do see, by the petitions of the Commons in many Parliaments, that they never conceived themselves subject to the charge of ordinary defence. H.

Mr. URBAN, *E. R. April 30.*

THE perusal of Alfred's letter, page 126, on the interesting subject of trial by Jury, has induced me to examine my copy of "*The Doctor and Student*," printed by Thomas Wight in 1604 (19 years earlier than the one quoted), not indeed with any expectation of discovering the Author's name, but in the hope of finding something worthy the

the notice of the publick. Whether the extract with which I shall close this address will be deemed such, I shall leave to others to determine; and shall premise, that the edition of 1604 is a well-printed book, in black letter, stated to have been "*newly corrected, and afterwards imprinted with new additions,*" and that I should entirely have agreed in opinion with your Correspondent Alfred, that the work was originally composed in Latin, not only from the expression which he has observed upon, but also from the title itself beginning with the word "*Tus*" Dialogue, &c. if both the Prologue to the *second* part of the same, and the introduction thereto, had not put it quite out of dispute. The *Prologue* has the following observation upon the second Dialogue:

"In the beginning, the Doctor answereth to certain questions which the Student made to the Doctor before the making of his Dialogue concerning the Laws of England and Conscience, as appeareth in a *Dialogue made between them in Latine*, the 24th Chapter."

The *Introduction* begins thus: "In the latter ende of our *first Dialogue in Latine*, I put divers cases, &c."—and proceeds throughout in correspondent expressions, "*Our first Dialogue in Latin,*"—"The first Dialogue in Latin,"—"the *said Dialogue in Latin,*" &c. previous to giving some reasons *why* the second Dialogue was *neither* in Latin nor French, as the *substance* of the law then was."

The extract which I shall conclude with, is Chapter 13 of the first Dialogue; the same being preceded by a question of the Doctor (at the end of the 12th Chapter), of the *Law of England and Conscience*; on which occasion the Student requires from him a brief declaration of the *nature and quality* of Conscience, previous to his answering that question. The Doctor replies, "To the intent that thou maiest the better understand that I shall say of Conscience, I shall first shew thee what *Sinderesis* is, and then what *Reason* is, and then what *Conscience* is, and howe these *three* differ among themselves." [N. B. Chap. 13, is intitled "What *Sinderesis* is;" Chap. 14, "of *Reason*;" Chap. 15, "of *Conscience*;" and Chap. 16, "What is *Equity*."]

Now because I cannot find any *derivation* of the word *Sinderesis* in any *Clavis*, *Lexicon*, or *Dictionary*, that I am acquainted with, and after reading the whole of Chapter 13, cannot dis-

cover the precise meaning of the Author, I have made a copy of the entire Chapter, that I may have the chance of being assisted by some of your learned readers. INVESTIGATION.

"What *Sinderesis* is." Chap. 13.

"*Sinderesis* is a naturall power of the soule, set in the highest part thereof, mooving and stirring it to good, and abhorring evil. And therefore *Sinderesis* never sinneth nor erreth. And this *Sinderesis*, our Lord put in man to the intent that the order of thinges should be observed. For, after *Saint Dionise*, the wisdom of God joyueth the beginning of the second thinges to the last of the first thinges: for Aungell is of a nature to understand without searching of reason, and to that nature man is joynd to *Sinderesis*, the which *Sinderesis* may not wholly be extincted neyther in man, ne yet in damned soules. But nevertheless as to the use and exercise thereof, it may be let* for a time, eyther through the darknesse of ignorance, or for undiscreeet delectation, or for the hardness of obstinacie. First by the darknesse of ignorance *Sinderesis* may be let that it shall not murmure against evill, because hee beleeveth evill to be good; as it is in heretikes, the which when they dye for the wickednes of their errour, beleeve that they dye for the verie truth of the fayth. And by undiscreeet delectation *Sinderesis* is sometime so overlayde, that remorse or grudge of conscience for that time can have no place. For the hardness of obstinacy *Sinderesis* is also let that it may not stirre to goodnes, as it is in damned soules that be so obstinate in evill that they may never be inclined to good. And though *Sinderesis* may be sayd to that point extinct in damned soules, yet it may not bee sayd that it is fully extinct to all intentes; for they alway murmure against the evill of the paine that they suffer for sinne, and so it may not bee sayd that is universally, and to all intentes, and toall times extinct. And this *Sinderesis* is the beginning of all thinges that may be learned by speculation or studie, and ministreth the generall grounds and principles thereof; and also of all thinges that are to be done by man. An example of such thinges as may be learned by speculation appeareth thus: *Sinderesis* saith that every whole thing is more then any one part of the same thing, and that is a sure ground that never faileth. And an example of thinges that are to be done, or not to be done: as where *Sinderesis* sayth no evill is to be done, but that goodnes is to be done and followed, and evill to be fled, and such other."

* Hindered.

HINTS

HINTS ON SLAVE LABOUR AND WEST-INDIA CULTIVATION.

(Continued from page 569.)

ALTHOUGH Sugar is neither so good nor so cheap in any other part as in Cochin China, it may in general be considered that, after being highly clayed, it may be imported from many places in the East to Europe at less than 50s. per cwt.; whilst the West India Planters, to receive a fair remuneration for capital, and the cost of slave labour, cannot (as already shown) afford Muscovado sugar in a gross state at less than 70s. per cwt. ex. duty.

It is therefore obvious that the supply of sugar to Europe will be lost to the West India Planters unless the expences of production are considerably diminished; which, in point of labour, they have it in their power to accomplish, by engaging Chinese to cultivate canes, and manufacture superior sugar, for a remuneration *proportionate to the produce of their labour*, which taken at 10s. per cwt. for sugar, that commodity might also be afforded from the West Indies at 50s. per cwt.: thus, by putting a shoulder to the wheel, the West Indians would be enabled to extricate themselves, instead of applying from time to time to Ministers and to Parliament for relief. It is also for the West Indians to reflect that they should not propose monopolies, and to shut other British subjects from an open vent for their commodities, when they so strongly oppose it in the productions of their plantations: the only rational and effectual mode to insure a preference is to supply the market at the cheapest rate.

The most obvious and immediately beneficial effect which would result from the introduction of Chinese cultivators into the West Indies, would be the acquisition of a most useful class of labourers, without the enormous and unprofitable employment of dead capital, heretofore necessary for the purchase of slaves; which of itself forms a most weighty and important consideration. For those Plan-

ters who shall have sufficient discrimination, spirit, and good sense, to think and act for themselves, and surmount the prejudices which this material change of system might probably in the first instance have to encounter, will, by engaging for a term a sufficient number of Chinese labourers of a proper description for the cultivation of their plantations, be enabled to convert their unproductive capital of slaves into a fund, to be appropriated, either to the discharge of their debts, to the necessary improvements of their estates, or the more active purposes of commerce. By this means a supply of slaves will be provided for those planters, who (till they feel convinced by the successful example of others) may continue attached to the former system of cultivation.—Sugar, although a valuable production, is by no means the principal object of cultivation in the East; where, in the common course of husbandry, 1 man, with 1 plough and 4 buffaloes, or 5 bullocks, cultivates five acres per annum.—and if for want of means a Chinese husbandman is confined to the spade and hoe, he cultivates in a garden-like manner $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres per annum; and as the productions are varied, the ground well pulverized and kept in good heart, as well as clear of weeds, and having no fallows, two crops are generally obtained in a year.

Now as the soil in some parts of the West is superior to many places in the East, it must be evident that, were the valuable productions, artizans, and cultivators of that country, successfully established in the West, not only the growth of sugar, but other productions, would be proportionate to the demand, and various valuable commodities supplied from those Colonies, to the great profit of the planter, and to the increase of the comforts and convenience of the Colonists, and of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of Great Britain.

The following form only a part of what might be advantageously introduced, and used for *general purposes*:

Rice	Oryza	Of Japan, Java, & Bengal
Sago	CYCAS circinatis	Of the Moluccas
Melory .....	.....	Of the Nicobars
Dates	PHENIX dactylifera	Of Arabia
Batatas	CONVOLVULUS edulis	Of Japan

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Millet

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Millet	Holcus Sorghum.....	Of Japan
Durra	Of Arabia
Pea	Æschynomene Grandiflora	China
Swamp Pea	Ditto Aquatica	Ditto
Gram Vetch		
Cocoa Nut	{ Cocos Nucifera	Of Guam and the Maldives
	{ Borassus	Of the Maldives & Nicobars
Coffee	Coffea Arabica.....	Bulgara
Tea	Thea	China
Nutmeg	Myristica moschata	Of Banda
Clove	Caryophyllus	Of Machain and Hative
Clove Bark and Sassafras.	.....	Of Amboyua
Cinnamon	Laurus Cinnamomum....	Of Ceylon
Cassia	Laurus Cassia	Ditto
Cardamom	Amonium repens	Malabar Coast
Pepper Shrub	Tugara piperita	Malabar
Mango	Mangifera Indica	Mazagon in Bombay
Mangesteen	Georcinia Mangostana ..	Bantam
Nancas or Jaack.....	Artocarpus Integrifolia..	Java
Durio		
Kirambola		
Namuams.....	Cynometra Cauliflora....	Java
Bilimbing.....	Avantroa belimbi	
Amona		
Rambutan	Nepheelium lappaceum ..	Java
Li-chea.....	Sapindus Edulis	China
Quince	Cretua Marmelos	Bengal
Pasuringa		
Catappa	Terminalia Catappa	Java
Jamboo	{ Eugenia Malaccensis .. }	Ditto
	{ Eugenia Jambos	
Kishmish .....	.....	Sana
Benjamin	Styrax Benzoin	Japan and Sumatra
Wax and Insect .....	.....	China and Cochin China
Tallow Tree.....	Crotou Sebiferum	China
Varnish ditto	Rhus Vernix.....	China, Cochin China, Japan
Camphor ditto		
Teake ditto .....	.....	Of Malabar
Tar Tree ditto.....	.....	Pulo Condore
Damma (Pitch) ditto....	.....	Phillippines
Gumooty } Cordage ...	.....	Ditto
Avacea.. }		
Sandal Tree		
Sapan ditto		
Dragon { Gum ditto }	Artragalus Tragacantha	
	{ Blood ditto }	
Red Sanders ditto		
Aquila ditto.....	.....	Cochin China
Firtam .....	.....	China
Rose ditto.....	.....	Ditto
Bambus	Arundo Bambus	Cochin China, China
Ratan	Rotang.....	Bornea
Ko-ling.....	Jatrofa clartica	China
Salac.....	Calamus Rotang Zalacca .	Ditto
Cajeput.....	Melancuca lineadindra	
Boa-ati		
Betle		
China Root		
Cinnabar		
Calambar		
Japan Earth.....	Minora Catechu	
Areca	Arecha Catechu	Cochin China
Kyapooti .....	.....	Moluccas
Rhubarb	Rheum palmatum	China
Gin-sing		
Scammony	Convolvulus Scammaria	

Senna

PART I.] *Hints on S*

Senna	Cania senna	
Saffron		
Turmeric	Curcuma Longa	Of China
Safflower		
Colombo Root		
Asafoetida		
Gamboge	Stalagmites Gambogioides	
Gum Senegal	Mimosa Senegal	Of Arabia
Gum Arabic	Mimosa Nilotica	Ditto
Balm of Mecca		Medina
Gum Lac	Croton lacciferum	Ceylon
Olibanum		
Liquorice		
Cam-wood		
Coculus Indicus		
Gum Ammo		
Caoutchouc	Elastic Gum	
Copal		
Opoponax	Pastinaca Opoponax	
Musk		
Shell-lac		
Galls		
Myrrh		
Galangale	Kempferia galanga	
Opium-poppy	Papaver Somniferum	Bengal
Grass-nettle	Urtica Niva	Of China and Japan
Soy-bean	Dolichos Soja	Japan
Seed Oils :—Cadhan		Ditto
Seramium	Seasmum Orientale	Japan and China
Mustard	Sinapis	China and Beugal
Cole	Brassica orientalis	Japan
Rape		
Linseed		
Tsubaki	Camalia Japonica	Japan
Sugar-cane	Saccharum Officinarum	Of Malabar, Batavia, and Cochin China
Madder	Rubia tinctorum	
Hemp		Of Salsette
Flax		Of Magindanao
Sugar, Manufacture of		Cochin China
Arrack		Goa and Batavia
Soy		China
Ko-lui		
Nankin cloth		China
Canton ditto		Ditto
Grass ditto		Ditto
Shark fins		Malabar Coast
Ditto Maws		Ditto
Turtle oil		Pulo Condore, Cochin China
Seals skins		China
Hide jars		Hindostan
Buffaloes*		
Bullocks		Of Surat
Yah		Of Thibet
Sheep		Of Cashmeir

Mongoose, for destroying rats

* Buffaloes are admirably adapted for the culture of common rice, not only from their immense strength and docility, but as they delight in a muddy swamp, and prefer rank vegetation to cultivated pasture. Captain King, (in Cook's Voyage) speaking of the powerful strength and docility of the Buffaloes he purchased at Pulo Condore for seven or eight dollars each, says, "They sometimes broke the trees to which they were fastened; but they had not been twenty-four hours on board, before they became the tamest of all creatures. Thinking that a breed of animals of such strength and size (some of them weighing when dressed seven hundred weight) would be a valuable acquisition, I was inclined to have brought a male and female to England; but my intention was frustrated by an incurable hurt that one of them received at sea."

Without

Without attempting to enumerate the valuable properties of many of the preceding articles, it would be unpardonable not to notice a few, which are either unknown or totally neglected in the West Indies.

In any endeavour to meliorate the condition of a country (particularly the West Indies) the primary object of cultivation should be an ample production of food, in the knowledge and use of which the ingenuity of the Chinese and other Natives of the East is most conspicuously displayed.

The Libby or Sago-tree is perhaps the most valuable of all the productions of the East. It grows at the Moluccas; and to the inhabitants of the Spice islands it is of much greater utility than their rich productions of cloves and nutmegs, being, at Amboyna and the adjacent islands, the universal article of food. This valuable tree will yield a greater quantity of sustenance than any other production. An acre will contain 300 sago trees, which, at seven years growth, will produce, one with another, 3 cwt. of flour; and 9 cwt. is sufficient for the maintenance of one man for a year, therefore an acre would maintain 100 men for the same time; or, if one-seventh part were cut in succession, an acre would yield subsistence for 14 persons annually. Five people can, in a short time, prepare a sufficient quantity of sago bread for the consumption of 100; and as it will keep several years*, by continually having twelve months stock, the inconveniences of want, arising, in the West Indies, from the effects of hurricanes, famine, or other casualties, might, by this means, be effectually guarded against. Yet, strange to relate! although the sago-tree thrives as well at Jamaica as at the Moluccas, the Planters are totally ignorant of its use. Although sago is now selling in England at 70*l.* per ton, it might be prepared in the West Indies and brought to Europe for less than 20*l.* per ton.

The Melory tree is another most useful production of the East, and is a native of the Nicobar islands. A loaf made of this fruit will keep pure

* Sago bread, if properly baked, fresh from the oven, eats just like hot rolls, and will keep several years; but, when hard, it requires to be soaked in water before eaten.—FORREST,

for a week: this gives it, in some respects, a preference to the bread-fruit, which, although a valuable production, and sweet and pleasant to the taste when fresh, if kept above 24 hours becomes dry and eats harshly. Nor is it computed that an acre of the bread-fruit will subsist more than 11 persons for 8 months, which is the time it is in season.

The Date-tree is well known to be preferred by the Arabs to any other species of vegetable production; and the Writer, having travelled through an extent of 700 miles of country where dates were the universal article of food, has no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, from the healthy appearance of the Natives, that it is a most nutritious food. The Negroes in Arabia are particularly fond of this fruit: as an article of profit, the tree is very productive. At Alexandria dates are found the most profitable thing that the owner of the ground can cultivate.

Rice: The extensive and almost universal cultivation of this valuable grain in the East, has produced numerous varieties of two species, adapted to almost every circumstance of soil, climate, and seasons, from the lowest swamp to the summit of the highest mountain. It forms the common and favourite food of the Chinese, and other inhabitants of the East; and it is to be remarked, that those countries which abound in this grain, and where it is consequently cheap, are much more populous than any others in the world.—The mountain species is planted at the commencement of the rains, and the common sort (*Oryza sativa*) at the beginning of the dry seasons, by which two crops are produced in less than a year.

The mountain rice is the driest, most nutritive, and the best keeping grain, and is sold at a higher price; but, not being so productive as that grown upon low land, it is not so profitable, or so much in general use, as the common sort, which might be cultivated in the inundated lands and swamps in the West Indies, which are fit for no other purpose.

Rice, exclusively of its importance as a production for food and commerce, would be a profitable article for distillation, for which purpose the still-houses in the West Indies might be employed, instead of being above half the time idle.—On poor and

sandy soils might not only be grown the coloured Cotton of Nankin and superior Coffee (as in the neighbourhood of Moco) but the planting of the cocoa-nut extended, as it succeeds best on barren sands overflowed by the sea, such as the keys, &c. of the West Indies. For though the nuts there are not so big, yet this is no loss, for the kernel is thick and sweet, and the milk or water in the inside is more pleasant and sweet than the nuts that grow in rich ground.

The unaccountable ignorance or prejudice which could occasion the almost total neglect of the valuable uses of this tree, as well as that of the Sago, in the West Indies, can only be imputed to the present system of Slavery, which deadens all the powers of invention. The various useful purposes to which this valuable production is universally applied in the East, are well known to all who have visited that part of the world, where that bountiful production of Nature is a great source of profit and revenue, each tree being reckoned to yield an annual profit of 2s. 6d.; which, allowing only 300 trees on an acre, amounts to nearly 40l. The properties of this valuable tree are so minutely and so accurately detailed by that most intelligent of voyagers, Dampier*, that it is but justice to refer the reader to the account itself. It will here suffice to observe, that it deserves the particular attention of the West India Planters, as the sugar mills now erected, and which are useless above half the year, might easily be appropriated for the purpose of obtaining the valuable oil from the

kernel, to the profit of the Planter, and benefit of our manufactures. On the same principle the still-houses might, without any expence, be employed to distil the toddy† into Arrac. —On better soil there might be produced by cattle culture not only sugar, but cadjan, scamium, mustard, cole, rape, lin and tsabaki seeds and oils. The price of common seed oils, in India, is about 12l. per ton. In England they sell for 60l. per ton. It is unnecessary to point out the advantage of introducing the seeds, &c. into the West Indies.

Madder, and other dyes, would also be a profitable article of culture, as when madder is dried in the sun, it is well known to be superior to what is dried in an oven. *Kyapooti*, although not an extensive article, is deserving of attention, as it has never sold in England for less than 44l. per gallon; and its properties cannot be too well known, as it is the most sovereign relief for that afflicting pain, the rheumatism.—Teas, spices, pepper, silk, gums, drugs, &c. might also be produced in the West, as well as tobacco, to great advantage; for it should be considered that whatever is supplied from our Colonies is so much saved from a trade against us.

In America, the average produce of Tobacco is only 933*lb.* per acre.

In India, the average produce is, by better management, 1108*lbs.* per acre. The cultivation of tobacco in our Colonies is of great consideration to the State as an object of revenue, and yet it is a commodity for which we now depend almost entirely on America‡. With the Chinese might

* At Merton, the happy residence of the Writer's friend, our departed Hero, the ever-to-be lamented Lord Nelson, his Lordship, overhearing him whilst speaking of these Voyages, asked whom he was talking of?—"Dampier's Voyages, my Lord."—"Aye, I learnt more from them than any other book I ever read."—Indeed the Writer is so deeply impressed with a sense of the valuable information they contain, that although aware of his own incapacity for such undertakings, he has, at much expence and trouble, collated and digested those Voyages; which, with a Memoir he has written on Forest Trees and Timber, are at the service of any person who will apply to the Editor and undertake to publish them; the Writer being engaged in preparing the outline of a Naval History.

† The mode of obtaining the toddy without a ladder is very simple and ingenious; as the trunk of the tree is thirty or forty feet to the branches, it would be difficult to climb it in the usual way. The Natives, therefore, by means of a shackle of rough coir between their feet, are enabled to secure the progress they make by the exertion of their arms, which are also sometimes shackled, thus raising and shifting the shackles alternately.

‡ Tobacco is raised in St. Vincent's with very little labour, and might, with skill and attention, be greatly improved. It is of the same kind as that which makes the high-priced macabar snuff of Martinico. The Charib lands would be most profitably turned to the culture of tobacco and indigo.—Lord SHEFFIELD.

also be imported the mode of purifying the Palma Christi oil for food, as well as the art they possess of rendering Caoutchouc (which of all pliable substances is the most impervious to air and water) *transparent*. This in itself would be worth more to our home manufactures than the expence which the whole undertaking would cost, although many other valuable arts would, by proper management, be obtained; amongst which must not be omitted the skillful use of the Bambu; which, like the Cocoa nut and Sago tree, although it flourishes in the West Indies, its properties are almost unknown: another striking instance of the effect of Slavery both on the mind and body.

Of this singularly useful and beautiful cane, the Bambu, there are different species, and from the quickness of its growth, and the lightness, size, strength, pliability, elasticity, durability, and fibrosity of its stem, it is applied in the East, more *particularly by the Chinese*, to a greater variety of useful and elegant purposes than any other production of the earth.—The largest and thickest species, commonly called the male bambu, is used for building houses; the whole stems serve for the sides where the greatest strength is required; for roofing, it is divided into two equal parts, which being placed, concave and convex, into each other, form a most simple, tight, and lasting covering; and, being split into several parts, it is used for flooring. Bedsteads, tables, sofas, chairs, stools, every article of household furniture, and cabinet ware of the lightest and most elegant description, are made of a smaller kind of this plant, with the utmost possible ease and expedition*; and the shavings are converted into very good wadding, for beds, sofas, and cushions. It is also manufactured into hats, fans, pencil-sticks, hoops, baskets, and packing cases of the neatest kind; and

the fibrous part of the stem, when divested of its wood, is made into cloth of various kinds, into cordage and candle-wicks. The young shoots are also eaten as food, and pickled.

For Maritime purposes, most of the Chinese junks are fitted with sails, cables, rigging, and cordage, and are caulked, all from the Bambu. In small vessels it is used for masts, yards, &c.

In Agriculture, the Bambu is used by the Chinese in the construction of the most simple, ingenious, and useful hydraulic machine in the world, which (except the axis) is entirely composed of this cane, without a single piece of iron; and the making of it, from the peculiar form and lightness of this material, is rendered so easy, as to be performed by the peasants themselves at a very trifling cost: when set in motion, this admirable contrivance will, without attendance, lift to the height of forty feet 150 tons of water in twenty-four hours, which is readily conveyed to irrigate the fields, or to any other place or purpose that may be required. The introduction of this improvement in the Agriculture of the West Indies would of itself produce most important benefits to remedy droughts†.—The Bambu is also used for carts, wheelbarrows, shafts, ladders, fences, and for almost every implement of husbandry.

By the introduction of these industrious Colonists, with the foregoing useful commodities, not only a plentiful subsistence would be furnished to the Islands, and, thereby, the means and stimulus of an increasing population, but the value and resources of these Colonies would be highly improved.—Should the proposed change of system be adopted upon a sufficiently-extensive scale, the new settlers would very soon produce sufficient provisions in the West Indies for the subsistence of the Islands.

And when we consider the ingenuity and resources of the Chinese in the

* Of the expedition with which a house may be built and furnished with this useful production, a modern traveller of great estimation, Dr. Thurnberg, when near Tund-ang, in Java, says—"We had a hut built for ourselves. This was completed with such incredible dispatch, that before we could alight from and unsaddle our horses and unpack our things, not only our house was entirely finished, but it was likewise furnished with a couch, three stools, and a table, all which was manufactured on the spot. I stood quite astonished at this new edifice, and entered with the greatest amazement under its friendly shade."

† Since this hint was first given, the Americans are said to have availed themselves of its utility, and introduced it into those States. A Print of it is given by Staunton.

manufacture, and economy in the use, of materials for buildings; their uncommonly compact and superior packages for ships' cargoes* (which are always lashed with split rattans) with the numerous useful purposes to which, as it has already been shown, they appropriate the Bambu; those Colonies would be rendered independent of America for any supplies; and the present unproductive and expensive establishments of white persons to oversee forced labour would be rendered totally unnecessary. Thus not only a considerable saving would take place in their salaries and maintenance; but these people might be made much more useful to themselves and the State, by becoming Planters on their own account, which they would be enabled to do, as many of the things alluded to would require but a very trifling capital to cultivate. In short, it is scarcely possible, by any statement of political arithmetic, to estimate all the good which would result to this Country, and its Western Colonies, from a judicious establishment in the latter, of a skilful and industrious Colony of the Agriculturists and Artizans of the East, in a selection of which the Chinese are very much to be preferred, from being the most robust and skilful, exclusive of having much less religious prejudices than any other of the Natives; which, together with the introduction of the useful productions, would, if properly managed in the West Indies, not only meliorate the condition and security of those Colonies; but would tend to increase, in an infinite degree, their commerce and resources, and proportionably to enhance their value to the mother country; as the English market would be supplied with many articles from the West Indies, for which we are now principally dependent on the American States, whose frowardness frequently induces them to lay on an embargo.

Amongst other advantages there

could also be introduced, the Malabar teak, tar, and damma trees; gum-mooty, avacca, and other cordage for naval purposes, with flax for canvas.

Having endeavoured to point out the advantages which would attend the introduction of Chinese Colonists into the West Indies, as far as relates to the cultivation of them, Compared with the evils attending the present system; it now remains to offer a few observations upon the further benefits which would result from the proposed plan, as connected with those Colonies.

With the example of the French Islands before us, and what we have, and are now, in some degree, experiencing in our own, it is not to be doubted but the spirit of freedom is implanted in the breast of every human being, be his complexion what it may; and that, whenever degraded and oppressed by slavery, although fear may repress the open display of his feelings, he will still have recourse to cunning, to supply the want of power; and assume a veil of dissimulation, to hide those indignant workings of his mind, which meditate in secret the destruction of his task-master, as the only means of recovering his freedom. This is human nature, and what every Englishman would do were he a Slave; and yet, when practised by the oppressed Negro, it is called ungrateful, cruel, and perfidious conduct.

It seems scarcely possible not to feel a conviction, that the sanguinary horrors and devastations, which stained and laid waste the fertile plains of Saint Domingo †, originating in principles and opinions which there is but too much reason to fear have taken root in many of the neighbouring Colonies, and which, ere long, may blaze out in a most ruinous and destructive flame, to be extinguished only with the blood of its victims, are of themselves a sufficient warning, that a radical change of system is most devoutly to be wished for; and

* The Writer has seen various cargoes of ships in different countries; but by far the best he ever saw, in point of quality, package, and stowage, was in a ship laden with sugar, indigo, &c. at Manilla, and bound for Hamburgh. The cargo was principally manufactured and packed by Chinese. The sugar of a fine quality, like that of Brazil, cost 24s. per cwt.

† Those who are commonly distinguished by the appellation of managers, overseers, and plantation book-keepers (and they constitute a numerous body of people) are composed of men of all countries and characters.—*Bryan Edwards*.

‡ In 1806, it was stated by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, that at Saint Domingo there were a less number of imported slaves in proportion, than in any other part of the West Indies, which is a severe example against breeding them.

cannot

cannot but form the most reasonable grounds of apprehension in the mind of every man interested in, or connected with, our Western Colonies. These apprehensions are not likely to be done away by its being proclaimed to the Negroes by a legislative decision of the British Parliament, (however indisputable may be the truth of it,) "that the condition of Slaves is altogether contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and policy."

To avert the evil of rebellion or revolution, and prevent the dreadful effects which may arise from a sudden transition from slavery to freedom, from dependence to authority, is an object well worth the consideration and attention of the Legislature; and cannot, it is submitted, be effected with such certainty of success, and safety of execution, as by the proposed plan of introducing a race of free Chinese cultivators. The Chinese husbandman, indeed, seems fitted by Providence to be the humble means of qualifying the hitherto ignorant and oppressed African for the enjoyment of rational liberty, by setting him a practical example of the blessings to be derived from the application of free and honest industry; and of leading the West India Planter, by that strongest of human motives, *self interest*, to a full conviction of the policy of granting to his slave, at some future period, when thus fitted for the inestimable boon, that liberty for which God and Nature designed him.—With a view to the attainment of this most important object, so necessary for insuring the security of the Colonies, the interest of the Planter, and the happiness of the Negroes, it would be advisable, as Sunday is, proverbially, a Negro's holiday, that the owner should be considered as entitled to but six days work in the week.

Every Slave to be publicly registered, with his value; and whenever he shall be enabled to raise one-sixth part of such value, the Planter to be compelled to accept it, and to grant and insure to him by law a remission of one day's work, or one-sixth part of his liberty, upon condition that he should continue to work on the estate on the same terms as the Chinese, *viz.* in proportion to the value of their labour; and so on till his whole freedom should be redeemed: thus every Negro's liberty would be within his own reach, but to be attained only by

means of habitual industry and economy, and, consequently, by a course of life which would render him worthy of the precious purchase.

This flattering prospect of freedom, with the comforts and enjoyments of the Chinese before them, would be such an excitement to labour, that the most indolent would soon be roused to activity. And thus the population of these Colonies, instead of being as at present composed of Owners and Slaves, jealous and distrustful of each other, would become a band of freemen, all interested for the welfare and security of the society, of which they formed a part*.

Exclusive of the force of good example which a proper description of Chinese would hold out to the Negroes, they would, from continual importations, and the means of increase, soon form a material part of the population distinct from the Slaves; and, from their general character for subordination, they would always be disposed to resist and discourage all attempts at insurrection. The introduction of the variety of valuable productions from the East, and the consequent extension of cultivation, would be the means of clearing the hitherto impenetrable woods, which have always proved a shelter and protection to the runaway and insurgent Negroes, who would thus be deprived of their fastnesses, at the same time that the country would be rendered more healthy; whilst, from the increase of population (with the opportunities which would be afforded for the present overseers becoming proprietors) there would be a constant and perpetual increase in the number of small and independent settlers; thereby adding to the force of the Militia and the strength of the Colonies, and tending to supersede the necessity of employing a military force for internal security, which is a measure not only radically bad in principle, but expensive and ruinous to the planter, as well as attended with dreadful mortality to European troops†.

* Upon this principle of reciprocity, it might be desirable to bring about the civilization of Africa—where the good example of skilful, free labour, in acquiring the comforts of life and property, could not fail of producing the best effect.

† From 1796 to 1802 inclusive, out of 19,676 European soldiers in the West Indies, there died 17,173.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

74. *The History of the Town and Port of Dover, and of Dover Castle, &c.* by the Rev. John Lyon.

(Continued from page 578.)

IN digesting the particular history of Dover, Mr. Lyon has collected all the scanty materials relative to this important position, from the arrival of Julius Cæsar to the present period. His views and opinions, where fancy has too often supplied the place of facts, are judicious and rational. Perhaps, indeed, he scarcely allows the aboriginal Britons a sufficient rank in the scale of civilization, because they were ignorant of naval architecture, their boats being formed of osiers covered with skins. The vessels of Ulysses were constructed in like manner; and it is difficult to say how far they were inferior to wooden vessels of a later date. We have seen wickerwork used with great advantage and ingenuity as scaffolding for the lofty spires of churches; and if better suited to such a purpose in the present age than timberwork, it remains to be determined, whether wickerwork boats, or small ships, were not equally advantageous when no cannons were used. The Britons had an ingenious war-chariot, with which the Romans, Germans, and Gauls, were unacquainted; they had also spears, swords, shields, breast-plates, and helmets, which furnish other proofs of their mechanical skill. As to the notion that they went naked to display their ornaments, and exhibit the figures painted on their bodies, the author observes, "if there be individuals in polished societies who are such votaries to fashion, as to forfeit their health, to display their embellishments to the best advantage before the public; yet it would be a hasty conclusion to suppose that a whole tribe of uncultivated barbarians would endure the chilling blasts of a Winter's sky to gratify their vanity." The fact of being really naked is very questionable, and stated to be so only during the heat of battle or the moments of flight, when any clothing must have been cumbersome, and perhaps even fatal: a foreign soldier, on first seeing our seamen on board a man of war all stripped during action,

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might be tempted to conclude that English sailors wear only trowsers and shoes; as the Indians supposed that all Englishmen wear red coats, from observing our soldiers dressed in that colour.

The consideration of the state of Britain at the Roman invasion naturally leads to that of the works which those warriors left behind them. The first cohort, above 1100 strong, was stationed at Dover, where a bath was erected near the stream of fresh water in the valley of Dover. By the appearance of the remaining fragments, it is conjectured that this edifice was raised with the materials of a more ancient structure, from the quantity of topus in the foundations of the walls. The Roman masons well knew the use of this substance, which is often found in the ancient buildings near Rome.

"If the topus was imported by Aulus Plautius at the time of building the octagon tower in the castle, it is then evident that the Romans had erected some edifices in the valley, on their first forming a settlement here. The bath originally covered a considerable part of the site of the West end of St. Mary's church and the church-yard: but the few remains which Time had left us, have all been destroyed within the last fifty years, for the purpose of interring the dead."

From the several parts of the foundations which the author has seen demolished, with much labour, at different times, he concludes, that there were at least four rooms on each floor.

"The floor of the Sudatorium was supported with rhomboidal pilasters of tiles, twenty inches high and nine inches on the sides, with a space of fifteen inches between each pilaster, for a free circulation of the heat under the floor. The pilasters were placed in rows, and upon them were laid tiles made of fine clay, of a reddish colour, two inches thick, twenty-two inches long, and sixteen inches the mean width, for their ends were unequal. Upon this course of tiles was spread a strong cement four inches thick, in which were pieces of bruised tiles, which gave the mortar a reddish tint. This formed the floor of the Sudatorium. The pilasters and floor of the

the Hypocaustum (when I saw them opened) were covered with ashes, wood-coal, and soot. In the wall of the Sudatorium, about twenty inches above the floor, there was a course of tiles, of a yellow cast, laid in mortar, nearly as hard as Portland stone. The tiles were made exactly as wide as the thickness of the wall, and folded down on each side of it, which rendered it impossible for them to slip or move. Upon this course of tiles was placed a row of funnel-bricks, forming a communication with another row in the wall of the Hypocaustum, and they were cramped together with iron bands. The next apartment, paved with yellow tiles, was probably the Balneum, as there were ducts seemingly designed for the conveyance of water. Another apartment might have been the Tepidarium; for I found in the angle funnel-bricks, placed in an oblique direction, reaching from the bottom to the top of the ruin, evidently for the conveyance of heat. One side of this apartment measured twenty-five feet; the lengths of the other sides have not been discovered. The remaining room I name the Frigidarium, but its dimensions have not been traced. There was a narrow passage leading between the Balneum and the Tepidarium, to the other rooms. On the tiles which supported the floor of the Sudatorium were stamped four letters (C I B R), which may be read *Cohors Prima Britannica*. By this inscription it appears that the bath was built by the Britannie legion after it was removed to the coast of Kent, and before the final departure of the Romans from the kingdom: it may therefore be considered as one of the last edifices raised by them in this valley. A small part of the ruins are still remaining under ground, after a lapse of 1400 years."

Several of the tiles are of a very peculiar form, having two corners grooved, and two eared, or with small projecting arms; about nineteen inches long and fifteen broad in the middle, with four holes in them at equal distances from each corner. Others resemble pan-tiles.

"It is probable," says Mr. L. "that Dover remained a ruined heap after Hengist demolished the Roman buildings, until Alfred encouraged his people to collect themselves into bodies, to defend their own habitations, which was the means of giving energy and strength to the people; and from that time a town rose again by degrees to importance and political consequence in the state. The annual rental of Dover, in

the reign of Edward the Confessor, under its feudal vassalage, was valued at 18*l.*; of which the king took two thirds of one half; Earl Godwin one third of the moiety; and the Canons of St. Martin the remainder."

At the Conquest the town was destroyed by fire; yet, eighteen years after, its burdens were increased, and rental estimated at £.54. As fires were very destructive, "every inhabitant was required to have a tub of water at his door during the night, under a fine of 20*d.*" Dover being a frontier town, it and the remainder of the Cinque Ports were subject to piratical incursions of the French; and they as often inflicted signal vengeance on their enemies. The fishing, says Mr. L. "which was once a source of wealth to our ancestors, has for many years been much neglected on this coast; and there is but little probability of its being revived again, to that extent it was when the barons of the Cinque Ports were of such great importance in the Nation."

But we must omit the general history of Dover, to notice that of the Author's own parish, St. Mary, which "includes within its boundaries the sites of the Collegiate and five of the ancient Churches, the Maison Dieu, a part of the Priory, and the Harbour."

The Collegiate Church of St. Martin, whose canons founded that of St. Mary, was built by king Withred, who reigned from 685 to 725. The canons were accused of great dissipation and licentiousness; and the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury, obtained authority over them, which they exercised with merciless rigour. Even the Suffragan Bishops of Dover were annoyed by them, and their office rendered very disagreeable. Ecclesiastical fairs being held on the days of some Saints who were very popular with the people, the utmost disorder and indecency took place at those anniversaries of their local godships; and it required all the efforts of power and the laws to put a stop to such proceedings. But many very extraordinary customs still exist in the Author's Church; such, for instance, as the election of mayors, members of parliament, &c. at the communion-table, the pews of the mayor and jurats at the altar, and above the communion-table, and where the

the credence-table and commandments should be written. The perseverance of the mayors and corporation in occupying such a situation, furnishes the most unequivocal proof of their being persons of weak minds. Men who persist in violating the reverence due to all public worship, of whatever denomination, betray equally bad heads and hearts. Much unchristian feeling has been evinced by the parishioners at various times to their ministers; happily the present here gives an honourable testimony of their actual liberality and pious spirit. But we must notice the building, which the Author, deeply read in the history and antiquities of his country, pronounces to be of Saxon architecture.

"The Parish Church of St. Mary may be considered as one of the three religious edifices built by the Secular Canons of the Collegiate Church (of St. Martin) towards the close of the reign of our Saxon kings. Though Time has swept away the records of the foundation of this ancient structure; the bases, columns, capitals, and arches, are all striking proofs that they were either designed and executed by Saxon architects, or were close imitations of their buildings designed for religious worship*. Plainness and simplicity, solidity and strength, are the leading features observable in churches built prior to the eleventh century; and they are the principal points to be observed in this church. The Tower fronting Biggin-street bears evident marks of its antiquity; and if the workmanship be not a demonstrative, it is a strong presumptive, proof of it. The entrance into the church, through the tower, is a low semicircular arched door-way, which has been disfigured by a modern frontispiece. The roof of the building is supported by two rows of massive pillars, some round, and others of a parallelogrammic form, with demicolumns at each side, and they vary in their circumference from six to fifteen feet. There is a considerable variation in the bases, capitals, and columns, as well as in the width of the arches. In the original state of the church, the distances between the pillars were from seven to thirteen feet; and the arches dropped towards the West end, like the arches from the centre of a bridge. The capi-

tals of two of the columns were slightly ornamented with Saxon foliage, and others with an indented stone, or only a bead. The two arches at the East end of the church are a deviation [deviate] from the semicircle, and the columns which support them are slight when compared with the other; but there is very little proportion between the base, the shaft, and the capital of them. The arches at the entrance on the South side were originally a small departure from the semicircle; but one of them has been altered in our time. The Antiquary may object to the supposed age of this building, as the arches are not all semicircular; and Authors of credit have thought that the first departure from the semicircular arch in England was by the Norman Architects; but it may be very difficult to prove it. The blunt-pointed arch was used in the oldest remaining ruins in this town, and also in this church; and it has been said that palaces with sharp pointed arches were built in Italy in the ninth and tenth centuries†. There is a Roman elliptic arch, which supports a bridge in Catalonia, Spain. If Pointed arches were the invention of the Normans, what people built the palace of Charles the Great, with arches deviating from a semicircle? By the style of the architecture, and other collateral proofs, there can be but little doubt of the antiquity of this church, and that it has a Saxon origin."

Mr. Lyon is evidently not one of those who are determined to sacrifice truth and reason, to bestow on the Normans the merit of inventive genius in architecture: his acquaintance with original writers, and his freedom from the puerile affectation of novelty, are much too considerable to suffer him to fall into such frivolities. — This church was taken from the Canons not long after the Norman invasion, and afterwards devolved to the Crown. Many papal ceremonies were retained in it some time after the Reformation; and in 1537 it appears that 3*s.* 6*d.* were charged for wax for the tapers; 2*s.* for the pascal-taper; 4*s.* 2*d.* "for grace, obit, vespers, dirge-masses, and offering-pence, according to custom," in the churchwardens' accounts. From 1522 to 1560 all the ministers who officiated in this parish had the title of "Sir:" the Rev. Thomas Turpin was the first who declined the use of it, in 1562.

* "In 1804 two arches were turned into one, and a very large column was taken away."

† See *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1801, p. 791.

The history of Dover Pier, and the works erected to form a harbour, has occupied the author's critical powers, which are aided by plates; it is a valuable addition to our historical knowledge of embanking, and merits the attention of engineers and projectors.

The ceremony of electing the mayor indicates its great antiquity. The burgesses were summoned by blowing a horn early in the morning of the 8th September, the festival of St. Mary, and they assembled in St. Peter's church. The old chief magistrate, whose year expired at noon, was obliged to be present, to bring the town-box, seal of office, charter, and their records; and, while their privileges were generally known, the contents of the box were carefully examined, to see if every thing was safe. They then proceeded to elect a new mayor by vote, being too jealous of their liberties to trust power in one person's hands more than a year. If the person elected was not present to take the oath (to be true to the king, maintain the liberties and franchises of the town, and do justice to the rich and poor), they did not discharge the old mayor. If the new chief magistrate was present, and refused to take the oath, they claimed the privilege of pulling down his house as a punishment. At Rye the same punishment was adopted; at Romney, Winchelsea, and Hastings, the family was only turned out of doors, and the doors and windows sealed up with the seal of office. The mayor elect breaking the seal without taking the oath, or any of his family so offending, were imprisoned till he complied. A similar punishment was applied to conspirators, and persons giving false testimony. In case of an incapable person being chosen in these popular elections, the old mayor of Dover could cancel their choice, and oblige them to proceed to another election. When the King's Bailiff or Collector of Duties was sent to the Cinque Ports, he had to be furnished with a commission sealed with white wax under the great seal, and a letter sealed with green wax; the colours being always indispensable points, without them he could not be received. In 1526 the limitation of the freemen's right to elect their mayors began, and has been increasing ever since. But of all the laws or regulations

which ever prevailed in the Cinque Ports, those introduced by the Admiral and his court, in consequence of a manly petition from the Corporation of Sandwich in 1629, complaining of enormous impositions and oppressions, far surpass even modern belief.

"A new code of laws," says the author, "soon appeared, but without date, to prevent any further trouble with claims of rights and privileges; and some of the sections of it would have disgraced a Goth or a Vandal in the rudest times of a dark and barbarous age; but it was received, as far as we know, without any opposition; although it imposed the most abject and horrid punishment on the delegates of the Cinque Ports, who were members of the Admiralty-Court, which would have been invented by any of the uncivilized tribes of the desert or the forest. As presenting petitions might keep in remembrance old claims, and mentioning the proceedings in the Admiralty-court might excite the Barons to oppose them, the learned steward (a kind of attorney-general to the Admiral) gave it in charge that, if any magistrate, after having been sworn to take inquisition in the Admiralty-court in any cause, should declare any secret, he should be taken to the next port, where his offence should be proclaimed, and from thence he should be conducted to the sea-shore, where the sea ebbed and flowed, and there he should be bound hand and foot to a stake, and have his throat cut, and his tongue drawn out of his mouth through the wound!"

We regret extremely that any such sanguinary and horrid regulations should ever have existed in the English language; and still more that such things should have appeared in our island within a century and a half. Mr. L. has humanely concealed the names of the admiral and his executioner in this work of iniquity, the whole of which was occasioned only by the admiral's lawless rapacity, to secure all ship-wrecked goods or found property to himself. By these Dover decrees it was highly dangerous to find anything whatever that was cast on the sea-shore, lest the admiral should suspect that it had originally been more valuable, and that the unfortunate finder should be compelled to make it equal to the admiral's expectations or fancy. Greater tyranny or oppression than this hath no man seen.

seen. Only one of these ferocious laws is tolerable in its principle, although detestable in its execution; we mean that which prohibits hiring a foreign servant when an English one could be had; the penalty was, "*fine and imprisonment at the pleasure of the Admiral!*"

The history of the origin and progress of the court of Lodemanage, or Corporation of Pilots, which is considered as a branch of the Admiralty Court of the Cinque Ports, contains much new and curious information, almost wholly unknown to the great part even of the literary public. This alone confers a peculiar value on Mr. Lyon's work, as the question of the Dover pilots is discussed, either directly or indirectly, almost every year, in Parliament. Many remarks have also been made on the whole system of pilotage to the port of London, in several of the periodical publications printed in London in foreign languages, particularly the *Correio Braziliense*, in which the expense of pilotage to Portuguese ships has been repeatedly complained of, and perhaps not always without cause. It is the interest of Britain that all such charges should be clearly defined and established, so that foreign nations should know and be able to appreciate their public utility, and not consider them as regulations devised merely to take an unfair advantage of strangers, to support English establishments at the expense of foreign traders.

The above extracts shew that our author's style is clear, nervous, laconic, and generally correct; it is truly that of History, grave, easy, and natural, neither redundant nor deficient. It does honour to the talents and noble rectitude of its author, who, we hope, will soon finish his second volume.

75. *Authentic Documents relative to the Miraculous Cure of Winefrid White, of Wolverhampton, at St. Winefrid's Well, alias Holywell, in Flintshire, on the 28th of June, 1805. Third Edition.*

IN a prefatory advertisement the reader is informed that,

"The author has the satisfaction of declaring that he has not met with, nor heard of, a reader of any description, who has controverted either the facts or

the reasoning contained in it*; and that the mode he has pursued has met with the approbation of his R. R. brethren. Should any other person object to the publication of these facts and reasonings (which are presumed to be equally incontrovertible), the author replies, 'That they are highly curious to the Naturalist, instructive to the Theologian, and important to the Christian. They decide that weighty question which was so long and so warmly contested amongst the learned half a century ago, and clearly point out that body of Christians amongst the rival communions which the Divine Founder of Christianity sanctions'."

76. *Animadversions on a Pamphlet, entitled, 'Authentic Documents,' &c. By the Rev. Peter Roberts, A. M. Rector of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceriog, and Vicar of Madely, Stockdale.*

WE take a singular pleasure in recommending this excellent little work to the attention of our readers. The author's abilities, and his zeal for the Protestant religion, are too well known to need to be emblazoned in our pages. He himself shall state his motives for setting pen to paper:

"There are few circumstances (he says, in the Introduction) in the history of Christianity of more importance to its credibility, or to its influence on the mind, than the evidence given to its truth by the miraculous powers of its Divine Author, and by those which he conferred on his Apostles, and, by their hands, on others. But, in proportion to their importance, it is to be lamented that, from a not uncommon propensity to look upon extraordinary circumstances as miraculous, especially if such an opinion of them promote a favourite object, so many have been deluded by pretended miracles; whilst others, astonished and indignant at the influence of imposition and credulity, have been tempted to reject their faith, and give up their confidence in the reality of the miracles recorded in Scripture. Such, then, being the dangers arising from misrepresentations of circumstances, or events, as miracles, which are not so in fact, these dangers are sufficient motives to a careful examination of the

* It may be allowed us to refer to our Review of the First Edition, in vol. LXXVI. p. 730. — The subject is well pursued in vol. LXXVII. p. 513. And in vol. LXXVIII. p. 16, is a defence of the Miracle by Dr. Milner.

facts and evidence relative to whatsoever is brought forward as miraculous. There is also another motive, which renders it a Christian duty. We are warned by St. Paul, that, in the latter times, there shall arise one, whose characteristic is, *The wicked one**, whose working shall be *after the working of Satan, with all power, and signs, and lying wonders*; and as these times are certainly very distant from the time of the Apostles, and have many symptoms of the latter times, any account, stating an event to be miraculous, ought, before it receives credit, to be subject to the most exact scrutiny.

"Such are the motives for the following animadversions on a pamphlet, the title of which is 'Authentic Documents,' &c. and of which Dr. Milner, Roman Catholic Bishop of Castabala, is the acknowledged author. . . . Appeals of this kind, by Roman Catholics, have been so numerous, and in so many other instances have proved fallacious, that, however ready these of their communion who know little of the subject, may have been to wonder and believe, it might have been hoped that these Bishops would rather have taken pains to prevent delusion in this. If, on former occasions, such attention was more particularly expected from Protestants, expectation has been amply gratified by the most decisive refutations of narratives of pretended miracles; and hence, it may be presumed, it has scarcely been thought necessary to notice this pamphlet. Yet, as credit is claimed because the facts and reasonings have not been, as the author says, objected to, a further silence might be productive of evil, by being considered as acquiescence in the correctness of both, and in the approbation bestowed upon them. My own mind being impressed with a very different idea of both the facts and reasoning advanced as proofs that the cure of Winefrid White was miraculous, I have thought it a duty to lay my sentiments before the publick.

"In the course of the investigation, the origin of the absurdities which, to the disgrace of religion, are so abundantly exhibited in the legends, appeared to be a question intimately connected with the subject; and it is to this investigation that the discovery of what I believe to have been their real origin is owing, which, not having hitherto, as far as my knowledge extends, been noticed, is the more fully detailed in the ensuing account of the legend of St. Winefrid."

Dr. Milner we know to be an able and an acute reasoner; but from the way in which he is handled by Mr. Roberts, it will be evident how much his enthusiastic persuasion has impaired his judgment †.

77. *Indifference not Christian Charity: a Sermon preached in St. Mary's Chapel, Penzance, Wednesday May 26th 1813, at the Annual Visitation of the Clergy, and published at their Request, by C. Val. Le Grice, M. A. 8vo. pp. 98. Rivingtons.*

From Matth. xiii. 18. "Hear ye, therefore, the parable of the sower," Mr. Le Grice takes occasion to offer much salutary advice to the Clergy assembled at an Annual Visitation; and he also observes,

"This appeal is made not only to you, my Reverend Brethren, to whom the seed, which is the Word of God, is peculiarly intrusted, as dispensers of the wisdom which is from above, but to all who are present in this congregation; for every man is a labourer in some portion of the vineyard, and every parent especially has some plants which are his peculiar care. Cleanse the way of the young man. Prepare the soil. If you sleep, the enemy will sow tares, and such tares as I have described: but, if you watch, and if you plant at the beginning of the season, you may render the soil incapable of receiving such weeds. Fix the principles of the young child. Lead him in the good old paths. If you do not, it is more than probable that on his death-bed he will have his Creed to choose. Let not this be thought the extravagant assertion of declamation. — 'After all, I do not know when my Creed will be fixed,' was the undisguised avowal of one, who styled himself, and is styled by his followers, a Philosopher, a rational Christian, a professor of pure Christianity, a great foe to 'the education of children in the trammels of any Religious Faith,' or, according to the phrase of the present hour, *with reference to any particular Ecclesiastical System*: by his own confession, an Arminian at eighteen, at twenty-one an Arian, at twenty-four a denier of his Saviour, and a disbeliever in the inspiration of the Scriptures. The progress of the master to the wilderness of doubt is bad enough; but the pupils of this new Light, as might be expected, went beyond their teacher: they reached the goal of Deism, and, in some instances, of direct, avowed, and

* 2 Thess. ii. ver. 9, 10.

† Protestant Advocate for May, p. 348.

unqualified Atheism. If I were fully to detail the conduct and issue of the mode of education followed at the seminary as directed by this 'rational' Christian, his admirers and disciples, the relation might be instructive as a warning against 'education without reference to system,' but it would perhaps excite such feelings of derision and contempt, as might be unmeet for the solemnity of this Sacred Temple."

An Appendix of Notes, much longer than the Sermon, is introduced by a remark, that

"Of course the Clergy, at whose request this Sermon is published, are not pledged to the approving of the matter contained in the following notes; I can only express my hope that it will meet with their approbation."

78. *The Proofs of the Spirit, or Considerations on Revivalism: a Sermon, preached at St. Mary's Chapel, Penzance, on Sunday April 24th, 1814, by C. Val. Le Grice, M. A. Perpetual Curate of Penzance. 2vo. pp. 36. Rivingtons.*

"The observations in this Discourse (from Ephes. v. 9, 10.) were occasioned by a process denominated a *Revival*, lately introduced into this town among the people called Methodists. For the propriety of the allusions in it, the Author contents himself with referring to the earnest wish of his congregation for its publication, and to their voluntary and liberal offer towards defraying the expense*; and forbears from entering into a detail of circumstances, which have given offence to very many respectable persons among the Methodists themselves."

Having stated the object of this Discourse in the Author's own words, we shall only add, that it is illustrated by notes; in one of which it appears that the Revivalists are a peculiar sect of Methodists, who have published their distinct rules and doctrines. We are likewise told, on the authority of Nightingale's "Portrait of Methodism, that "Dr. Whitehead (fellow-labourer with Wesley) did not approve of Revivalism. He informs us that 'the Revivalists are those who are more particularly partial to noisy meetings. They claim as a Christian privilege, a right to indulge their propensities to prayer and praise even during the time the Minister is preach-

ing †; and indeed at any other time when they think themselves called upon by the motions of the Spirit. They are a simple, harmless, well-meaning body; but enthusiastical and ungovernable to an extraordinary degree. In Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, they are numerous'."

79. *A Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones, including their History, natural and commercial. To which is added, some Account of the best Methods of cutting and polishing them. By John Mawe, Author of Travels through the Diamond District of Brazil, &c. Longman and Co. 8vo.*

THE subject of this work cannot fail of recommending it to the notice of those who feel interested in the wonderful operations of Nature, which, in the dark and hideous recesses of the earth, forms substances the most exquisitely beautiful, tinged with unequalled colours, and when brought into the rays of the sun emitting a degree of brilliancy hardly tolerable to the sight. Mr. Mawe has had the singular honour of being permitted to dedicate this and his former work on Brazil to two Prince Regents: the present is laid at the feet of our Monarch *pro tempore*, by permission, under the impression that a treatise on Gems and Precious Stones, which are more exclusively appropriated to the service of the great, would with peculiar propriety be inscribed to a Prince whose acknowledged taste renders him the natural Patron of the most rare and beautiful productions of the Mineral Kingdom.

The Author informs us in the Preface, that his object has been to present the Amateur of Gems and other precious Stones a simple yet useful history of those valuable and pleasing substances. Hence he has not only selected from systematic works of high authority the most important technical characters, by which each species is distinguished; but has added from his own experience and observations, as well as from various other sources, such "particulars, relative to their commercial history, and to their employment in jewellery, for the purpose of personal decoration, as he

† An attempt was lately made by one of them to interrupt the service in a neighbouring church, but the Churchwardens led him out.

* Several subscriptions of two guineas; few under half a guinea.

conceives to be generally interesting." As the dealers in, and the wearers of, these precious articles consider the purity of their colours as essential characters, he has annexed a few plates, tinted, to shew that, though certain suites of colours belong to particular species, yet each species admits only certain varieties of tint. "Thus red, yellow, orange, blue, and white, occur both in the sapphire and the topaz; notwithstanding which, the corresponding colours of each mineral are sufficiently distinguishable, by a marked difference of tinge or of intensity. So it is with regard to the other characters. All the gems, when compared with other minerals, are hard; the amateur and jeweller can only, therefore, by a careful comparative examination of gems, be certain of their genuineness; and when (Mr. M. observes) the value of these substances are considered individually, and the vast sums vested in them collectively, it is surprizing to observe the gross mistakes committed in this respect by those who, from interest, and from a familiar acquaintance with them, ought to be the least likely to fall into error. Different species are actually bought and sold for each other; such as tourmaline for emerald, garnet for ruby, and aquamarine for topaz; and even doublets, pastes, &c. too frequently to pass current for the genuine production of the mine. It is in the particulars above adverted to that Mr. Mawe hopes to make his treatise useful; and he declares he shall think himself well repaid, if he can contribute to secure the honourable dealer in gems, and the liberal purchaser, from the arts of the unprincipled; and at the same time induce those in whose possession they chiefly are to regard them above the class of expensive baubles. He concludes the Preface by saying, "Much of the original information contained in this treatise, is the result of the Author's recent travels in Brazil; a country, rich beyond comparison in its mineral productions; and which, the protection of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has enabled the Author to explore under advantages never before conceded to any one."

The different sections and chapters of the book treat on the general estimation and value of the diamond.

the knowledge possessed by the ancients of that gem, the chemical and physical characters of it, its chemical properties and analysis, and localities and geological situation. Particular diamonds are then noticed, their commercial history, and the art of cutting and polishing them. The oriental ruby, sapphire, oriental amethyst, topaz, ruby, spinelle and balais, emerald, chrysoberyl, topaz, and a variety of other precious stones, are accurately defined, and occupy the rest of the volume.

The extreme rarity of large and pure diamonds is apparent from the shortness of the sixth section, which enlarges on them. That mentioned by Tavernier as in the possession of the Great Mogul seems to be acknowledged as the largest of undoubted diamonds, and was found in the mine of Colore, not far East of Golconda; the weight 860 grains, and the form a semi-oval. An Oriental diamond, which belonged to Nadir Shah, Sultan of Persia, the size of a pigeon's egg, came into the hands of Catharine of Russia, who gave 90,000*l.* in cash for it, and an annuity of 4000*l.* The rough Brazilian diamond found in the river Abatio, possessed by the Prince Regent of Portugal, is the next in size. The Pitt-diamond, well known by report in England, sold to the Regent Duke of Orleans for 136,000*l.*, still supposed to be in France, was valued in 1791 at 12,000,000 of livres. This is considered absolutely faultless. "Perhaps," observes Mr. M. "one of the largest and most beautiful coloured diamonds, is a rich sky-blue brilliant, belonging to the crown-jewels of France: it weighs 67 carats and 2-16*ths*, and is estimated at 2,000,000 of livres." The supposed great diamond of Portugal is omitted in this account, because it is the prevailing opinion that the substance is a white topaz.

Mr. Mawe mentions two successive periods when there was a great influx of diamonds into England, which was on the first finding them in Brazil, and at the time of the French Revolution; but, as the really valuable diamond bears an enormous price, and the purchasers are necessarily very limited in number, they are slow of sale. We cannot but add, we think this a very entertaining and necessary supplement to the Author's Account of Brazil.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, April 27.—Lieut. Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this Office, bringing the following Dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

Toulouse, April 19.

My Lord, On the evening of the 12th inst. Col. Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Col. St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France to apprise Marshals Soult and Suchet of the same events.— Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in his desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion. In the mean time I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and 17th instant towards Castellanary.—I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France. I therefore authorised Major-Gen. Sir G. Murray and Mareschal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy. This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.—This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Colonel Richard, of the staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major-Gen. Sir G. Murray and the Mareschal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed to relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Comte Gazan. No mili-

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tary event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report. It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship, the enclosed reports from Major-gen. Colville and Major-gen. Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse shot under him, was made prisoner. I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all. I sincerely lament the loss of Major-gen. Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice. By a letter from Lieut.-gen. W. Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into effect my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet. Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieut.-gen. W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side the Peninsula; but they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them. I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp Lord G. Lenox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

[Here follows a dispatch from Major-gen. Colville to Lord Wellington, enclosing the subjoined account of the sortie made by the Enemy from the entrenched camp before Bayonne.]

Camp near Bayonne, April 15.

Sir, In consequence of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the Enemy on our position in front of the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant. Yesterday morning, a considerable time before day-break, the Enemy made a sortie

and

and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major-gen. Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2d brigade of guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major-gen. Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just before he was shot given directions that the Church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The Enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Capt. Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-gen. Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German legion, under the command of Lieut.-col. Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village. The Enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the Enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before. Major-gen. Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Guise. In consequence of the Enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Col. Maitland found the Enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d battalion of 1st guards, commanded by Lieut.-col. the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads; and Lieut.-col. Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascended the hill at the same time: by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the Enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed; and from the time the Enemy was dislodged, he did not shew the least disposition to renew the attack. Col. Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieut.-col. Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the

movements above-mentioned. It was towards the right that Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that, from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, (arm and thigh,) but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-general's misfortune. The Enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but, whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within 300 yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the Enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-gen. Hay, who was well-known to you, his Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the Enemy must however have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the Enemy possessed of retiring under the guns of their works.

[The dispatch concludes with acknowledging the services of Major-generals Hinuber and Stopford, Colonels Guise, Maitland, Upton, Dashwood, M'Donald, and Burgoyne, Royal Engineers.]

K. A. HOWARD, Com. 1st Div.

[The Total British and Portuguese Loss was 8 officers and 142 privates killed; 36 officers and 421 privates wounded; 6 officers and 230 privates missing (prisoners).]

Names of the British Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing, April 14.

Killed.—General Staff, Maj.-gen. A. Hay. Permanent Staff, K. G. L. Capt. Baron F. Dreschell (brig.-maj.). Coldstream-guards, 1st batt. Capt. and Lieut.-col. Sir H. Sullivan, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. W. G. Crofton. 2d line batt. K. G. L. Maj. P. Chuden, Capt. H. Muller. 3d

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line batt. K. G. L. Lieuts. J. Meyer, C. Kohler.

Wounded.—General Staff, Major-gen. Hon. E. Stopford, Lieut. and Captain H. Dawkins (brigade-major), sl.—23d light dragoons, Capt. G. E. Battersby, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Howard, sev.—Artillery, K. G. L. Major and Lieut.-col. G. J. Hartmann, sl.—Royal Horse Art. Lieut. H. Blackley, sl.—Royal Engineers, Capt. T. Dickens, sev.; Lieut. J. C. Melhuish, sl.—1st Guards, 3d batt. Lieut. and Capt. J. P. Percival, W. Vane, sev.—Coldstream Guards, 1st batt. Capt. and Lieut.-col. G. Colyer, Lieut. and Capt. W. Burroughs, sev.; Lieut. and Capt. J. V. Harvey, sl.; Ensigns F. Vachell, sev.; W. Pitt.—3d Guards, 1st batt. Lieut. and Capt. C. L. White, sev. (dead); Lieut. and Capt. C. A. West, sl.; Lieut. and Capt. J. B. Shiffner, sev. (since dead); Lieut. and Capt. L. Mahon, Adj. F. Holbourne, sev.—Royal Scots, 3d batt. Capt. W. Buckley, sl.—38th foot, 1st batt. Major and Lieut.-col. J. T. F. Deane, Lieut. R. Deighton, sl.—47th, 2d batt. Lieuts. J. H. De Burgh, and W. Kendall, sl.—60th, 5th batt. Lieut. J. Hamilton, sev.—1st light batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Hulsemann, sev.; Capt. C. Winecke, sl.; Lieut. H. Wollrabe, sev.—2d light batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Winecken, and Lieut. L. Behoe, sev.—2d line batt. K. G. L. Lieut.-col. A. Beck, and Lieut. E. Fleish, sl.—5th line batt. K. G. L. Capt. J. Bacmistier and G. Notting, sl.—13th reg. of the line, Capt. Clare, sev.—5th Caçadores, Capt. Doub, sev.

British Officers Missing.—General Staff, Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir J. Hope, K. B. Capt. W. L. Herries, dep.-assist. quarter-master-gen. severely wounded.—52d foot. Lieut. G. Moore, aide-de-camp to Sir J. Hope, sev. wounded.—1st guards, 3d batt. Capt. and Lieut.-col. the Hon. H. Townshend, sev. wounded.—3d guards, 1st batt. Ensign T. W. Northmore.—2d light batt. K. G. L. Capt. George Wackerhagen.

Foreign-office, April 29. Earl Bathurst has notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports of Norway.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, May 8. Captain Milnes, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-general Lord W. Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this office, bringing the following Dispatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst.

Genoa, April 20.

My Lord, My dispatch of the 6th instant will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period. Upon my arrival at Leg-

horn, I learnt that there were only 2000 men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state: not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.—Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the Enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between 5 and 6000 men. The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport, as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th. On the 8th the Enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri. On the 12th, Maj.-gen. Montresor's division drove the Enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition. On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the Enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the forts Richelieu and Tecla, his centre occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the sea through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow land between high walls. On the 17th at day-break the attack began. The 3d Italians under Lieut.-col. Teravignac attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla, drove away the Enemy, and took three mountain guns. A part of the 3d Italians moved up the hill towards Fort Richelieu, while Lieut.-col. Travers, descending from Mount Fascia with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered. Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the Enemy's force made prisoners. The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the Enemy's left, which in consequence retired. The attacks upon the Enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-gen. Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieut.-general Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigour; and although the intersected state of the country enabled the Enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover everywhere afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side. At noon the

army,

army, under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed. Preparations were immediately, and with great activity, made by Lieut.-col. Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Capt. Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day. On the same day Sir E. Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi. In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days, during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach. The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but, as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed that Commissioners should be appointed on either side, by whom the inclosed Convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning. — It is now three years since Lieutenant-general Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance. To Major-gen. Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations entrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour. All the officers and troops of his Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction. The Sicilian troops under Brig.-gen. Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails. The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them. In the whole course of the service the Navy have borne a distinguished part. To Capt. Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the naval part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgments; I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation. From the energy and bravery of the Hon. Capt. Dundas, who was principally charged with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations,

the army derived the utmost assistance. I regret to say, that in this service Lieut. Mapleton, first of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty. Capt. Hamiton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army. There have been found in Genoa a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lt.-gen.

[By the Convention, the fortress of Genoa was given up to the English and Sicilian troops. Three ships of war entered the port. The French troops to set out for France on the 21st April—the troops to march out with the honours of war, effects, and baggage. Every thing belonging to the French marine to be delivered up to the English. The wounded French to remain in the hospitals till cured.]

Total Loss from 13th to 17th April inclusive:—Ensign Ricci (3d estero) and 36 privates, killed; 7 officers and 167 privates, wounded.

Officers wounded.—13th April, Captain Stewart, 31st reg. severely; Capt. Cruice, slightly. 17th April, Brig.-major Roquefuille, Lieut. Sabine, 21st reg. both sev.; Lieut. Brinckmann, 8th batt. K. G. L. slightly; Major Sourdeau, Capt. Lae, Cadet Mora, 2d and 3d Ital. regts.

Admiralty-office, May 8.—[A Dispatch from Vice-adm. Sir E. Pellew, dated on board the Caledonia, Genoa Mole, April 14, states that he had, at the request of Lord Wm. Bentinck, arrived there with the Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke, leaving the remainder of the fleet under Sir R. King, to watch Toulon; that the batteries had just opened their fire; but refers to the following letter from Sir Josias Rowley for the particulars, so far as the naval force was engaged.]

H. M. S. America, off Genoa, April 18.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ult. from Leghorn roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April, with his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezia, and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Reece, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Hon. Capt. Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity. On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance with

with the army.—On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the Enemy from their positions without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with carronades, were advanced along the sea-line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Capt. Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transports' boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines, and preparing to storm, the Enemy deserted their batteries and the whole of the sea-line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the Enemy's fire. The arrival of the *Caledonia* afforded you, Sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery, under the directions of Lieuts. Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the Enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieut. Bewick, of the *Pylades*, an officer of much promise, was killed.—[The remainder of this Letter acknowledges the services and recommends to Sir E. Pellew, Captains Bruce, Dundas, Hamilton, Power, Wemyss, Flin, Thomson; Lieuts. Pengally, Bazalgette; Lieut. Mapleton, of the *Edinburgh*, and Lieut. Bailey, agent for transports.] J. ROWLEY.

[Here follows a list of Lieut. J. Bewick, of the *Pylades*, and two seamen, killed; and Lieut. D. Mapleton, of the *Edinburgh*, and 8 seamen, wounded, and one missing.]

The vessels captured at Genoa were the *Brilliant*, of 74 guns, ready for launching; another 74, name unknown; and four brigs, of 14, 16, and 18 guns.

Downing-street, May 10.—Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by General Lord Lynedoch, K. B.

Antwerp, May 5.

My Lord, I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that, agreeable to the terms of the Convention of Paris of the 23d ult. this fortress, with the different forts depending on it, was finally evacuated by the remaining French troops this morning. Major-gen. Kunigl, the Commissioner of the Allied Powers, having signified to me his wish that, according to his instructions, British troops should occupy it, the 2d division, under the command of Major-gen. Cook, and the 1st brigade of the 1st division, were marched in; and, after the different guards were relieved, the new garrison received the Commissioner with military honours. The

magistrates then assembled on the parade, and the Mayor, recommending Antwerp to the protection, and its future fate to the favour, of the Allies, presented the keys of the town to Gen. Kunigl, who received them in the name of the Allied Sovereigns. It is impossible to describe with what demonstrations of enthusiastic joy the inhabitants expressed their approbation of this interesting scene. All the marine establishments remain in the hands of the French. I have had the most satisfactory communications with the French admiral Gourdon, commanding; and I have no doubt of the utmost harmony prevailing between the French and English of all descriptions, during the time the town shall continue to be occupied by a British garrison. T. GRAHAM.

Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew.

H.M.S. America, Gulph of Spezzia, Mar. 31.

Sir, I have much satisfaction in informing you, that the fortress of Santa Maria, with the forts on the Gulph of Spezzia, are in the occupation of his Majesty's arms.—On the 25th inst. I anchored with the squadron as per margin*, off Lerici, the Hon. Capt. Dundas having preceded us with the *Edinburgh* and *Swallow*, to accompany the movements of the troops under Major-gen. Montresor, dismantling the batteries as the Enemy retired on their advance; a party of them endeavoured to re-occupy the castle of Lerici, but Capt. Dundas, with the marines, was beforehand with them, and the Enemy, after some firing from the boats of the squadron, retreated from the town. On the following morning, a deputation from the inhabitants of Spezzia came on board, when I learned that the French had during the night evacuated that town, and all the defences of the Gulph, excepting the fortress of Santa Maria, which I sent an officer to summons, but found they were prepared to defend it. We immediately weighed, and anchored the ships in a position between Spezzia and the fortress, which in the evening, on the arrival of the troops, was invested. Strong parties of seamen were landed from the ships; and six 18-pounders from the *Edinburgh*, by the active exertions of the Hon. Captain Dundas, were got up the heights through the most difficult places, and three batteries constructed, on which they were mounted. A 36 and 24-pounder and two 13-inch mortars were remounted on one of the dismantled forts, with two additional howitzers, under the direction of Lieut. Bazalgette, of this ship; and a battery of two 36-pounders, under similar circumstances, by Lieut. Mapleton, of the *Edinburgh*.

* Aboukir, Iphigenia, Furieuse, *Swallow*, and *Cephalus*,
burgh;

berry; and at five p. m. on the 29th, on a refusal from the Enemy to capitulate, the fire from the shore opened on the fortress. It was kept up occasionally during the night, and renewed at day-light the following morning with such vigour and effect, as to completely silence that of the Enemy. Preparations were making to storm, but at 11 the Enemy threw a flag of truce, and capitulated. — [Adm. Rowley concludes by bestowing great praise on Capt. Dundas, Mounzey, Stowe, and Flax; Lieut. Bazalgette, Mapleton, Croker, and Moresworth; Messrs. Glen and Breary, as well as the Sicilian officers; and expressing also his obligations to Col. Travers, who commanded the troops; Major Pym, of the artillery; and Capt. Tyden, of the engineers. The loss of the British was trifling.] *Jos. ROWLEY.*

Two letters, transmitted by Sir Josias Rowley, from Capt. Bruce, of the Berwick, and Capt. Hamilton, of the Rainbow, detail the particulars of two attacks made by the boats of those ships, with two Sicilian gun-boats, on the 8th and 10th of April, upon the Enemy's posts near the pass of Rons, with a view to favour the advance of the British army. The Enemy was driven from his positions, leaving behind him two guns and two mortars. In these attacks two men were killed, and Lt. Lyon, of the Berwick, wounded.

A letter from Capt. Hoste, of the Bacchante, dated off Parga, on the coast of Albania, the 22d March, states, that he had proceeded thither in consequence of a deputation from the inhabitants of the town, requesting assistance against the French garrison, consisting of 170 men, commanded by a Colonel; and that, on the arrival of the Bacchante, the French flag was hauled down, and the town taken possession of by Capt. Hoste.

May 17. [This Gazette contains a Proclamation issued by the Prince Regent, declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty. It then declares, that "in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the Convention concluded with the brother of his Most Christian Majesty, April 23, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands, and to the Equator; and five months in every other part of the

world, without any exception, or other particular distinction of time or of place."

Admiralty-office, May 25.—Lord Exmouth (Sir E. Pellew) has transmitted a letter from Capt. Brisbane, of the *Proteus*, dated in Port Maurizio, Gulf of Genoa, April 12, stating, that on the preceding day, in company with the *Aigle* and *Albatross*, he had driven on shore, under the guns of that place, a convoy of 20 vessels and that, having silenced the fire of the town by that of his Majesty's ships, four vessels of the convoy were brought off, with the cargoes of 15 others, which, having been scuttled by the crews, were destroyed. Mr. Henry Nicholas, midshipman of the *Pembroke*, and one seaman, were killed, and four wounded.

Downing-street, May 31.—Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-general Sir G. Prevost.

Quebec, March 12.

When I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 9th of February, the American army, under Major-gen. Wilkinson, continued to occupy their position on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French mills, on the Salmon river, near St. Regis, and at the Four Corners. I now beg leave to acquaint you that between the 18th and 16th of February the Enemy abandoned their position, after partially burning their block-houses and barracks, erected with infinite labour and great expence, and also destroying their river craft and batteurs, several hundred of which had been frozen up in Salmon river; and they have succeeded in moving their ordnance, and the principal part of their provisions and stores. Two regiments are stated to have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, and the remainder of their force to Burlington and Plattsburgh, where Major-gen. Wilkinson has now taken up his headquarters. — I am informed, the frontier positions occupied by the Enemy at the close of the last campaign were given up, by the orders of the American government, in consequence of the extreme difficulty experienced, and the enormous expence incurred, in supplying the troops allotted for their defence with provisions, and the daily decrease of their army by sickness and desertion, arising from the harassing and fatiguing duties to which their troops were exposed, from the constant apprehension of being attacked by us. As soon as information of the Enemy's movement was received, Col. Scott, of the 103d regiment, with a small effective force, consisting of detachments of that corps, the 89th, and Canadian Fencibles, and a picquet of light cavalry from Coleman's Lac and Cornwall, passed over the ice from the latter post to Salmon river, and

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arrived in time to press upon the Enemy's rear-guard, which made a precipitate retreat, and about an hundred sleigh loads of provisions and stores have fallen into our possession, and the destruction of their blockhouses, barracks, and boats has been completed. Colonel Scott advanced with his party, without opposition, into the Enemy's country, to Malone, Madrid, and within a few miles of Platsburgh, and returned by the route of Four Corners to his post at the Coteau du Lac.

[This Gazette contains a notification of the blockade of the ports of the United States, ordered by Sir Alex. Cochrane; and also one of the withdrawing the blockade of the Elbe.]

June 4. This Gazette contains a grant by his Majesty's royal licence and authority to the Duke of Wellington, that he and his descendants may bear, as a lasting memorial of his glorious and transcendent achievements, an honourable augmentation to the arms of Wellesley, that is to say, in the dexter quarter an escutcheon charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, conjoined, being the Union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without the imperial crown; to be borne by him and his descendants upon the family arms of Wellesley and Cowley, quarterly, and in the chief point of the shield.

June 17.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, hath been concluded at Paris on the 30th day of May last: in conformity thereunto we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions; and we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of

Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly. Given at the Court at Carlton-house, the 17th of June, 1814, and in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign.

God save the King.

[Then follows the Proclamation for a General Thanksgiving, on Thursday July 7.]

Admiralty-office, June 21. Rear-adm. Durham, Commander in Chief on the Leeward Island station, has transmitted a Letter from the Hon. A. Maitland, captain of H. M. S. Pique, stating that the said ship had, on April 26, captured the American privateer schooner Hawk, of four 6-pounder carriage guns, one long 12-pounder, and 68 men.

Also a Letter from Capt. Fleming, of H. M. S. Barbadoes, reporting his having captured, off St. Domingo, the American privateer sloop Polly, with 57 men, and mounting one long 12-pounder, and four long sixes.

Admiralty-office, June 21. Return of Vessels captured and detained by his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the command of Rear-adm. Sir Francis Laforey, from 10th of January.

Swedish ship Bernat, laden with flour, &c. captured by the Pique, Jan. 13.—Swedish ship Margaret, in ballast, captured by the Pique, Jan. 19.—American ship Greyhound, laden with provisions, captured by the Elizabeth, Jan. 13.—Ship Aurora, from St. Bartholomew's, laden with flour, captured by the Vestal, Jan. 20.—Spanish ship Magnelina, laden with corn, meal, staves, &c. captured by the Crane, Jan. 21.—American privateer Frolic, captured by the Heron, Jan. 25.—Swedish ship Gotland, laden with corn and shingles, captured by the Barbadoes, Jan. 31.—American ship Commodore Perry, laden with provisions, captured by the Maria, Jan. 11.—Spanish ship La Cuola, laden with molasses and rum, captured by the Cleopatra, Jan. 13.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 17.

A motion by Mr. Creevey for the production of a Letter from Lord Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, recommending that the expired pensions to the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Hastings, and others, should be revived, and even augmented; and

stating that, as the late Lord Melville had died very poor, and that the present Lord his son (who is at the head of the Admiralty) had honourably taken upon himself the payment of his father's debts, recommending the grant of 20,000*l.* should be made to him, and the pension granted to his father be continued. Mr. Creevey said that these recommendations were in violation

violation of an act which constituted the President of the Board of Control the protector and guardian of the Company's funds, and not the distributor of them.

Messrs. *Wallace, S. Courtenay, Sullivan,* and *Sir Mark Wood*, opposed the production of the Letter, on the ground of its being private, merely recommendatory to, and not mandatory upon, the Court of Directors.

Lord *A. Hamilton*, Messrs. *Howorth* and *Whitbread*, supported the motion, which (after Mr. Creevey said he had heard that the Board of Control had not assembled from 1784 to 1806; during the fourteen months he was a Commissioner he had never seen a board; and Mr. *Wallace* admitted that he had attended only one, where, though much was discussed, nothing was done) was negatived by 62 to 23.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. *W. Smith*, making the crime of Child-stealing an offence punishable by law.

Sir *J. C. Hippisley* said that the Jesuits had established a seminary for education in Ireland; that 30,000*l.* had been sent thither, out of which the estate of Castle Brown had been purchased for 16,000*l.* to endow a school, with Mr. *Kenny*, a Jesuit, at its head, for Catholic education. The Hon. Member expressed his fears of such a close system on the fanaticism of the Catholic inhabitants. He also complained of the Catholic prelates holding synods, as being contrary to law; and also of the meeting of the Bishops and of the second order of the Clergy to oppose the recent letter from Rome. He concluded by moving for papers.

Mr. *Peele* said that, in an interview with Mr. *Kenny* on the subject of the institution, in consequence of the alarm excited, Mr. *Kenny* had declined answering his question as to the source of the funds for the purchase, &c.—Sir *H. Parnell* stated, that Mr. *Kenny* conceived the question to be an improper interference with his private concerns.—The papers were ordered.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws, Mr. *Foster* opposed the graduated scale; and moved an Amendment, the substance of which was, that the duty on importing wheat should not cease till wheat was 100*s.* a quarter: on beans, peas, and rye, till they were at the rate of 66*s.*; on barley at 58*s.*; on oats at 33*s.*; except from Quebec.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 81 to 69.

May 18.

In the Committee on the Copy-right Bill, Mr. *Davies Giddy* proposed the following clauses:—1. That it should not be necessary that the copies of books presented to public libraries should be on fine paper.—2. That no book need be presented to these libraries, unless such as were re-

quired from the booksellers.—3. That all the Copy-rights should be entered at Stationers' Hall, and that, if the Author by a special entry waived his Copy-right, he should then only be required to present one copy to the British Museum.—4. That the term of Copy-right be extended from 14 years certain, and another 14 years, if the Author was living at the end of the first term, to 28 years certain.—5. That books presented to public libraries should not be sold, &c.

May 19.

Mr. *Protheroe* presented a petition, signed by 22,000 inhabitants of Bristol, against the Corn Laws.

In a Committee on the Poor Relief Bill, Mr. *Lushington* introduced a clause, exempting places of religious worship from the payment of poor's rates.

May 20.

A Lottery was voted for the present year, the tickets to be issued at 10*l.* each.

Mr. *Whitbread* presented a petition from Capt. *Random de Berenger*: it complained of his having been arrested by a warrant from the Secretary of State as a disloyal Alien; his committal to Newgate, and confinement in the felon side of the prison.

Mr. *H. Addington* said that De Berenger was arrested on a charge distinct from the transaction of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. *Whitbread* conceived that the powers under the Alien Act had been abused.

Mr. *Bankes*, conceiving that the House was without sufficient evidence, moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Corn Trade.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion.—Messrs. *W. Smith, Rose, Protheroe, Canning, Douglas, Fynlay, Huskisson, Bathurst, Broadhurst,* and Sir *J. Newport*, spoke in its favour.—It was negatived by 99 to 42.

A Petition was presented from the Corporation of London, praying that no measure might be adopted for the alteration of the Corn Laws till next Session.

May 23.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after re-stating the case of De Berenger, said, that the aggravations were, that his papers, clothes, and money had been unlawfully seized and detained till the 13th inst. when only a part had been returned; that his writing desk and trunks had been broken open without De Berenger, his friends, or attorney, being present; though he had jointly, with the magistrates of Edinburgh, put his seal upon them; that he was arrested in contradiction to the general licence to travel through any part of the kingdom. Mr. *Whitbread* moved for a Select Committee of Inquiry.

Mr.

Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone*, in seconding the motion, said, it was not the wish of himself or Lord *Cochrane* to keep back any evidence that could be brought forward against De Berenger or others.

Mr. *Bathurst* denied that in the present case there had been any violation of the Alien Act; and said, that the notes withheld from De Berenger for the purposes of justice amounted to 180*l.*; but that the value of them had been restored.

Messrs. *Abercromby*, *P. Moore*, *Barham*, *Horner*, *Sir S. Romilly*, *Sir J. Newport*, and Lord *Milton*, spoke in support of the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. *H. Addington*, *C. Wynne*, *Wortley*, *Wilberforce*, *C. Grant*, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals; and finally negatived by 157 to 52.

The third reading of the Corn Exportation Bill was carried by 170 to 27. Mr. *Rose* moved a clause by way of rider, empowering his Majesty, by an Order in Council, to suspend at any time the exportation of corn. Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Canning*, *J. P. Grant*, *Western*, *Giddy*, and Sir *H. Parnell*, opposed its adoption. Alderman *Atkins* expressed his regret at the manner in which the Bill was hurried through the House. The clause was negatived without a division.

May 24.

Mr. *Grattan* presented a Catholic Petition; and said, it was not his intention, under the present circumstances, to propose any discussion, or any ulterior measure now. He did not know what were the wishes of the Catholic body.

Mr. *Lockhart* presented a Petition from A. Morris, esq. High Bailiff of Westminster, praying remuneration for expences incurred at the Westminster Election, which he had been unable to procure at law from Sir F. Burdett, as the Hon. Baronet had not been considered as a candidate. The motion for its being referred to a Committee, was carried by 26 to 17.

The Corn Law Importation Bill was brought up.

Mr. *Rose* said, the Report of the Committee was so imperfect, that the House would not proceed to a Turnpike Bill on a similar document.

Mr. *P. Grenfell* lamented that the measure was not postponed to next year. It had occasioned much agitation in the country: the manufacturers were averse to it, because they thought it was intended to keep up the price of corn; while the farmers were inimical to it, because they conceived that it would fix the price of grain at 8*s.*

Sir *H. Parnell* asked, how could it be said that the subject had been precipitated, after the repeated discussions it had undergone?

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Mr. *Horner* said, that the complaint was not that the subject had not been enough debated, but that it had not been sufficiently inquired into.

May 25.

Petitions were presented from Scotland against the Corn Bill.

May 26.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* moved, that the sum of 3,350,132*l.* be granted, for defraying the ordinary expences of the Army. The Pensions to Dutch officers have been discontinued. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 1.

Lords *Combermere*, *Hill*, and *Beresford*, were introduced by Lords *Carleton*, *Crewe*, *Kenyon*, and *Loftus*; and, their patents of creation having been read, they took their oaths.

In the Commons, the same day, a Petition from Scotland, praying for the continuance of the suspension of intercourse of Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland, was, after some opposition from several Irish members, who represented it to be a breach of the Act of Union, referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Dundas* said, that it would be necessary to continue the Impress Service on the River Thames, so long as hostilities continued with America. Formerly it produced from 70 to 100 men per month; but in the last month only five men were pressed, three of whom the officer had been desired to impress as riotous persons, while fifty-one persons had entered as volunteers.

Mr. *Methuen* inquired which of his Majesty's Ministers had advised the Prince Regent to take measures to prevent the Princess of Wales from appearing at her Majesty's Drawing-rooms; and gave notice of a motion for an Address on the subject.

Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Whitbread* contradicted unequivocally a statement which had appeared, accusing them of being the advisers of the Princess of Wales.

June 3.

The Speaker stated that he had received a letter from the Princess of Wales, which, with the leave of the House, he would read.

"Connaught-house, June 3, 1814.

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker will inform the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been advised to take such steps as have prevented her from appearing at Court, and to declare his Royal Highness's 'fixed and unalterable determination never to meet the Princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.' The proceedings of 1806 and 1807,

1807, and last year, are in the recollection of the House, as well as the ample and unqualified vindication of the Princess's conduct to which those proceedings led. It is impossible for the Princess of Wales to conceal from herself the intention of the advice which has now been given to the Prince Regent, and the probability that there may be ultimate objects in view, pregnant with danger to the security of the Succession, and the domestic peace of the Realm. Under these circumstances, even if the Princess's duty towards herself could suffer her to remain silent, her sense of what is due to her Daughter, and to the highest interests of the Country, compels her to make this communication to the House of Commons. The Princess of Wales incloses a Copy of the Correspondence which has passed, and requests Mr. Speaker to communicate it to the House of Commons."

[The inclosures were a copy of the Royal Correspondence, which we have inserted at length in p. 641.]

Mr. *Methuen* then rose to make his promised motion; when Mr. *Lygon*, M. P. for Worcestershire, moved that strangers be excluded from the gallery; which being done accordingly, the following debate took place. Mr. *Methuen* commented on various passages of the Correspondence, and remarked, that the Minute of Council of April 10, 1807, acquitted the Princess of all criminality, and recommended that she should be restored to the privileges of her rank and station. He next adverted to the letters written by her father (the Duke of Brunswick) shortly before the battle of Jena, expressing his conviction of her perfect innocence, and earnestly recommending her to the protection of his Majesty. Her innocence was in some degree admitted by the Prince Regent himself, in his allowing her occasionally to visit her daughter, from whose society she would otherwise have been totally debarred. After all the proceedings which had been already had, what a mortification and degradation must she feel it, to be prohibited from attending the Drawing-room, on the eve of the arrival of those august personages, who are expected to honour this country with their presence, and also of the nuptials of her daughter with the Prince of Orange. He contended that this was but the prelude to ulterior objects, which might endanger the peace of the Country, and the succession to the Crown; and concluded by moving, "that an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint the House by whose advice he had been induced to form the unalterable resolution of never meeting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on any occasion, either in public or in private."

Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* complained that the motion had been changed; but denied that the House could interfere on such an occasion. There was no prohibition against the Princess of Wales attending her Majesty's Drawing-room. The Prince had only signified his determination of not meeting her there. With regard to the Minute of Council, on which so much stress had been laid, it must be recollected, that it made a distinction between criminality and other minor charges. The acquittal was, therefore, not altogether so complete as the honourable gentleman had maintained.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the Right-hon. Gentleman had with great dexterity endeavoured to persuade the House that the Princess of Wales had not been interdicted from appearing at Court; at least that it had not proceeded from advisers. It was true that they had not done so themselves; they selected the Queen to perform this most ungracious office. The Queen, after the long persecutions of her Royal Highness, had received her at Court by the command of the King, who was now no longer able to afford her his protection. This right she ought now to enjoy. The interference of the House last Session had produced such an effect on the mind of the publick, that from that time no one had even dared to call her guilty; and it became necessary to repeat their interferences now that the indignity was repeated. The Prince had declared that he would not, on any occasion, public or private, meet the Princess of Wales. Yet, whenever they should be called to the Throne, they must meet to be crowned together. He did not see how this difficulty could be overcome, unless some black designs were brooding against the Princess.

Messrs. *S. Wortley*, *Wynne*, and *Ellist*, with a full conviction of the injustice done to the Princess, opposed the motion as unparliamentary.

Mr. *Ponsonby* had hoped that what had passed last Session had put an end to this disgraceful and injurious subject. He approved of the publication of the correspondence, but objected to the motion.

Mr. *Methuen* requested to have the benefit of Mr. *Ponsonby's* experience.

Mr. *Tierney* said, his Right-hon. Friend was not prepared to propose any specific measure. The right to exclude from a Drawing-room might exist; but the right became a wrong, when made the vehicle of wounding the personal feelings of an individual. He trusted the House of Commons would take some parliamentary mode of shewing their sense of the treatment of the Princess of Wales. This might be done by increasing her annual allowance, and giving her an independent establishment.

Mr. *Methuen* then withdrew his motion.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES

GERMANY.

Some travellers, recently arrived from Wallachia, have brought an account of a terrible calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of Oybestein. That district, one of the most populous in the country, was situated in the neighbourhood of several lofty mountains; some of these were cultivated to their summits, and the sides were covered with the dwellings of the natives; the base of the highest, however, is supposed to have been sapped by the long rains. On the night of the 20th of April, while the inhabitants, unsuspecting of such a calamity, were buried in repose, the peak called the "Devil's Neck" descended with a noise resembling an earthquake, and overwhelmed in its progress houses, forests, and innumerable cattle. The concussion was so frightful, that the inhabitants of the adjacent villages started from their beds, and were seen running quite naked from their habitations to seek safety in the plains. The extent of this calamity had not been ascertained; but it was supposed that 400 souls had been buried beneath the ponderous fragments, which extended and covered a mile of ground. The general distress was much increased by the groans which were heard issuing from the ruins four days after the avalanche. It was impossible to render these unfortunate sufferers timely aid, and their sufferings must have been augmented with the protraction of their lives.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince's Reply to an Address to the Citizens of Stockholm, (see p. 612.)

"I am sensible of the marks of joy which the people of Stockholm shew on the return of the army. It quitted its country to defend the rights of Nations; I lead it back proud of having contributed to attain this end. Its bravery and discipline are all that can be wished. Fathers will see their children, and wives the objects of their love. The courage of the army will, if necessary, insure the execution of the treaties that unite Norway to Sweden. This union, necessary to the prosperity of the North, being guaranteed by the Powers, our Allies, cannot be distant. The Norwegians will obtain all that is just and reasonable. The King is ready to make every concession consistent with the Swedish honour and the prosperity of trade. His Majesty did not desire the union with Norway to increase his territory, but to secure the future peace of both countries. Norway, far from having to fear an increase of its burdens, may expect a diminution of taxes by its union with Sweden. So many thousand hands taken from the plough to fight a

criminal cause, may be restored to their labours. If the Norwegians understand their interest, they will listen to duty, reason, and humanity; they will avoid a war which must be fatal to them, and will not expose their country to be ravaged to satisfy the ambition of a few individuals.—The King of Denmark has ceded his rights to Norway, and never was cession more solemn. I always hoped to see this union accomplished, but never was I more sure of it than now; guaranteed by all Europe, it will soon be brought about, if we resolve firmly. Our means are great. Our army is brave and experienced. The union between the people and the King is secure against time and events. In leaving you for a short time, it is to combat for your interests, and ensure the liberty and independence of Swedes.—Be assured, Gentlemen, of my constant gratitude, affection, and confidence."—*Stockholm Gazette, June 7.*

NORWAY.

Prince Christian has refused to receive the Allied Commissioners, unless they are furnished with letters of credence to himself and the Norwegian Government. The Swedish army is expected to attack Norway towards the end of next month.

AMERICA.

Papers have been received to the 22d May. At that period the deposition of Buonaparte was not known; but enough had transpired to throw President Madison and his adherents into the agonies of despair. The Fair American had brought out news that the Allies were in possession of Paris, and were negotiating for peace. It had also brought accounts of the Victory of Orthes, the entry of the British into Bourdeaux, and the victorious march of Lord Wellington on Toulouse. The friends of a just and honourable union between America and Britain now loudly inveighed against the infamous treachery which had driven the United States from the path of so wise a policy into one beset with danger and disgrace. Their representations were strengthened by the difficulty in which the President found himself to raise the supplies; and still more by the alarm excited on account of the large reinforcements expected out from England to our army in Canada. The proclamation for the blockade of the whole American coast has caused great alarm; and the National Intelligencer comforts the people by observing that all the States are by it put on a footing of equality.

On the 5th April Sir James Yeo's squadron effected a landing at Oswego, after some opposition; when they captured the fort, and re-embarked, after destroying or taking

taking away public property to the value of 40,000 dollars. The Americans themselves, on the approach of the English, scuttled and sunk the Growler, with several other vessels. On lake Champlain also the British flotilla was superior. It had appeared off Burlington on the 11th, 12th, and 13th April, and thrown that place into the utmost terror and confusion. On the Southern coast, Sir Alex. Cochrane had created equal alarm. News had reached Charleston on the 7th ult. that he was off St. Mary's Bar with a large force; and this had produced the usual effect of such events in America—much vapouring—much apprehension—and many mutual charges of treachery among themselves.

The trials of the unsuccessful Generals, afforded the different parties in the United States an additional source of discontent and wrangling. Wilkinson's trial was going on. Hull's had been decided against him, on charges of "Treason and cowardice in the affairs of Malden and Detroit, neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, &c." Two thirds of the Court concurred in finding him guilty of all the charges except that of treason, and sentenced him to be shot to death; with a recommendation, however, to mercy, on account of his advanced age and revolutionary services. The President confirmed the sentence; but remitted the execution, cashiering him however by a general order, in the following terms:—"The Roll of the Army is not to be longer dishonoured by having upon it the name of Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull." Whilst Hull, far from acknowledging this lenity as a favour, published an appeal to the people on the persecution and injustice which he contended he had undergone.

A paragraph in the New York Gazette of the 17th May, stating that the 17 Bri-

tish hostage prisoners, lately confined at Philadelphia, were to proceed in the steam-boat Northward, has occasioned a rumour, that the dispute on that subject had been settled amicably, by the mutual release of prisoners.

We have information of the state of affairs at St. Domingo, so recent as April last. At Port-au-Prince very high expectations were indulged of the success of a powerful expedition projected by the President Petion against the soi-disant Henry I. Emperor of Hayti. The forces of the former were about 15,000 men, and might have been augmented to 20,000; had sufficient arms been provided. The troops of the Cape were about equal in number. The country had been devastated by four or five different candidates for power, and the productive trade for which it had been distinguished no longer existed. All the precious metals had disappeared on the island, and, for the purposes of interchange, a species of tin had been substituted, to which a nominal and arbitrary value was assigned. It is supposed by the passengers in this vessel, who had the best opportunities of judging of the political and military relations of that country, that if, in fulfilment of the 9th article of the late Treaty of Paris, France should send a considerable force to St. Domingo to re-establish it as a colony, the two parties of Petion and Henry would unite for their common defence, however inveterate may have been their former hostility.

A Jamaica paper of April 9, states, that a vessel had arrived at Kingston, which spoke a brig from Dominica to Barbadoes, and learned from the Captain that "the former island had, a short time previously, been visited by a dreadful hurricane, that had laid waste the greater part of it."

DIARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.
(Continued from page 619.)

Thursday, June 16. His Imperial Majesty and the Duchess of Oldenburgh arrived this morning between two and three o'clock at the Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly. They travelled all night in an open carriage, and experienced the inconvenience of a fall of rain and a thunder-storm on their way. The Emperor, notwithstanding the fatigues of his journey, and the hour of the morning, merely stopped at his hotel to change his dress, and repaired with great expedition to the Countess of Jersey's festive meeting, where he remained till six. His Majesty rose about ten, and at half-past eleven, attended by Lord Yarmouth, proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral. Here his Majesty witnessed the annual assemblage of upwards of 8000 of

the Charity children belonging to the different parishes of the metropolis—an interesting sight, which does so much honour to British benevolence, and which cannot fail to make the most affecting impression on every beholder. His Prussian Majesty, and the Princes, his sons, were also present. At three o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, proceeded to view the New Mint, where they were received, and attended by the Deputy Warden and other officers of that establishment. After seeing the various machinery and the different processes through which the coin passes, they partook of a cold collation provided on the occasion. His Imperial Majesty was presented with a gold medal, of the same impression as the

the one presented to the Grand Duchess, his sister, of his Imperial Majesty's likeness, on her former visit.

In the evening their Imperial and Royal Majesties dined with Lord Castlereagh, in St. James's-square. There also were present the Princes of Prussia, the Princes of Orange, Wurtemberg, Metternich, Hardenberg, the Duchess of York, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Sussex, Cambridge, Saxe-Weimar, and Orleans, the Count and Countess of Lieven, &c. &c.—After dinner their Majesties honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence. The house was crowded to excess. At 25 minutes before 11 the two Monarchs entered amidst the general shouts of the audience. The curtain then drew up, and about 200 of the performers appeared, and sang God save the King. The Emperor joined most cordially in the chorus: his Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia clapped heartily at the conclusion. They remained till the performance ceased, and then went to a grand entertainment at the Marchioness of Hertford's, where his Imperial Majesty stayed till half-past five o'clock, engaged in the festive dance; at six he retired to his hotel.

Friday, June 17. At eleven the Emperor set out on a visit to the Military Asylum and Chelsea Hospital. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and attended by Lord Yarmouth and his suite. At the Military Asylum his Imperial Majesty was joined by the King of Prussia; and the Royal Party was received by the Duke of York as Governor, and the other officers of this noble Institution. After inspecting its various departments, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by his sister, proceeded to Greenwich Hospital, and then returned to the Pulteney Hotel. The King of Prussia, after viewing Chelsea College and the Military Asylum, visited the Duchess of York and St. James's Palace.—Soon after eight o'clock the same evening, the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Duchess of Oldenburgh, &c. &c. went to Merchant Tailors' Hall, and partook of a splendid dinner given by the Merchants and Bankers of London. The Duke of York was in the Chair (the Prince Regent being prevented from attending by some cause), the Emperor of Russia on his left hand, and the King of Prussia on his right. Next to the Emperor sat the Duchess of Oldenburgh; the rest of the table was filled with Princes, Ministers, and Ambassadors, all in the most splendid dresses, and chiefly military. The toasts given were chiefly complimentary to the Illustrious Visitors.—At 11 they left the Hall, and repaired to Covent Garden Theatre, where they remained till the close of the entertainment, and then retired amid loud and universal plaudits.

Saturday, June 18. The entertainment given by the Corporation of the City of London to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Illustrious Monarchs of Russia and Prussia, was, in costly splendour and magnificence, never exceeded in this country.—The Prince Regent, to give effect to the scene, went in state, with the full splendour of his Court. The streets East of Temple Bar were lined with nearly 8000 troops. The houses were filled and covered with tens of thousands of spectators, and windows in particular situations to view the procession, were disposed of so high as from 20 to 30 guineas each.

At four o'clock the cavalcade departed from Carlton House in the following order:

The 11th dragoons. Seven of the Prince Regent's carriages, in which were the officers of his Household and foreign officers of distinction. The state carriages of the Prince of Orange, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Cambridge, and Duke of Kent, each drawn by six horses. These illustrious individuals were accompanied by several of the foreign Princes. The state carriage of the Duke of York, who was accompanied by the two Princes of Prussia. The Speaker of the House of Commons in his state carriage. Between each of these carriages were sections of the Oxford Blues. Then came the carriages of his Majesty's Ministers, including those of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Melville, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Vansittart, &c. &c. These were followed by two troops of the Horse-Guards, in new uniforms. His Majesty's Heralds in their official costume; 12 marshals with their staves; the whole of the King's yeomen in their state uniforms, and carrying their halberts. The Prince's carriage of state, in which were his Royal Highness, the King of Prussia, and two foreign Princes. The carriage was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, and was followed by the remainder of the Horse Guards, after which came a vast number of other carriages containing foreigners of distinction; the Marquis of Wellesley; Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Prince de Wagstadt (Blucher), Count Platoff, Lords Hill and Beresford, and a long line of persons of distinction.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and City Officers had previously arrived at Temple Bar in their state carriages—and, on the approach of the procession, they mounted horses, which were decorated for the occasion with crimson ribbons.—The first part of the cavalcade having advanced, the carriage of the Prince Regent drew up, when the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs advanced; and, after a short conference, took the lead of his Royal Highness's carriage, in the following order:—A number of Sheriffs' officers, the city marshals, the lord mayor's footmen, the band of the London

militia

militia playing God save the King — Sixteen Aldermen in their robes, bare-headed. The Common Crier bearing the City Mace, and the Sword-bearer. The Lord Mayor, also bare-headed, carrying the Sword of State, and dressed in a rich velvet robe, which cost 150 guineas. He was followed immediately by the carriage of the Prince Regent. In this order the procession proceeded to Guildhall, cheered as it went by the spectators in the houses and streets.

Upon approaching Guildhall, the first object of notice was a temporary passage which had been erected from the principal door of the Hall, half-way across Guildhall-yard. This passage was lined with green cloth, and the flooring covered with matting; it was illuminated by a profusion of lamps and led to the porch of the Hall, which was also lined with green cloth and converted into a temporary arbour, in which was displayed the most costly flowering shrubs and evergreens, arranged upon shelves and ornamented with moss. This arbour extended into the Hall, and being illuminated with variegated lamps, had the most enchanting effect. Thus conducted into the Hall, a scene of dazzling splendour burst upon the sight. The whole of this Gothic pile exhibited a profusion of rich and brilliant cut glass lustres with some thousands of wax lights, which were suspended from the ceiling. The table for the Prince Regent and his Royal visitors was raised four steps above the floor of the Hall. Over the centre was a canopy extending in front, ornamented with the Prince's feathers and the Russian and Prussian eagles. It was a single table, reaching nearly the width and length of the hustings. It was served entirely with gold and silver plate. On each side of the canopy were three large mirrors, which reflected the whole of the company. Three beautiful lustres of cut glass were suspended from the lofty ceiling. The East window was decorated with a transparency of the King's Arms, which was illuminated. The monuments of Lord Chatham and of his son William Pitt, on the opposite side, were left entirely open for the contemplation of the illustrious visitors. The floor of the Hall was filled, but not crowded, as on ordinary occasions, with dinner tables; and on each side a gallery was raised, and the pillars which supported it formed large recesses for tables. The gallery was nearly 20 feet in depth, so as to contain four seats, and, where the windows admit, a fifth, and extended on both sides of the Hall to the West window, where it was enlarged so as to afford eight seats. The Common Councilmen dined on tables laid in the recesses. Below the gallery, and next to the two monuments, were two

boxes facing each other, and extending with circular fronts, designed as orchestras, and in which were placed Messrs. Bellamy, Goss, Leete, Taylor, and other celebrated glee-singers. A music gallery was raised over the clock, which was hid from view. The two giants were newly painted, and little more of them than their busts, hands, and staves appeared. From the noble gallery already described, folding doors were opened over the kitchen and over the Comptroller's house for every accommodation. This gallery was appropriated solely to the Ladies. The whole of the walls and galleries were covered with cloth of crimson, plaited in folds, and forming a circular drapery over each of the recesses. Lustres were pendant from all parts, intermingled with banners of the arms of companies and of opulent citizens. The rise of a few of the steps to the King's Bench Court led to a splendid room, also lined with crimson cloth, and a volant figure of Fame, in transparency, an olive branch encircling her trumpet.

On the Procession arriving at Guildhall; the Prince Regent and Royal Visitors were ushered into the Council Chamber, which had been splendidly fitted up, and a canopy and throne erected for the occasion. The Regent being seated on the throne, the Recorder delivered an Address of the Lord Mayor, &c. upon his Royal Highness's visit to the city, which was most graciously received. Here the Royal and Noble Visitors promenaded for some time in familiar conversation; and the Prince Regent, with the most gracious and condescending freedom, thus addressed the worthy Chief Magistrate.

"This, my Lord Mayor, is the first time of my coming into the City as Regent. On similar occasions it has been customary to bestow some compliment on the City of London. I rejoice that, on this interesting occasion, the Chief Magistracy has fallen into your Lordship's hands, as it enables me at once to evince my respect for the City, and my personal esteem for your Lordship, by declaring my intention of creating you immediately a Baronet*; and I wish you health to enjoy this honour."

Dinner was then announced, and the Regent with his Royal Guests and attendants proceeded to the Hall; the Regent, Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, taking their seats under a grand state canopy in the centre of the table, at which were seated 21 personages of the Blood Royal, including the Grand Duchess of

* The dignity of a Baronet has since been conferred on the Lord Mayor. See London Gazette, June 28.

Oldenburgh. The dinner, which consisted of every delicacy, whether in or out of season, was served up on gold and silver plate, and the wines and desert were of the most choice and costly kind. The appearance of the Hall was beautiful beyond description. The Prince Regent left the Hall at half past 11; but the whole of the company were not able to depart till three the next morning.

Sunday, June 19. The King of Prussia met Earl Percy at Lion House, Brentford; and thence proceeded to Otlands to dine with the Duchess of York. The Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburgh went to the Russian private chapel in Welbeck-st. — and thence proceeded to the meeting of the Society of Friends in St. Martin's-lane — returned to Pulteney Hotel, and at three visited the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House. — They next went to Chiswick, to partake of a public breakfast given by the Duke of Devonshire — got back at a quarter before seven to the Pulteney Hotel; and at 10 o'clock the Emperor and the Grand Duchess went to Carlton House, to meet her Majesty at a dress party. In the course of the day the Emperor received deputations from the "Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress," — "Bible Society," with Lord Gambier at their head — and Mr. Soane had the honour of laying before him the drawings of the Bank and other buildings, which his Imperial Majesty desired to examine, and which he was pleased to accept.

At seven a Deputation from the Royal Humane Society (of which his Imperial Majesty is a Member, in consequence of having restored a Polish peasant, apparently dead by drowning*), waited upon him, for the presentation of the Diploma of the Society. The Deputation consisted of Lord Brownlow; Sir Abraham Hume, bart.; Sir William Garrow (Attorney General); Sam. Whitbread, esq. M. P.; Mr. Alderman Wood; Dr. Lettsom, the Treasurer; the Rev. J. Pridden, F. S. A.; the Rev. R. Yates, F. S. A.; J. J. Angerstein, esq.; J. Blackburn, esq.; I. H. Browne, esq.; W. Watson, esq. F. R. S.; J. Blades, esq.; J. Nichols, esq. F. S. A.; J. B. Nichols, esq. F. L. S.; T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F. L. S. the Secretary, and about 20 other Governors. They were introduced to his Imperial Majesty, and were most graciously received; the truly benevolent Monarch, in the most condescending manner, expressing his high approbation of the laudable Institution, and cordially shaking hands with each member of the Deputation.

* See a minute account of this philanthropic act, in our vol. LXXVI. p. 413; and the Emperor's Letter to the Royal Humane Society, in vol. LXXVII. pp. 397, 398, 499.

The following is the Address presented:—
May it please your Imperial Majesty; The Vice-Patron, President, Vice Presidents, Directors, and Governors of the Royal Humane Society, instituted for the recovery of the apparently drowned or dead, humbly approach your Imperial Majesty, to offer their respectful and cordial welcome to your Imperial Majesty; on your happy arrival in Great Britain. In common with all their fellow-subjects, they feel that lively interest and high exultation, so naturally the consequence of the mighty efforts, and glorious victories, of the brave armies of your Imperial Majesty and your Illustrious Allies; victories by which Nations, oppressed by a most hateful tyranny, have been emancipated, and by which the latent spark of Liberty has been fanned to the flame which now re-animates the world. — But the Royal Humane Society, which the beloved Sovereign of Britain has so long patronized, feels, in its approach to your Imperial Majesty, peculiar emotions, in the remembrance that it addresses a Monarch, whose powerful arm maintained the cause of Freedom against confederated hosts, has yet deigned his own assiduous exertions in rescuing a subject (though of the meanest class) from premature death; — a Monarch who can adopt, with eminent propriety, and whose generous tears on a successful result, confirmed a right to the claim of the worthy Sage of antiquity, "*Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" — The Royal Humane Society is impressed with the sincerest gratitude for the condescension with which your Imperial Majesty has been pleased to accept the Medal of the Society, the highest token of admiration and respect in its power to offer; and for the gracious manner in which your Imperial Majesty has been pleased to consent to be an Honorary Member of the Royal Humane Society. — The Vice-Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, and Governors, in order further to testify their respectful veneration for your Imperial Majesty, humbly beg leave to present, personally, to your Imperial Majesty's acceptance, the diploma by which the Royal Humane Society has had the honour to enroll your Imperial Majesty among its Members. — That your Imperial Majesty may long reign over a brave, united, and unconquered people, and be gratified with the effects of a Peace so gloriously achieved in the effusions of emancipated millions, is the fervent prayer of, Sire, your Imperial Majesty's most obedient humble servants, **THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.**

Monday, June 20. At an early hour persons of every description were making preparations to go to Hyde Park, for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity, not only

only in seeing the Royal Visitors, the Prince, &c. but also for the purpose of seeing almost the whole of the Military of London and its environs. At nine o'clock the different corps were on the ground, and the entire of Hyde Park from Tyburn to Hyde Park Gate was covered with soldiers, equipped in their best regimentals. It was near 11 before the numerous corps were properly arranged, when a spectacle was presented to the publick which has not been surpassed for a series of years. After the lines were arranged, the different bands belonging to the infantry and cavalry, continued to play many martial airs. The crowd became so excessive that it was deemed expedient to send a detachment of cavalry to clear them to the extremities of the Park. Every beholder by this time appeared to fix his eyes on Hyde Park Gate, where the Illustrious Personages were to make their grand *entrée*. Every tree in the Park was heavily laden with persons of various descriptions, and the balconies, windows, and roofs of the houses fronting the Park were crowded with a great assemblage of beauty and fashion. At half past 11, a royal salute of 21 cannon announced that the Royal Party were on their way; and soon after another discharge of 21 guns gave intimation of their arrival at Hyde Park Gate. A detachment of the Greys proceeded to meet the great Potentates, accompanied by the Hetman Platoff, and a small detachment of Cossacks. They were received with the loudest shouts by the populace. The Prince Regent, who was accompanied on one side by the King of Prussia, and on the other by the Emperor of Russia, kept his hat off, and bowed respectfully to the populace. He was followed by Blücher, and a most magnificent staff, superbly attired. The different lines were soon arranged, and the Royal Party passed, while they preserved the greatest order and decorum, and the bands played "God save the King."—After this the numerous regiments passed in review; and then fired a *feu-de-joie*. The illustrious visitors were pleased to express the greatest satisfaction at their discipline; and about half past three the different corps marched from the ground, highly gratified with the honour paid them by the great Generals. The King of Prussia afterwards went to the House of Lords, to see the ceremony of passing Bills by the Lords Commissioners.

Tuesday, June 21. The Emperor of Russia and Duchess of Oldenburg went, plainly dressed, to dine with the Count and Countess of Lieven. They returned to Pulteney Hotel at 10 o'clock, and dressed for the Prince Regent's grand party. The Emperor put on the English uniform, and wore the Order of the Garter,

The Duke of Oldenburg and Prince of Wirtemberg were introduced to the Queen on Tuesday, by Earl Morton, her chamberlain, for the purpose of formally taking leave of her Majesty. The King of Prussia visited the India House, and the warehouses of that establishment.

This evening the Prince Regent, the Illustrious Visitors, and their suites, went by invitation to White's fête, which was graced by one of the most handsome assemblages of women ever seen in this country. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia paid due homage to their charms—the former by keeping it up "on the light fantastic toe," till five in the morning.

Wednesday, June 22. The Emperor and Grand Duchess sent for M. Escudier, the proprietor of the hotel, and, acknowledging the great attention he had shewn them, kindly bid him adieu. Count Orloff, Count Woronzow, Baron Nicolai, Col. Fenshaw, and a number of Russian gentlemen who remain in England, attended to take their farewell of the Emperor; and they embraced, according to the custom of their country. The Emperor, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the Duke of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Wirtemberg, entered an open carriage of the Prince Regent's exactly as the clock struck nine. The carriage then drove to the Tower of London, which they viewed *en passant*; and passed over London-bridge, at half-past 12, on their way to the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, at Coombe Wood, to breakfast. The King of Prussia, followed by the Princes, left Clarence-house at half-past nine, in a royal carriage, for the Earl of Liverpool's seat. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent set off from Carlton-house a few minutes after nine, accompanied by his Royal Brother the Duke of Cambridge and Gen. Bayley, in his travelling carriage, for Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, June 22. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia arrived here this evening, but too late to be present at the Government House at the dinner of the Prince Regent; they therefore drove directly to the houses prepared for their reception: the Emperor and his sister to Commissioner Grey's, in the dock-yard; and the Prussian King and Princes to the Lieut.-Governor, General Houston's.

Thursday, June 23. Early this morning the royal standards floated in the air over the public buildings, and the troops were drawn out in front of the Government House. The Prince Regent got into his carriage under a discharge from the battery, at half-past nine, with the Duke of York, and drove to the residence of the Emperor, whither the King and Prince of

of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, &c, shortly after repaired. The illustrious company walked from thence about 11, to the place of embarkation, where the whole Naval procession, headed by the Duke of Clarence as Admiral of the Fleet, was ready to receive them. It commenced with men of war's barges, commanded by Captains, clearing the way. The Admiralty barge, with its characteristic ensign, came first; and was followed by the royal barge, with the royal standard; and two other barges, one hoisting the Russian flag of yellow, with the black spread eagle, the other of white, with the sable eagle of Prussia. They contained the Regent, the Emperor, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the King of Prussia, his sons and relatives, many German Princes, and the suites of the three Royal Persons. The procession passed along the line of the men of war, amid a general salute of 42 guns from each ship. The ships' yards were all fully manned, and the loud cheerings of the crews, and of the countless company in the surrounding boats, emulated the roar of the cannon. The Duke of Clarence had previously gone on board the Impregnable, where the procession had stopped, to welcome the visitors. A short interval elapsed after their going on board, when the universal shout for the Emperor Alexander brought his Imperial Majesty to the entering port, where he stood some minutes, bowing very graciously and gracefully to the surrounding spectators. Similar calls were made for the Prussian Monarch, who in a similar way testified his gratification. The same honours were paid to the Prince Regent, who, in recognizing the public attention, seemed highly delighted. The Duchess of Oldenburgh was the next object of applause, and her Imperial Highness in the kindest manner imaginable bowed repeatedly. The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cambridge, were in like manner hailed; and each appeared, bowed, and thanked. Blucher and Platoff were loudly vociferated; but the Duke of York declared they were not on board. Another grand salute was then fired, mixed with the cheerings of the ships' companies, in which the Prince Regent heartily joined. Soon after the royal party came on board, they proceeded to explore the ship, each as he pleased. The Regent was very curious and attentive. The King of Prussia examined much, and appeared a very careful observer. Alexander lost no time: he left the main deck, and went about the ship alone for a time. He then took his illustrious Sister, and descended to the place where the crew were receiving their allowance, at 12 o'clock. He made inquiries concerning it, and asked what quantity of water was added to the rum?

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Being told that the proportion of water was as six to one, a tar observed, that it would be no worse for being stronger. Alexander requested the usual allowance, and drank it off readily, smiling, and adding his approbation of the liquor, "which," said his Majesty, in very intelligible English, "you call grog, and I think it very good." He had a smaller quantity poured out for the Duchess, who drank it with much good-humour. The men were ordered an extra allowance. Alexander then went into a marine's birth (of about 11), who were at dinner. He seated himself by them, and took a portion of their mess. He then pulled out a sum of money, and left it with the company, bidding them "good bye." He did the same in crossing from Dover, where he gave the marines coin worth about 50*l*. The Sons of the King of Prussia also drank grog with the men with much satisfaction. A grand collation was now prepared in the cabin, where a most superb display of the Regent's plate decorated the tables. Adm. Blackwood, captain of the fleet, and Capt. Adam, captain of the ship, did the table honours to this exalted party. On coming again on deck, nothing could exceed the satisfaction of the guests. It has been said, that the place where a British King should receive Ambassadors is the deck of a man of war. The Prince Regent can never feel himself more truly the Sovereign of the greatest maritime power that ever existed, than when he thus beheld his Country's greatness witnessed by Foreign Monarchs on his Country's own element. He evidently felt his high destiny, and declared it to be the grandest sight he ever saw. The Duchess of Oldenburgh particularly expressed her delight, and bore the shock of firing with much fortitude. The amiable and meditative Frederick was wrapped up in the sublimity of a spectacle so new to him. Alexander seemed to dwell upon it with extacy. The young German Princes were quite enraptured: the veteran Leaders of hosts contemplated, with the firmness becoming their martial character, an exhibition of a sort to which they had been hitherto perfect strangers. Leaving the Impregnable, salutes were again fired for the Regent, the Emperor, and King, followed by a general salute; after which the whole party repaired to the Government House, where another grand banquet was given by the Regent to near 150 persons. Blucher arrived in the evening at nine, at the Bank on the Parade; and appeared at the window several times.

Friday, June 24. The Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the King of Prussia, with the Prussian and other Princes, repaired early to the Emperor, whence they proceeded

ceeded to view the various establishments. The ships building or repairing in the slips, the immense naval stores of every description in the warehouses, the rope-house, the copper-works, and all the other important branches, were examined with much attention. But the Emperor and King appeared more peculiarly interested by the machinery for making the ships' blocks, the rapid operations of which they witnessed with particular pleasure. The numerous objects of curiosity and utility in the yard occupied all the forenoon. About two o'clock the royal barges, and the rest of the grand aquatic procession, left the King's Stairs at the Dock-yard, in the same order as the day before, to pay another visit to the fleet in the Roads. Royal salutes were fired from all the batteries. On their arrival at the Fleet, they went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, which immediately hoisted the Royal Standard. The Emperor had previously gone with the Duke of Clarence on board the Impregnable, the interior of which seemed to afford his Imperial Majesty peculiar delight. He was as assiduous as before, in making himself personally acquainted with nautical arrangements. The fleet formed a line of seven or eight miles in extent, in front of the Isle of Wight. They received the Royal Visitors with a general salute, after which they slipped their cables, and were immediately under sail with a brisk North-east gale. They speedily cleared St. Helen's, and went quite out at sea. The Royal Sovereign yacht led the van. The yachts and barges of the Admiralty, the Naval Commissioners, the Ordnance, and other public offices, a great number of private yachts, and above 200 vessels of all descriptions sailed out, keeping at various distances from the fleet. About five o'clock the whole line-of-battle ships hove-to by signal, when the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, &c. left the Royal Sovereign, and went to the Emperor of Russia in the Impregnable; to which the Royal Standard was accordingly shifted. At this time the leading ships were about 12 miles from Portsmouth. The Royal circle partook of some entertainment in the Impregnable's cabin. The signal was made soon afterwards for the return of all the ships of war to their anchorage. The wind was not so favourable for sailing back; but the general effect of so many vessels of war and pleasure-boats turning to windward through a narrow channel, the men of war ranging up alongside of the smaller vessels, and the frequent repetition of signals in both directions along the line, together with the amazing accuracy of the naval movements, was of the most beautiful and of the grandest kind imaginable. As they returned, they continued their firing, so

as to afford, in some respects, the idea of a naval engagement. In the visit of yesterday, the ships lay at anchor, with their sails down; in that of this day, they displayed, before assembled Sovereigns, the proudest boast of this sea-girt Isle, a British fleet in a state of activity. In the course of the night and morning, many private vessels had come in from various parts of the coast, so that the number had considerably increased. The Prince, of 96 guns, was in the night splendidly illuminated. The oldest boatmen of the harbour never saw before so great a number of vessels collected together, nor so fine a sight at Portsmouth. The whole line were at their anchorage by half-past seven, off Spithead, when the Emperor, King, Regent, Princes, &c. &c. all quitted the men of war, and got into their respective barges, sailed up the harbour, and landed. The salutes, on their coming away, were very imposing on shore and in the harbour. The discharge of all the artillery round the works of Portsmouth and Portsea, on the Blockhouse, Cumberland, and South Sea forts, and on the different batteries at Haslar and elsewhere, followed by *ten feux de joie* of the many thousand military drawn up, chiefly on the ramparts, was prodigious. Under this tremendous firing, the Sovereigns retired to their several residences. — When the Prince Regent arrived at the Government House, he found the Duke of Wellington, the Deliverer of Nations, waiting his approach. The multitudes without filled the royal ear with the shouts of "Wellington," from the landing-place to the doors of the Government House. The populace instantly took the horses from his carriage, and drew him, in their triumphant tumult of patriotic joy, to the portico of the Regent's abode. When he went in, the voices of a gladdened publick resounded from the streets and ramparts; and, after the lapse of a few minutes, his Grace appeared on the balcony, and bowed very frequently. Lord Stewart (late Sir Charles Stewart) also came in, and was highly honoured. Between eight and nine o'clock the company were arriving to dine with the Prince. All the streets were lined with hussars, dragoons, and infantry. The Duke of Wellington dined with them; and about half-past ten appeared at the balcony again, in company with the Regent, Emperor, King, and Princes, about a dozen in number; and was again received with enthusiastic acclamations. The Duke lodged at the George Inn. The town was again illuminated, and with additional splendour.

Saturday, June 25. At 11 this day, the Prince Regent, and the Allied Sovereigns and retinue, left Portsmouth for Portdown-hill. About 7000 troops were drawn up in review order;

order; and, after their Majesties had inspected them, they drove off for Goodwood, to breakfast with the Duke of Richmond. From Goodwood the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the King and Princes of Prussia, the Prince Regent, &c. arrived at Petworth, the seat of Lord Egremont, to dinner on Saturday, about six. The Emperor travelled in an open carriage; and on his arrival at Petworth, expressed himself highly delighted with the picturesque beauty of the road.

Dover, Sunday, June 26. This afternoon at six, the guns of the Castle announced the return of the King of Prussia and his two Sons to this port; they went to Payne's Hotel. About 11 the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Lord Yarmouth, &c. also reached Dover, amidst the thundering of cannon and cheers of the people.

Monday, June 27. This morning the King of Prussia, after taking a farewell of his Imperial Majesty, at 11, accompanied by his Sons, embarked on board the *Nymphen* frigate, under a royal salute from the shore and from the ships, and landed at Calais the same evening. — The *Jason* frigate, the Hon. Capt. King, bearing the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, at this time brought up in the Roads, and took part in the salute. The rain did not cease all day, so that little of the Royal Visitors was seen. The Emperor and the Grand Duchess embarked at half-past six. His Imperial Majesty was moved even to tears at his embarkation at Dover; and all the people certainly were. His Majesty stood on the deck of the yacht, with his glass to his eye, as long as the objects were visible, cordially returning the salutations and blessings bestowed upon him. The Emperor disembarked at Calais at seven next morning.

The impressions which the personal qualities of the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, separated from their exalted rank and distinguished services, have left, no lapse of time will efface. Had Fortune placed them in a lowly station, their private virtues, as well as mental endowments, would have procured them esteem and attachment. Alexander, in particular, does not perhaps breathe a wish, that is not in some measure connected with the good of mankind*. Fortunately the events of his reign have contributed to assist his natural disposition. The success of his arms and negotiations, and that in so hallowed a cause, has been so gloriously conspicuous, that the native bene-

volence of his heart must be wonderfully quickened by the contemplation that his endeavours have had a signal share in restoring peace and freedom to long-distracted Europe. The homage he received here was directed more to the man than to the Sovereign, and his discriminating mind felt the tribute; whilst his heart perhaps acknowledged it as one of the most grateful rewards to which his services for the human race are entitled. — Alexander has other claims to the esteem of his contemporaries, exclusive of the memorable share he has had in the deliverance of the Continent. The first days of the young Sovereign's reign were signalized by judicious efforts to ameliorate the condition of his vast Empire; and we derive no small satisfaction in thinking, that his visit to England will tend to promote this generous design, which he has since that time unremittingly pursued.

To sum up the merits of the King of Prussia in a short sentence, he is as much entitled to esteem as the Monarch we have just noticed. His character is not so fascinating; but his reign has been one of unprecedented difficulties; and, besides, he is constitutionally rather of a solid than a brilliant disposition. The long calamities of his kingdom, and an irreparable domestic misfortune, have confirmed that air of thoughtfulness and reserve, which marked his countenance even at an early age. His difficulties began before he ascended the Throne; the lavish and profligate reign of his predecessor could not but be grating to a young Prince, educated according to the severe maxims of the great Frederick; and his chief study has been since directed to restore the strict economy and simplicity which formerly characterized the Prussian Administration. He gave the brightest example in his own person of moderation and industry; and the only relaxation he ever allowed himself from the cares and labours of public life, was in the enjoyment of the innocent pleasures of his domestic circle. He was the tenderest of husbands, and the most affectionate of fathers; a good King, and a good man; and if the public and private virtues of one individual could have insured the tranquillity of Prussia, his reign would have been as undisturbed as any upon record. It is a grateful reflection to know that the exertions of such a Monarch have been at last crowned with success; and though his subjects have deserved the admiration of Europe in the late contest, his personal example and efforts have eminently contributed to the glorious issue. He has still an arduous task to perform — to heal the many and deep wounds which the tyranny of the French have inflicted, and to reward the loyalty of his subjects.

IRELAND.

* On his first landing at Dover, he said, "God be praised! I have set my foot upon that Land which has saved us all."

IRELAND.

May 25. At a general meeting of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, held at Maymooth, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted: "That, having taken into our mature consideration the late Rescript of the Vice-Prefect of Propaganda, we are fully convinced that it is not mandatory. That we do now open a communication with the Holy See, on the subject of this document; and that, for this purpose, two Prelates be forthwith deputed to convey our unanimous and well-known sentiments to the Chief Pastor, from whose wisdom, zeal, and tried magnanimity, we have reason to expect such a decision as will give general satisfaction."

May 30. At the fair of Shercock, co. Cavan, several disputes took place between the Protestant Orangemen and the Roman Catholics, which in the evening terminated in a general tumult. Several of the former were much beaten, and escaped into the house of one Carrol, where an Orange lodge is held. The mob assailed the doors and windows with stones, paraded the streets, and sent a message to Lieut. Wimp, who commands a detachment there, to give up the arms and ammunition which he had. On his refusal, they broke the windows, and attempted to force the doors. The yeomanry having fired a volley of blank cartridges without effect, driven to extremity, fired with ball; and about 13 persons were killed.

June 3. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the advice of the Privy Council, issued a proclamation, declaring the Catholic Board contrary to law. The proclamation states, that though the law had not hitherto been enforced against that Assembly, from the hope that those who had been misled would become sensible of their error, and their meetings be discontinued, without the necessity of legal interposition; yet the Lord Lieutenant being now satisfied that the farther continuance of the Assembly could only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, gives notice that if it shall again meet, the said Assembly and all persons acting as members thereof, will be proceeded against according to law.

June 11. An aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Dublin was held, when Counsellor O'Connell moved several Resolutions, denying that to be an unlawful assembly (as it was termed in a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant) and complaining of its abolition as an infringement of the right of petitioning.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 5. The first stone of the new steeple of St. John's Church, and the first stone of a new Church at Preston, were both laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart.

June 5. Two youths, named King and Richards, ascended the steeple of All Saints, in Stamford, by means of the crockets, or projecting stones on the outside of that beautiful and lofty spire, and descended by the same means, after one of them (Richards) had hung his waistcoat on the weathercock, where it remained. The projecting stones on which they stepped are 23 in number, three feet asunder; and the summit of the spire is 152 feet from the earth; to which must be added, what in persons of common temperament must increase the awfulness of such a situation, that the bell was ringing in the steeple at the time of their ascent! In 10 or 12 minutes the feat was performed, and the adventurers had safely descended.

June 11. A fire broke out at Mr. Blukley's plough manufactory at Long Buckby, co. Northampton; and, notwithstanding prompt assistance, seven houses were partly consumed, besides out-houses: the occupiers have sustained very great loss.

June 15. This morning a tremendous thunder-storm was experienced at Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Peterborough, and Stamford. The lightning was very vivid, but fortunately it did little injury.

The Committee for superintending the erection of the column near Shrewsbury in honour of Lord Hill, have adjudged their highest premium to R. Westmacott, esq. of London, sculptor and royal scade-mician; the second to Mr. Edward Haycock, and the third to Mr. John Carlisle, jun. both of Salop.

From the official annual return of the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire, made to the quarter-sessions held at Pontefract; it appears that the narrow cloths milled last year, amounted to 142,863 pieces, comprehending 5,515,755 yards; and the broad cloths to 369,890 pieces, or 11,702,837 yards; being an increase of 2,251,964 yards above the preceding year.

The inhabitants of Scarborough, like those of several other sea-ports, have formed a liberal subscription for the relief of their distressed townsmen returning from French prisons.

At a meeting held lately at Hull, for affording relief to the prisoners belonging to that town returned from France, it was stated by a physician, that nearly the whole were afflicted with the tape-worm, supposed to be occasioned by the peculiar quality of their food.

A Society has lately been instituted, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, and many of the nobility and gentry of the North, having for its object the prevention of those sudden and disastrous explosions in Coal Mines, of which the melancholy effects have been so frequently and so recently experienced. A letter has been circulated by the President,

dent, Sir Ralph Milbanke, (dated Bishopwearmouth, 4th May), soliciting subscriptions, and any advice or information that may assist in forwarding the views of the Society; and particularly requesting the Proprietors and Directors of the different Mines in the Kingdom to communicate the courses and precautions now taken in their different Mines to obviate the mischiefs complained of, and also the observations and amendments that may have occurred to them. The Committee of the Society are about to publish a Report, containing a comprehensive View of the modes of Ventilation now practised in the North of England; and also propose, if their funds will enable them, to offer Premiums for the best Treatises, or any further important discovery or improvement, that will effectually promote the object they have in view.

In the shire of Lanark is a remarkable insulated mountain, called *Tinto*, 1800 feet above the level of the adjoining part of the Clyde, and 2400 above that of the sea; upon which the return of peace was lately celebrated by an immense bonfire made of 50 loads of coal, and a large quantity of wood, at which several sheep were roasted whole. The fire was kindled at nine o'clock at night, and had a beautiful effect; as the Cairn of Tinto is seen from 17 counties, and from the Atlantic and German Oceans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, May 25.

A General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, when the Resolution of the Directors was approved of, continuing Mr. Warren Hastings's pension of 4000*l.* *per ann.* for life; and also, the motion for continuing the pension of 5000*l.* a year to the Marquis Wellesley for his life.

Tuesday, May 31.

The Prince Regent arrived at the Eton Montem soon after 10 o'clock, and was received by Dr. Goodall, who conducted him to the Provost's house, where he partook of some refreshment: and afterwards His Royal Highness saw the young gentlemen go through their usual ceremonies. Their dresses on this occasion were particularly splendid. Upwards of 1500*l.* were collected at this Montem. The Queen and Princesses were prevented from attending by the indisposition of the Princess Elizabeth.

Windsor Castle, June 4.—"The King's health has been uninterruptedly good, and his Majesty has been very tranquil throughout the last month, though his Majesty's disorder continues without any sensible alteration."

Saturday, June 11.

This afternoon the Chamberlain of the City of London delivered in the old Council Chamber at Guildhall, with the usual formalities, to Lords Beresford and Hill, the rewards voted to those gallant officers for their long and meritorious services, which he accompanied with the following appropriate compliments.

" Marshal Lord Beresford.—*I give you joy!* and, in obedience to a Resolution of the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, return you their Thanks for your very gallant conduct and the very important services rendered by you in the Capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactories of Great Britain, and depriving her then Enemy of one of the richest and most extensive Colonies in her possession. And by the same Authority you are admitted to the Freedom of this great City; and I have the honour to present to you this Sword, as a Testimony of the high Esteem which the Court entertains of the meritorious Services.

" Within a short period from the time of this event, an act, so base as to be without a name in the catalogue of crimes, attracted the attention, and roused the indignation, of an astonished World!—A Sovereign of a great Nation, in strict alliance with a neighbouring State, was decoyed by the most plausible pretences out of his own Territory, and then ignominiously treated as a captive, and his country made a theatre of rapine and slaughter. Under these circumstances, his oppressed but faithful and gallant subjects appealed to the magnanimity of the British Nation—the appeal was not in vain—her gallant Sons flew to their relief with an ardour that was irresistible—the exertions of Britain rescued the Country from the grasp of the oppressors, and contributed to the abasement of that Tyrant who violated every law, human and divine, and impiously hurled defiance toward the vault of Heaven!

" In this conflict the exertions of Lord Beresford were most conspicuous, and his conduct has been pronounced in the British Senate beyond eulogium. The attention of the Court of which I have the honour to be the organ was again drawn towards your Lordship; and they Resolved, with equal unanimity, That their Thanks should be given to your Lordship for the distinguished ability which you displayed in the glorious battle of Albuera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the Enemy's forces; and that the Freedom of this City, voted to your Lordship on the 12th day of October 1806, should be presented in a Gold Box, as an additional Testimony of the high sense which the

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Court entertains of your Lordship's eminent public Services.

"Before I quit this place, allow me to express my admiration at your Lordship's success, in an attempt where even the great Pompey failed. He boasted that he had only to stamp his foot in any part of Italy, and numerous armies would spring up to his aid; but you, my Lord, without boasting, succeeded in calling into action the latent powers of a friendly Nation, and, by adding discipline to their native valour, enabled them nobly and powerfully to co-operate in the great cause of Europe's Deliverance."

"Lord Hill,—*I give you joy!* and, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, give you their Thanks, for the skill, bravery, and exertion, which you so eminently displayed upon the 21st day of June last, when the French Army was completely defeated near Vittoria, by the Allied Forces under the Command of the Duke of Wellington. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I carry into effect their unanimous Resolution, by admitting you into the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire; and I have likewise the honour to present to your Lordship this Sword.

"My Lord! The great events upon the Peninsula of Europe, in which your Lordship makes so conspicuous and brilliant a figure, are so deeply rooted in our memories as to render an enumeration of them unnecessary; and I will not offend your Lordship's delicacy by dwelling upon a subject which has attracted the notice and admiration of the World:—But I am irresistibly impelled to say, that the Action at *Almaraz* would alone have transmitted the name of *Hill* to the latest posterity. After having contributed so largely to the liberation of Europe, it is to be lamented that your Lordship's services should be required in the other Hemisphere, to teach those who owe their origin to this Country, and whatever they possess that is truly estimable, that Great Britain will not abandon her rights to any power on Earth—much less to that Government which has so basely joined the Tyrant of Europe (now fallen below contempt) in his endeavours to subjugate her independent States; in which, if he had succeeded, America would have experienced from this Polyphemus, the poor satisfaction of being his *last Victim*. May your Lordship's endeavours to convince an ungrateful and infatuated people of their error, be crowned with success!—and may you speedily return to your native land, and there enjoy to a late period—*Otium cum Dignitate!*

"To a Citizen of London, it must be matter of pride and exultation, to examine

the state of the British Peerage—he will there find that many of those noble Characters who now adorn the Upper House of Parliament, have numbered among their Ancestors some who have done honour to the Civic Chair of this great Metropolis. And I am happy in this opportunity of declaring, in the presence of the noble Lord whom I have had the honour to address, that the Chair, which is now so ably filled by the present excellent Chief Magistrate, was, nearly three centuries ago, graced by an ancestor of the noble Lord, Sir Rowland Hill, who was the first Protestant Lord Mayor of this City; a man who was not only eminently useful as a Citizen of London, but who has left lasting monuments of his piety and munificence, by his extensive and liberal Endowments in his native County."

Lord Beresford made a short but handsome reply; declaring it to be the proudest day of his life, when he received this honourable distinction from the citizens of this great Metropolis; and declaring his readiness to employ the sword thus bestowed on him by their liberality, whenever he should receive his Sovereign's commands to resume his military duties, for the defence and honour of his country.

Lord Hill spoke nearly to the same effect.
Saturday, June 11.

The illuminations on account of the late Treaty of Peace, which commenced on Thursday, concluded this night. The allegorical transparencies were extremely numerous; and the illuminations very general and brilliant. The Custom-house, the Excise-office, the Bank, Somerset-house, and all other public offices, were particularly distinguished for tasteful arrangement and magnificent display of light.

Friday, June 17.

A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, the warm friends and original promoters of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, took place at Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Gloucester took the chair. Mr. Wilberforce, in the course of an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered, explained that the meeting was called in consequence of an article in the late Treaty of Peace, permitting the continuance of the Slave Trade for five years. He concluded with proposing nine Resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

"The Meeting have viewed with regret no provisions made in the late Treaty of Peace for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and they are concerned to see a prospect held out of its immediate revival; they lament to see the populous Island of Guadaloupe, and other places where the abolition of slavery had been made an indispensable condition, ceded to France, by which the system of slavery and robbery would

would be revived; and they were sorry that a coast which extended 1500 miles, was again to be given up to the detestable traffick in slaves. Since the Abolition of the Slave Trade they had seen the legitimate traffick of Africa increased, and its revival would consign it to destruction.—They lamented the recognition of the renewal of the Slave Trade, and were of opinion that extensive interests would be created, which, at the end of five years, would make total abolition difficult. They were anxious to promote in France a detestation of this traffick, and were desirous that Parliament should take measures for effectually guarding against the infraction of the British Act of Abolition, by the clandestine importation of Slaves from the French Colonies into those belonging to Britain. And, finally, they most anxiously implored the friends of this great and good cause, in Government, in Parliament, and in the country, to exert themselves in bringing about a permanent abolition of this detestable traffic."

Monday, June 20.

This day the ceremony of announcing to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with France, took place with all its antient and accustomed solemnities. The streets were crowded at a very early hour, and the houses were thronged with spectators. The Heralds and the different officers assembled at St. James's about 11 o'clock; but were detained till near four, by the absence of the military, who were to accompany them, they being engaged at the Review in Hyde Park. The military, however, having at length arrived at St. James's, the procession proceeded to the Palace-gate, where the Proclamation was read by the senior Officer of Arms. At Charing-cross, the Officer of Arms next in rank read the Proclamation, looking towards Whitehall; after which the procession moved on to Temple-bar. The usual formalities were observed on entering the City; and at Chancery-lane the Proclamation was read a third time. Then the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the two former in their state and the latter in their private carriages, joined the procession immediately after the officers of arms, and the whole moved on to the end of Wood-street, where the cross formerly stood in Cheapside; and the Proclamation having been there read, the procession was continued to the Royal Exchange, where it was read for the last time; and the procession returning by way of Gracechurch-street, through Lombard-street, dispersed about seven o'clock, the military returning the way they came. Each reading of the Proclamation was preceded and followed by a flourish of trumpets.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

May 26. *Tricking's fair in Love*; a Farce. It met with but an indifferent reception.

June 13. *The Grand Alliance*; an Interlude, in compliment to the Russian and Prussian Monarchs.

June 15. *Broad, but not long*; or, *How to damn a New Piece*.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

June 15. *Fair Cheating*; or, *The Wise Ones outwitted*; a Musical Farce.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, May 23. Earl of Abergavenny invested with the ensigns of the order of the Thistle.

Mr. John Leard, Consul at the Port of Fiume and its dependencies.

May 31. Lord Middleton, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, *vice* Onslow, deceased.

Admiralty-office, June 4. This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of the Prince Regent, the following flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz. — *To be Admirals of the Red*—Isaac Prescott, esq. to Sir C. M. Pole, bart.; Total 7. — *To be Admirals of the White*—Hon. Sir G. C. Berkeley, K. B. to Sir J. B. Warren, bart. and K. B.; Total 11. — *To be Admirals of the Blue*—S. Edwards, esq. to R. Boger, esq.; Total 13. — *To be Vice Admirals of the Red*—H. D'Este-terre Darby, esq. to J. Hunter, esq.; Total 19. — *To be Vice Admirals of the White*—F. Pender, esq. to Sir T. Bertie; Total 23. — *To be Vice Admirals of the Blue*—R. Botteel, esq. to Hon. A. K. Legge; Total 22. — *To be Rear Admirals of the Red*—F. Fayerman, esq. to M. H. Scott, esq.; Total 28. — *To be Rear Admirals of the White*—J. Hanwell, esq. to J. Harvey, esq.; Total 20. — And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet: *To be Rear Admirals of the White*—Captains Hotham, Burlton, Pater, H. Popham, J. Rowley, and Codrington. — *To be Rear Admirals of the Blue*—Captains Parker, Plampin, L. Gower, Blackwood, Douglas, Torrington, Donnelly, Beresford, Ball, Eyles, Gosselin, Rowley, Rogers, Ballard, Rolles, Lock, Milne, Dundas, Young, Macnamara, D. Campbell (1st), Otway, Western, Spranger, Lukin, and Fellowes.

The Prince Regent has appointed the following to be *Colonels of Marines*:—W. T. Lake, W. C. Fahie, Sir G. Eyre, and J. Talbot, *vice* H. Hotham, G. Burlton, Sir J. Rowley, and E. Codrington, appointed Flag-Officers.

War-office, June 7. The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; the commissions to be dated June 4, 1814:—*To be Generals*

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in the Army—Lieut.-generals Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. to W. Wemyss—Total 29.—*To be Lieut.-generals in the Army*—Major-generals F. T. Hammond, to Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B.; Total 58.—*To be Major-generals in the Army*—Colonels Sir C. Imhoff, on the Staff at Guernsey, to H. Torrens; Total 69.—*To be Colonels in the Army*—Lieut.-colonels Hon. A. Annesley, to R. Travers; Total 101.—The undermentioned Officers, aides-de-camp to the Prince Regent, *to be Colonels in the Army*: Lieut.-colonels T. M'Mahon, C. Palmer, and T. Arbuthnot.—*To be Aides-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the Army*—Lieut.-colonels J. Colborne, S. F. Whittingham, Sir A. Campbell, A. G. Woodford, and F. C. Ponsomby.—*To be Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the Army*—Lieut.-cols H. P. Bouverie, F. B. Hervey, Hon. H. A. B. Craven, Baron Eben, and Lord Burghersh.—*To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army*—Majors R. Earl of Athlone, to A. Money; Total 101.—And 269 Captains, *to be Majors in the Army*.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned: the commissions to be dated June 4, 1814.—*To be Generals in the Army*—Lieut.-generals Martin and Lloyd.—*To be Lieut.-Generals in the Army*—Major-generals Douglas, Macleod, Wright, Arabin, Buchannan, and Ramsay.—*To be Major-Generals in the Army*—Colonels Sir C. Holloway, kn. Eng.; Humphrey, ditto; Miller, Invalid Artillery; Eustace, late Engineers in Ireland; Bloomfield, Artillery; and Cookson, ditto.—*To be Colonels in the Army*—Lieut.-cols. J. Sheldrake, Artillery; to P. W. Colebrook, R. Art.; Total 24.—*To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army*—Majors C. Newhouse, Invalid Art. to W. J. Tucker, late Irish Artillery; Total 12.—*To be Majors in the Army*—Capt. T. Rogers, Art. to T. A. Brandreth; Total 49.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines, to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned: the commissions to be dated June 4.—*To be Colonels in the Army*—Lieut.-colonels Cole, Foley, Birks, Bidlake, Home, and Campbell.—*To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army*—Majors Boys, Ferzer, Davey, Abernethie, Graham, Lewis, Clarke, Stanser, Dunsmire, Minto, Long, and Westropp.—*To be Majors in the Army*—Captains W. Collins to A. Gillespie; Total 33.

Foreign-office, June 6. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. late His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

Thomas Sydenham, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon.

June 14. Stratford Canning, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.

June 18. The dignity of an Earl granted to Visc. Cathcart; that of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen, and that of Baron to Sir Charles William Stewart.—Mr. E. U. Addington, Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the Swiss Cantons.

War-office, June 18. The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint several officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in the East Indies only; the commissions to be dated June 4. The list comprises 25 major-generals who are to be Lieut. generals, 77 colonels to be Major-generals, 37 lieut.-colonels to be Colonels, 65 majors to be Lieut.-cols. and 118 captains to be Majors.

Whitehall, June 21. The Earl of Chichester and the Earl of Clancarty, appointed to the office of Postmaster General.

Carlton-house, June 25. Lieut.-gen. Right hon. Charles William Baron Stewart, K. B. an Extra Lord of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Whitehall, June 28. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom conferred on the Right hon. William Domville, Lord Mayor of London, and his heirs male.

Rev. Dr. Winstanley, principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camden Professor of Antient History, is elected Abp. Laud's Professor of Arabic.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Blomfield, Bisbrooke R. near Uppingham.

Rev. Wm. Davy, Tattington V. Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Bromley, Dighton R. Hants, vice Bernard, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Hobson, M. A. (rector of Pen- tridge, Dorset) Nether and Over Comp- ton RR. vice Goodden, deceased.

Rev. Hugh Morgan, R. D. Praelector in Divinity in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. John Cam, M. A. vicar of Mansel Lacy, co. Hereford, Quarley R. Hants, vice Sheppard, deceased.

Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, Cot- tesbrook R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Dr. Fanshaw Middleton, conse- crated Bishop of Calcutta, May 8, at Lambeth-palace, by the Archbishop.

Rev. James Moore, LL.B. rector of Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, St. Pan- cras V. vice Dr. Middleton, Bp. of Calcutta.

Rev. B. C. Heming, D. D. Rotherfield Grays R. Oxon. vice Moulding, deceased.

Rev. J. G. Littlehales, Bishops Lang- ham V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Downe, Lydden V. Kent.

Rev. R. Black, M. A. to hold by dispen- sation Hutton R. Essex, with Copdock par. Washbrook R. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Edge, Weybread R. Mary V. Suffolk.

Rev.

Rev. Robert Pearce, M. A. one of the vicars choral of Hereford Cathedral, elected by the parishioners of Bromyard, one of the six Prælectors in Divinity in that Church.

Rev. Thos. Thirlwall, M. A. (late lecturer of St. Dunstan's, Stepney,) to Bowers Gifford R. Essex, *vice* Powlay, deceased.

Rev. Edward Williams, M. A. Lecturer of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, *vice* Thirlwall, resigned.

Rev. Richard Laurence, LL. D. Hebrew Professor in the University of Oxford, with the Prebend of Christ Church annexed, *vice* Dr. White, deceased.

Rev. S. Courtney, Chesterton and Had-don RR. Hunts.

Rev. G. Perkins, Offord Darcy R. Hunts.

Rev. G. Holwell, B. D. Ripley R. co. York.

Rev. Thos. Wintle, Tidmarsh R. Berks.

Rev. W. Herbert, Sofforth R. near Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope, Catton R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Michael Wyatt, rector of Ashley, Wilts, North Wrexall R.

Rev. Stephen Williams, of Pen-park, rector of Lanvihangel Roggielt, Lanwern R. Monmouth, *vice* Salisbury, deceased.

Rev. H. Atlay, M. A. St. George's R. Stamford.

Rev. J. Russel, M. A. Hurstborne Tarrant V. Hunts, *vice* Debarry, deceased.

Rev. W. M. Bradford, M. A. of Beaconsfield, Hedsor R. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Upton, Imber Curocy, Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Pascoe, St. Hilary V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Clarke, Dunkeswell Perp. Cur. Devon.

Rev. John Rocke, jun. Clungunford R. Salop.

Rev. John Maul, Brisley R. and Gateley V. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Craven Ord, prebendary of Lincoln, Gretton cum Duddington V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Francis Daubeney, Bexwell R. Suffolk.

Rev. Samuel Colby, B. A. Little Ellingham R. with Great Ellingham V. annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Wing, jun. Sutton Saint Edmund Perp. Cur. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Charles Carver, B. A. Winfarthing and Snetterton RR. Norfolk.

Rev. C. F. Bampfylde, Hardington and Hemington RR. Somerset, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. W. Marsh, M. A. St. Peter V. Colchester.

Rev. Charles Hawkins, rector of Kelston, Cowley R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Olive, St. Paul's V. Bristol.

Rev. N. Ruddock, Stockland-Graunts, alias Bristol V. co. Gloucester.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXIV. PART I.

I

BIRTHS.

1814, *AT* Walthamstow, Essex, the wife of Benjamin Pead, esq. a daughter.

June 11. In the Phoenix-park, Dublin, Lady Littlehales, a daughter.

14. At Grange, the seat of Sir J. Lister Kaye, bart. Lady Amelia Kaye, a son.

17. At Melbourne-hall, the lady of Major-gen. Sir H. M. Vavasour, a son and heir.

Lately, In Devonshire-place, the wife of J. Scott, esq. a son.

At St. Alban's, the wife of Tho. Kinder, esq. a son and heir.

At Suerburn, Durham, Hon. Mrs. Coch-rane, a daughter.

At Kelston-house, Somerset, Lady Hawkins, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1792. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Count De Labasecque, in Artois, to Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Michael S. esq. of Grenada.—[Particular reasons, arising from the revolutionary state of France, prevented the publication of this marriage till now.]

1814, *June* 14. Rob. Cracroft, esq. late major in the North Lincoln militia, to Augusta, daughter of Sir J. Ingilby, bart. of Ripley-park, co. York.

20. Gordon Booker, esq. captain in the Welch Fusileers, to Sarah, eldest daughter of F. Glanville, esq. of Catchfrench, Cornwall.

21. F. Twemlow, esq. of the Hill, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daugh. of the late Sir T. Fletcher, bart. of Betley-court.

22. Right Hon. Gen. Lord Combermere, to Miss Greville.

W. Tarbutt, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Wm. T. esq. of Ogston-hall, Derbyshire, to Anne, daughter of the late Gen. Gladwin, of Stubbing-house.

23. Rev. Jas. Knollis, B. D. of Donnington, Berks, to Frances, second daugh. of Thos. Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, Oxon.

25. At Chatham, Lieut.-col. Palsey, Royal Engineers, to Harriet, daughter of W. Spencer Cooper, esq.

28. At Mount Stewart, J. James, esq. son of Sir Walter James James, bart. secretary of legation at the Court of Munich, to Lady Emily Jane Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

29. Wm. Cotton, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, to Miss Chandler, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. C.

B. Thomas, M. D. of Kingston, co. Hereford, to Miss North, of Chelsea.

30. At St. Pancras, W. G. H. Medhurst, esq. to Fortunata Paula Seraphina Catherina Medhurst (late Pappalardo); they having before been married in the Island of Sicily.

DEATHS.

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1814. **AT** Birmingham, aged 47, Mr. Feb... Jonathan Knott, for many years an eminent bookseller and printer of that place. His bodily frame had been much impaired by an indisposition of some weeks; but his death was immediately occasioned by the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel, which producing suffocation, terminated his life instantaneously. In 1804, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Lloyd, (whose death is recorded in our vol. for 1811), he purchased the copy-right of *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*: that well-known advertising paper, under his direction, in a few years experienced a very extraordinary increase in its value and importance, and now stands pre-eminent in the list of Provincial Journals. For the latter nine years he edited it himself; and in this capacity it has been justly remarked of him, that "his several duties were performed with impartiality, candour, and integrity: carefully excluding from its pages all matter which might injure the character, or even wound the feelings, of individuals." In 1804 his name also stands connected with that celebrated collection of books, formerly the property of the late George Hollington Barker, esq. which was sold by Knott and Lloyd, from a catalogue published in that year; and subsequently with others of literary consequence. In 1812 he relinquished his interest in the bookselling concern, and directed his attention exclusively to the printing business: had his life been spared, he would, in all probability, have carried this department to a high degree of reputation; among other works he had projected was a new edition of "Mr. Hutton's History of Birmingham." Upon the graphical and typographical execution of this book he had bestowed much pains; it was his intention to illustrate it with engravings, which, in their execution, should serve to illustrate the state of the Arts in the town itself. As a member of society, his conduct was ever generous and noble; as a tradesman, liberal and irreproachable; and long, very long will his relatives have to deplore the early removal of an affectionate husband, brother, and uncle.

March 24. At Jamaica, Edward-Kyrwood Sayer, esq.

March 29. At Chateau-roux, France, just reaching the termination of a captivity of eleven years, aged 33, John Bode, esq. eldest son of the late A. W. B. esq. of the General Post-office, London.

April 1. Off Fort St. Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, aged 21 years and 27 days, Harriet, wife of John-Ross Parrish, esq. of Rossiecastle, Montrose, Scotland, and commander of the *Fort William* East-Indiaman.

April 6. At Baltimore, North America,

after a few days' illness, Mr. John Heathcote, merchant, of London.

April 16. At Lausanne, Switzerland, W. P. Cerjet, esq. formerly lieutenant-col. in the Royal regt. of Horse-guards (Blues).

April... At Jamaica, killed in a duel, Captain Stackpole, of the *Statira* frigate. The circumstances which led to this lamentable catastrophe are stated to be as follows: So long as four years ago, a naval officer inquired of Lieut. Cecil if he knew Capt. Stackpole. Lieut. C. replied he did, and had the best opinion of him as a brave officer, adding at the same time that he believed him capable of drawing occasionally a long bow. This answer was publicly talked of in the gun-room of the *Statira*, and at length reached the ears of Capt. Stackpole, who, having ascertained that the words were spoken, declared that he would call Lieut. Cecil to an account when and wherever he met him. It was so far fortunate that they did not meet for four years; but the opportunity at last offered, when the *Statira* was lying in the harbour of Port Royal, and the *Argo*, of which Cecil was senior lieutenant, happened to enter that port. Capt. S. immediately sent a message to Lieut. Cecil, purporting that he must either meet him, or make a suitable apology for the slanderous words he had used. Lieut. Cecil, in reply, said, that, four years having elapsed since the words were spoken, which he was charged with having uttered; it was impossible for him to recollect how far they were correct or not; but, as a brother officer and a man of honour had quoted his words, he could not act otherwise than avow them. As to an apology, he wished Capt. Stackpole to understand, that, under all the circumstances, he should have had no objection to apologize to any other officer in his Majesty's navy, but to him it was impossible; the captain of the *Statira* being reputed throughout the navy as a good shot, and having been the friend and companion of Lord Camelford. The consequence was a meeting between the parties on the 28th of April; the result of which was, the loss to his Majesty's naval service of a brave and meritorious officer. The challenge of Capt. Stackpole, to fight the *Statira* against the American frigate the *Macedonian*, had endeared him to the crew; and not a man could refrain from tears on learning his fate.

May 10. At Gileroux, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Collins, widow, who was cutting a new set of teeth at the time of her death, the pain of which she acknowledged to be the greatest she had felt for the last fifty years.

May 23. Aged 66, P. Clutterbuck, esq.

May 24. On his passage from Jamaica, Capt. Geo. Maule, of the ship *Dale*.

At Colchester, aged 63 years, Robert Richardson Newell, M. D. He was

ported the character of his profession with ability and perseverance during the space of forty years; and by the most unremitting attention to the happiness of mankind obtained universal approbation. In 1774, the Colchester Medical Society was founded through his exertions, and of which he continued treasurer and secretary to the hour of his death; its object has been the promotion of medical science, and the gratuitous extension of its blessings indiscriminately to those who sought it. At the last anniversary its members unanimously voted him a piece of plate, as a testimony of his long and important services, and of their individual regard. In 1786 he instituted the Benevolent Medical Society for the counties of Essex and Herts; and has, by a constant, humane, and parental affection to its welfare, in a great measure contributed to its present prosperity.

May 30. Without any previous illness, aged 80, Rev. Wm. Howarth, curate of Pudsey, Yorkshire, which office he had filled 48 years.

May 31. At Quebec, aged 37, William Newberry, esq. son of the late W. N. esq. of the Stoney-lane brewery, Southwark.

June 1. In his 63d year, John Ray, esq. late of Bury-St. Edmund's.

June 2. At St. Helen's, near Cocker-mouth, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. Benson.

June 3. Harriet, second dau. of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

In Great Cumberland-street, aged 93, Joseph Royall, esq.

The wife of L. C. Daubuz, esq. of Truro, Cornwall.

In Somers-town, aged 63, Massey Stackpole, esq. He was related to the Stackpole family of Ennis, co. Clare, and father to Capt. Stackpole of the *Satira* (whose lamentable death we have recorded in p. 698), and Capt. J.-Massey S. 45th regt. of foot.

June 4. In Grosvenor-street, after a short but severe illness, Lord Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood; by whose death the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M. P. for the county of York, becomes heir to the estates and earldom of the house of Harewood.

Aged 85, John Farley, who was boatman to the Duke of Marlborough 48 years. He was present at the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon in 1755.

At Paris, in his 79th year, Count Damas. He was tutor to the French Princes, and many years the faithful adherent of the house of Bourbon.

June 5. Joseph Wright, esq. of Hammond-cottage, Cheshunt.

At Ramsgate, R. Corbett, second son of W. T. C. esq. of Elsham, co. Lincoln.

June 6. In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 71, the Rt. Hon. John Montagu, fifth Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchinbrook, and

Baron Montagu, of St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon, one of the joint Post-masters general, a member of the Privy Council, and recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester. His Lordship was the only son of John the fourth Earl, by Judith, daughter of Visc. Fane; and was born Jan. 26, 1744. He was educated at the University of Cambridge; and in 1761 served the campaign in Germany as aide-de-camp to the Earl Waldegrave. He was returned a member for Brackley, co. Northampton, in Feb. 1765; and on April 10 following elected an alderman of the borough of Huntingdon. He was elected to Parliament for the county of Huntingdon 1768, 1774, &c.; in 1771 was nominated vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household; and in 1783, master of the buck-hounds. He succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1792. His Lordship married in 1766 Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only surviving daughter of George last Earl of Halifax; and by her (who died in 1768,) had a son and daughter, who both died young. He married secondly, Lady Mary-Henrietta, eldest daughter of the last Duke of Bolton, who died in 1779, leaving him a son and daughter — George Viscount Hinchinbrook, the present Earl, born 1773, married in 1804 to Lady Louisa Corry, daughter of the Earl of Belmore; and Mary, born 1774, married in 1796 to the Earl of Templetown.

At his Grace's house, South Audley-street, aged 10 years, Lady Katherine-Frances-Montague Scott, fourth daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

At her brother's, Rev. D. Finch, Harpsden, Lady Harriet Finch.

In London, suddenly, W. Gandy, esq. fourth son of Rev. J. G. of Plymouth.

Near Fulham, aged 84, John Ord, esq. late a master in Chancery, formerly M. P. for Midhurst, and chairman of the Ways and Means during a considerable part of Lord North's administration.

June 7. At Hackney, aged 61, Jacob-Dias Fernandes, esq. leaving a wife and a numerous family.

At Bath, Fred. Hargrave, esq. of St. James's-place, London.

June 8. In Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, Lucy, wife of P. Charutie, esq.

In South-street, Sarah, relict of E. C. Gregory, esq. late of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

In consequence of falling down stairs on the 5th inst. by which her neck was dislocated, — respected and lamented, aged 76, Mrs. James, of Bristol.

At his brother-in-law's, (Mr. Smith, of Old Ford, near London,) James-Westerman May, esq. of the firm of O'Reilly, Hill, May, and Co. Jamaica.

June 9. Aged 74, W. Nodds, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

— Aged 68, Mrs. Mary Port, relict of the late J. P. esq. of Ham hall, co. Stafford, daughter-

daughter of — Dewes, esq. of Welsburn, and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Delany, by whom she was educated, among the wits and cognoscenti of that age. She was, in consequence, a woman of very superior intellectual attainments; but a marriage contrary to her taste, followed by domestic discord, produced an alienation of mind, which for many years deprived her friends and family of that social converse which she was qualified to adorn, by her rare intelligence, and by the rich stores of anecdote with which her memory was fraught.

At Putney-hill, aged 83. A. Cochrane, esq. Sir T. Carr, knt. of Reddenham, Lewes.

June 10. In her 34th year, Caroline Watson, engraver to her Majesty since the year 1785, a most amiable woman, and an accomplished artist. Her father was an engraver in mezzotinto of great eminence, whom she survived about 24 years. Her great modesty prevented her being so well known as her merit deserved, except to a select few, who honoured her unremitting industry, modest worth, and superior endowments: among those few were the Marquis of Bute and his lady (many of whose exquisite pictures she copied and engraved), Mr. Hayley, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. West, all of whom set a high value on her talents and virtues. Though long in a bad state of health, she was employed in, and had nearly finished, engraving a beautiful picture, by Murillo, of the Annunciation, in the collection of the Marquis of Bute at Luton. We understand this and other plates, with her drawings and engravings, will be sold by auction.

At Liverpool, in his 27th year, W. Dowson, esq. captain in the 6th or Inniskillen dragoons, who was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, when serving as aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Leith.

At the Caledonian hotel, Adelphi, where he had arrived last week from the East-Indies, Wm. Blackstone, esq. late registrar to the Supreme Court, &c. at Calcutta, third son of the late Sir W. Blackstone.

At Paisley, Scotland, in his 91st year, A. Smith, esq.

At Breakachy, Scotland, in his 86th year, Lachlan M'Pherson, esq. of Raha.

At Antwerp, of a fever, aged 23, Thos. Henry Biscoe, esq. student of Christchurch, Oxford, ensign in the 38th foot, and eldest son of Vincent B. esq. of Hookwood Surrey.

June 11. At Brighton, aged 80, Lady Emily Harvey.

At Barnes, Surrey, in his 82d year, A. Wood, esq.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 86, John Erasmus Blackett, esq. senior alderman, and father of Lady Collingwood; an upright magistrate and an amiable man.

June 12. In his 73d year, Shelden Craddock, esq. of Hatforth and Thorpe, in the North-riding of Yorkshire.

At the Mote near Maidstone, the seat of the Earl of Romney, aged 16, Harriet, only dau. of Geo.-Jas. Cholmondeley, esq.

At Epping-forest, in her 22d year, Miss Eliza Hook Bawn.

At Clarence-house, Kensington, aged 69, Richard Cooke, esq.

June 13. In St. Margaret's-street, Westminster, in his 82d year, John Ley, esq. deputy clerk of the House of Commons. That Honourable House, on being informed of the event by Mr. Speaker, paid the following just tribute to his memory: "Resolved, *namine contradicente*, that this House entertain a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which John Ley, esq. late deputy clerk of this House, uniformly discharged the duties of his situation, during his long attendance at the table of this House for nearly 47 years."—Mr. Ley was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A.R. 1754; A.M. 1757; and particularly distinguished himself on taking his academic degrees.

At Mr. Highley's, bookseller, Fleet-street, far advanced in her 90th year, Mrs. Baker, mother of Mrs. Highley.

At his chambers, Lincoln's-inn, aged 38, Henry Burrell, esq. fellow of University-college, Oxon, and secretary of bankrupts.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Coates, surgeon, Russell place, Fitzroy-square.

June 14. At Lewisham, in his 63d year, W. H. Timbrel, esq. of Streatham, Berks, who was many years captain in the Berks militia, and one of the deputy lieutenants of the county.

Of a complaint in the chest, aged 40, the reigning Duke Frederick-Christian, of Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg.

June 15. In the fifth year of her age, Julia, eighth daughter of Robert Baker, esq. of the Public-office in Great Marlborough-street.

At the Duke of Rutland's, aged 10 months, George-John-Frederick Maunier, the infant Marquis of Grosby, heir to the noble house of Rutland. (See p. 88.)

At Malton, Yorkshire, far advanced in his 84th year, William Preston, esq. of Aldermanbury.

At Glasgow, in his 94th year, Rev. Dr. Robert Findlay. He was born March 23, 1721; and had he lived till next September, would have been 70 years an ordained clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and 32 years professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

June 16. Near the Regent's park, Rev. H. F. Ainslie, A.M. eldest son of Dr. A. Dover-street, and fellow of Jesus-college, Cambridge.

At Seymour-place, Euston-square, aged 28, Mr. J. Marrie, solicitor, of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire.

In Clapham-common, T. Puckle, esq. At Dauntsey, Wilts, in his 57th year, Charles-Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.

borough and Monmouth, Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon, Somerset; Baron Mordaunt of Ryegate, Surrey, and of Turvey, Bedfordshire. His Lordship was born May 11, 1758, and succeeded his father, the late Earl, August 1779. The barony of Mordaunt descends to his Lordship's half-sister, Lady Mary Mordaunt, who is unmarried; the other titles become extinct.

June 17. At Southampton, aged 64, Richard Crewe, esq. only brother of Lord Crewe. He married Miss Alpress, and has left issue, three sons and one daughter.

At Bath, Thos. Westfaling, esq. of Rudhall, co. Hereford.

At Falmouth (returning home from a voyage to Madeira, for the recovery of his health), in his 25th year, T. J. Crowder, late of Trinity-coll, Cambridge, eldest son of W. H. C. esq. of Clapham-common.

In Bond-street, H. Tresham, esq. R. A. and member of the academies of Rome and Bologna; of whom more hereafter.

June 18. At Oxford, by a stroke of apoplexy, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Clarke.

At Ayr, Miss Patricia Fullarton, of Skeldon, second dau. of the late Major-general F. of the E. I. Company's service.

In Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate, in his 72d year, C. Bedford, esq. only surviving issue of Governor B. esq. Both father and son held the office of deputy to the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, usher of H. M. Receipt of Exchequer.

Dropped down, and instantly expired, in his 73d year, Mr. Hole, an eminent grazier, of Stoughton, co. Leicester.

At Fishbourne, J. Blackman, esq. brother of H. B. esq. of Lewes.

At Offchurch, near Bury, Warwickshire, in his 50th year, John Wightwick Knightley, esq.

June 19. In Portman-square, aged 86, Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch, Wilts, the celebrated fellow-traveller and co-labourer of Mr. Wood, in the splendid publication respecting the antiquities of Balbeck and Palmyra.

At Elliott-place, Blackheath, in his 55th year, Samuel Brent, esq. ship-builder.

Mr. John Penford, surgeon, of Compton-street, Brunswick-square, late of Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

Aged 78, Capt. J. G. Reid, of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Tunbridge-Wells, in his 39th year, Rev. W. Payler, A. M. rector of St. Mary-Magdalen, Bermondsey, and second son of T. W. P. esq. of Hedon, Canterbury.

At Guernsey, aged 17, Carteret, second daughter of Adm. Sir James Saumarez.

In the county of Wicklow, Philip Cramp-ton, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regt. dragoon guards.

June 20. Sambourne Palmer, esq. of Timsbury, near Bath, a considerable proprietor of the coal-mines in that neighbourhood, and an active member of the canal committee and other public works.

Suddenly, Nicholas Buckley, esq. of Normanton-hill, near Loughborough, one of the oldest and most eminent breeders of the new Leicestershire sheep.

At Ripon, at her son's (the recorder), aged 80, the wife of W. Williamson, esq. formerly of Linton-spring, near Wetherby.

June 21. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Lieut.-col. G. Powell, of the East-India Company's Bombay Establishment.

Aged 65, Mr. John Stockdale, 44 years an active bookseller in Piccadilly.

At Lord Malmesbury's, Kent, Gilbert-Elliott-Murray-Kynynmound, Baron Minto, late Governor-general of India. He was the representative of one branch of the family of Elliot, of great antiquity in the South of Scotland. His father, Sir Gilbert, was a conspicuous member of the House of Commons, and held various offices in administration. Lord M. was born in 1751, and educated at an English university. Having visited the principal countries of Europe, he was, in 1774, elected a member of Parliament. Although of a Whig family, yet his father's attachment to the politics of the Court led him to join the friends of administration in that embarrassing crisis, when the contest with America began to assume a serious aspect. The conduct of Ministers, however, was too feeble, or too timid, to secure the support of their friends; and Lord M. then Sir Gilbert Elliot, with many others, connected themselves with the Opposition. In all the measures adopted by that portion of the Parliament, Sir Gilbert bore a distinguished part: and so well did he stand in their judgment, as to be selected to fill the Speaker's chair, in opposition to the ministerial candidate Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. About this time the question of reform in Parliament, and in different branches of public affairs, was publicly agitated and popularly encouraged. But the horrors consequent upon the reformation instituted in France, excited much alarm in the minds of the friends of reform at home. To strengthen the hands of Government by postponing to a more auspicious day the improvements in the Constitution, and in the administration of the State, became the duty of the lovers of peace and good order; and on this occasion, Sir Gilbert Elliot withdrew from the ranks of Opposition. In July 1793 he was created D. C. L. at Oxford. During the disorders in France, the people of Corsica sought to place themselves under the protection of Britain. Sir G. Elliot was pitched upon as a competent person to manage this business, and in the end of September, 1793, having been sworn in a member of the Privy Council, he was appointed a commissioner to that effect. Early in 1794, the principal strongholds of Corsica were surrendered by the French to the British arms: the King accepted the sovereignty of the island, and

on the 19th of June, 1794, Sir G. Elliot, as viceroy, presided in a general assembly of the chiefs of Corsica, in which was adopted a constitutional code, reprehended by some as extremely democratical, but perhaps not ill adapted to the genius and situation of the people for whom it was intended. Notwithstanding this arrangement, a considerable party, devoted to France and their country, remained in Corsica, who, encouraged by the successes of the French armies in the adjoining region of Italy, at last rose in arms against the British authority. In the measures to be pursued to repress this disorder, diversity of opinions unhappily took place among the heads of the civil and military authorities. The insurrection at Bastia, the capital of the island, was suppressed in June 1796; but, the French party gradually acquiring strength, it was in September following deemed wise to abandon the island entirely. The viceroy returned to England early in 1797, where his services were rewarded by his exaltation to a British peerage, as Baron Minto, of the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland; and, by the King's particular commands, had the distinction accorded to him, of bearing, with his family arms, in chief, the arms of Corsica. In July 1797, Lord Minto was appointed ambassador to Vienna, then the theatre of the most important and complicated negotiations in which this country was engaged. It was through the intervention of his lordship, during this embassy, that liberal and honourable steps were taken, on the part of a great personage in this country, to extricate from indigence, and to secure a becoming provision for, the only surviving branch of the royal house of Stuart, then languishing in penury at Venice, in consequence of the invasion of Rome by the French. In Parliament, for the Union with Ireland Lord M. was a strenuous advocate. When the peace of Amiens was on the carpet, he was ranked with those who conceived the interests of this country to have been less firmly secured than ought to have been done. As he had been an advocate for the Union with Ireland, so was Lord M. one of those who earnestly regretted that any obstacle should arise to the completion of the conditions of Roman Catholic emancipation, on which a considerable portion of the people of Ireland were supposed to have given to the Union their express or their tacit consent. When the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley in India expired, he was succeeded by Lord Minto, under whose general government many highly important acquisitions have been made by the British arms, for the benefit of the State at large, as well as of the India Company in particular. In the successful

expedition against the great Dutch settlements at Batavia, and other parts of Java, Lord M. not only issued the necessary orders, and took the necessary measures to ensure success, but accompanied the troops embarked in person. His period of residence in Bengal drawing to an end, Lord Minto was relieved by the Earl of Moira; and soon afterwards took shipping for England, where he arrived in the middle of May; and ever since, his health was visibly on the decline. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, now Baron M.

At the Hermitage, Hambledon, in his 72d year, after a faithful and honourable service in the navy of near 60 years, Sir Erasmus Gower, kn. adm. of the White.

Aged 56, Alicia, wife of W. P. Lunell, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

At Husbands-Bosworth, of a decline, aged 16, Maria-Harriott, eldest dau. of P. A. La Fargue, esq. a young person of equally amiable manners and religious disposition with her excellent brother, whom she survived but three months.

At Westbury, near Bristol, John Lee, gent. late of Wormwood-farm, near Kingsdown, Wilts.

June 22. In Somerset-street, Edina, second dau. of Thos. Bidwell, jun. esq.

In her 31st year, Mary-Susannah, wife of Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Sloane-street.

At the Grove-house, Fetcham, in her 38th year, Mrs. Geo. Boulton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning, only daughter of the late J. Golding, esq. of Ditton-place, Ditton, Kent, and wife of Mr. W. A. Dunning, solicitor, Maidstone.

At Mount-hill, near Pontefract, J. Banks, esq. late of Wakefield, a relative of Sir J. Banks, bart.; many years an alderman of Pontefract, the office of mayor of which borough he filled in 1809.

June 23. In Chester-place; Lambeth, aged 17, Miss Mary-Ann Kent, niece to Vice-admiral Hunter.

June 24. In her 71st year, Mrs. Stephens, widow of the late J. S. esq. of Bower-hall, Essex.

Aged 50, Mr. Andrew Dicks, one of the yeomen-bedels of the university of Oxford, and senior common-room man of New-col.

At Clifton, Susan, wife of Michael Hinton Castle, esq.

In his 78th year, Sir T. Roberts, bart. of Britfield's-town, Cork.

June 25. In Basinghall-street, W. Hudson, esq. of Turnham-green.

In Piccadilly, C. Dumergue, esq.

In Percy-street, Jas. Loughman, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 68, Mrs. Eliz. Scarlett, a maiden lady, formerly of Bury-St.-Edmunds.

In Sloane-street, aged 68, James-Anthony Du Roveray, esq. formerly attorney-general of the Republic of Geneva—banished from his country at the instigation

tion of the French, he sought an asylum in England, where he experienced the most honourable protection from the Government, and where his talent secured him general respect, while the ardour and unwearied activity of his benevolence endeared him to all who knew him. It is some consolation to his friends to reflect, that he lived to see Geneva restored to independence, and even to receive the most gratifying testimonies of regard and confidence from his fellow-citizens, to whose welfare his latest exertions were devoted.

At Finchley, aged 93, Mrs. Eliz. Rhodes, mother of the late John R. esq.

At Stoke-cottage, Suffolk, Fanny, wife of Gen. Elwes.

At Bristol, aged 66, Anne, wife of Thos. Shute, M. D.

Aged 70, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Rev. John S. many years pastor of the Baptist congregation of the Pithay, Bristol.

June 26. In Great Coram-street, T. Inglis, esq. of the East-India Company's civil service, Bengal, fifth son of J. I. esq. of Mark-lane.

At Writtle, in his 71st year, Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. many years vicar of that place, and rector of Rochford, Essex.

At Newington-house, Oxon, J. Martin-dale, esq.

At Plymouth, the wife of J. B. Wienholt, esq.

W. Thorn, esq. late captain in the 43d regt. He served at Quebec under Wolfe; and being severely wounded in America, he was obliged to quit the army, but has been subsequently barrack-master at Manchester.

At Glasgow, aged 82, J. Lockwood, esq. merchant, Strand.

June 27. At Pentonville, in his 52d year, C. P. Smith, esq.

Rev. Edw. Bryant, of Newport, Essex.

June 28. James Smith, esq. of New-man-street.

Aged 52, Rich. Cattarns, esq. of Royal-hill, Greenwich.

At Carshalton-park, Surrey, aged 79, George Taylor, esq.

At Weybridge, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton-park, co. Bedford.

At Boston, T. Fyde, esq. second son of the late T. F. esq. M. P. for Boston.

At Sizergh, Westmoreland, in her 74th year, Mrs. Cecilia Strickland.

June 29. In Grafton-street, in her 93d year, Hon. Mrs. Caroline Howe, widow of J. H. esq. of Henslow, Bucks.

Mrs. Street, of the Adelphi-terrace.

In his 30th year, Hon. Capt. Walpole, R. N. second son of the Earl of Orford.

At Farley-house, near Godalming, Maria, second dau. of Rear-admiral Pierrepont.

Aged 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Gipps, relict of the late George G. esq. many years representative of the city of Canterbury.

At Chigwell, Mrs. Hassell, relict of the late Geo. H. esq. of Ripon.

At Kirkby-Malory, co. Leicester, Mary Viscountess Wentworth. Her Ladyship was daughter of Sir Robert Henley, first Earl of Northington, Lord High Chancellor of England, and sister to the last Earl; and was relict of John, the last Earl Ligonier, who died 1782.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXX. Part ii. p. 192. Mr. T. Minshall, who died July 19th, at Shrewsbury, in his 50th year, was formerly a printer and bookseller there. He published a *Shrewsbury Guide*, which passed through three editions; and although it was a work of no great merit, yet the public were indebted to him for the first attempt for a local guide to the place. He gave to the world some poetic effusions.

Vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 499. b.—Inscription on a Monument erected against the Church of Villa Franca, in Catalonia, by the Officers of the 20th Light Dragoons, to the memory of Captain Hanson, in token of their heartfelt regret.—“Let those journeying hither behold this stone—the memorial alike of tenderness and of military glory—erected by permission of the Most Reverend the Bishop of Barcelona. On the 13th September, 1813, Captain William Hanson, of His Britannic Majesty's twentieth regiment of Light Dragoons, fell in a severe action with the Enemy's Cavalry on the fields of Monjos, contiguous to this Town, whilst gloriously fighting under the command of Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck for the combined cause of Great Britain and Spain. That this distinguished Officer, therefore, may live beyond the grave, the Officers of his own Regiment, deeply lamenting his loss, have caused this inscription to be dedicated to his respected name.”

Additions to the present Volume.

P. 417. b. The Rev. H. Sumner was rector of Copdock, in Suffolk. He took the degree of B. A. in 1767; M. A. 1770; and D. D. 1784. He was elected provost of King's-college, Cambridge, in 1797, on the death of Rev. Dr. Cooke, and vice-chancellor in 1798 and 1802.

P. 519. b. Sir Edward Hoare is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, married to Lady Harriet, sister of the Marquis of Thomond.

P. 525. b. Lord Onslow was the son of Arthur Onslow, who distinguished himself as Speaker of the House of Commons during the long period of 37 years; and on resigning the chair, had for his public services the grant of a pension of 3000*l.* a year during his life, and that of his son George. The latter was born about 1730.

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educated at Oxford, and was created D.C.L. in that University in 1773. In 1776 he succeeded his cousin Richard in the baronies of Onslow and Clandon, was created Baron Cranley in 1776, and in 1801 Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow. In 1779 he received the appointment of treasurer of the household, in 1780 became a lord of the bedchamber, and was during the Rockingham administration a lord of the treasury.

P. 625. b. Dame *Maria Anastasia Pryce* was the widow of Sir Edward Manley P. Bart. the last male heir of the Pryces of Newtown-hall, co. Montgomery. His mother, Miss Manley, was the heiress of an affluent family, descended from the Manleys, formerly of the Lache, near Gloucester. A total inattention to prudence dissipated both fortunes; and compelled Lady Pryce to close her eventful days under the roof of charity.

P. 628. b. The late Rev. *Henry Foster*, M. A. (who died May 25, in his 69th year,) was formerly an assistant preacher to the late Rev. W. Romaine; and afterwards preached at St. Peter's Cornhill, St. Augustine's Watling-street, St. Swithin's London-stone, Long Acre Chapel, and St. James's Clerkenwell, of which he became minister in 1804, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Davies, after a long-contested election. His remains, followed by many ministers and mourning friends, were interred in St. James's church-yard on June 3d. On the 5th the Rev. G. Watkins, rector of St. Swithin's, preached his funeral sermon at Clerkenwell; and on the same morning

the Rev. Mr. Sheppard preached another funeral discourse at Pentonville chapel. An election has since taken place at Clerkenwell, when, at the close of the poll, the numbers were, for Rev. Mr. Sheppard, of Pentonville, 1,397; for Rev. Henry White, 928.

P. 628. b. Visc. *Hamilton* married Miss Douglass, daughter of Hon. John D. and grand-daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

P. 629. b. The late *Empress Josephine* was born in Martinique, June 9, 1763. Her maiden name was Tacher de la Pagerie. She went to France, where she married Count de Beauharnois, a major-general in the army, and a member of the Constituent Assembly: he was put to death in 1793. Madame de B. was herself long in prison; but after her liberation, she, in 1797, married Buonaparte. "All those (say the French papers) to whom she was known, in either adversity or prosperity, do equal justice to the kindness of her disposition." Through her intervention while the wife of Buonaparte, many of the emigrant Noblesse, and others, were restored to their country, their property, and their friends. Her funeral was celebrated with pomp, and attended by many marshals, senators, and other persons of distinction, both French and Foreigners; among the latter were the Prince of Mecklenburgh, and General Sacken, who commanded in Paris after the entrance of the allies. She has left personal property to a great amount, consisting principally of antiquities, paintings, sculptures, and other rare and valuable designs of art.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.	NORFOLK.	WESTERN.	HOME.	MIDLAND.	NORTHERN.	OXFORD.
1814.	LdEllenbro' L. C. Baron	L. C. Justice J. Dampier.	J. Heath J. Le Blanc	J. Chambre B. Graham	B. Wood J. Bayley	J. Dallas B. Richards
Sat. July 16						Abingdon
Tuesday 19		Winchester		Northampt. Oakham		Oxford
Friday 22						
Saturday 23		N. Sarum		Linc. & City	York & City	
Monday 25	Buckingh.		Hertford			
Tuesday 26						Wor. & City
Wednes. 27		Dorchester	Chelmsford			
Thursday 28	Bedford			Nott. & town		
Saturday 30	Huntingdon	Exeter and		Derby		Stafford
Mon. Aug. 1	Cambridge	[City]	Maidstone			
Wednesd. 3				Leic. & Bor.		Shrewsbury
Thursday 4	Bury St. Ed.					
Saturday 6			Lewes	Coventry &	Durham	
Monday 8		Bodmin		[Warwick		Hereford
Tuesday 9	Norw. & city					
Thursday 11			Guilford		Newcastle	
Saturday 13		Wells				Monmouth
Wednesd. 17						Glou. & City
Thursday 18		Bristol				
Saturday 20						
Saturday 27					Carlisle Appleby	
Wednesd. 31					Lancaster	

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